Gift of Mrs. R. H. Hohew
THE POETICS OF ARISTOTLE
THE
POETICS OF ARISTOTLE

TRANSLATED FROM GREEK INTO ENGLISH AND FROM ARABIC INTO LATIN, WITH A REVISED TEXT, INTRODUCTION, COMMENTARY, GLOSSARY AND ONOMASTICON

BY

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HODDER AND STOUGHTON
LONDON NEW YORK TORONTO
Printed in 1911
DEDICATED TO

PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY
PREFACE

This work began with the translation of the Arabic text of Abu'l-Bashar¹ Mattā, published more than twenty years ago by the present writer. The desire to render that translation trustworthy has caused the book to assume a form which he never contemplated.

The intermediate Syriac being, except for one page, lost, in order to interpret the Arabic with certainty it was necessary to know the history of the Greek tradition, so far as it could be ascertained. On this subject there was little that could be used except M. Omont's facsimile of the Paris MS. 1741 and his valuable introduction to it. A facsimile of the MS. Riccardianus 46, kindly procured for the writer by the Librarian of the Riccardiana, exhibits a line and a half of Aristotelian Greek, the genuineness of which is attested by the Arabic, and which has fallen out of all other MSS. through homoeoteleuton; it follows that this MS. cannot be a copy of Par. 1741, and it fully answers besides the test of an independent

¹ This, the form used by 'Ali Ibn Khalifah (on whom see Yakut, Dictionary of Learned Men, v. 206), quoted by Usaibi'ah (ii. 135), is doubtless the correct form of the kunyah (paternal name); for, as a monk, Mattā would not be called after a real son, and as a Christian would scarcely call his son Bishr. The form Bashar may, however, be used without the article (Dhahabi, Mushtabih, p. 45). This, then, is why Pococke and Assemani wrote the name Bashar.
MS. suggested by Prof. Bywater.\textsuperscript{1} Hence the theory that the sole source of the Greek text of the Poetics was Par. 1741 was untenable, and it was desirable to know what the other MSS. contained. Of this there was no account accessible that was moderately complete, accurate or methodical. The writer had therefore himself to construct an \textit{apparatus criticus} for the Greek text.

Of the twenty-three MSS. known to him he has studied eleven in facsimiles, eleven in the original, and neglected one—the Guelferbytanus, said to be a copy of Par. 2040. The brouillons of J. Lascaris and Fr. Medici, wrongly confused with MSS., have also been studied in the original. Five MSS., A, B, C, D, E, practically contain the whole of the genuine tradition. The facsimiles of A and B have already been mentioned; of C (Apostolis’s MS.) a facsimile has been supplied him by the Rev. H. M. Bannister, and of E (Sullardos’s MS.) by Sign. Ratti and Sign. Griffini of the Ambrosiana. D (Laur. xxxi. 14) has been collated at Florence. All readings of importance in these five MSS. have been (to the best of the writer’s belief) recorded. Besides, he has had facsimiles of the two Vatican MSS., also supplied by Mr. Bannister; of three Paris MSS., obtained by M. Brocket and Mr. Amedroz; of the Leidensis, procured by Prof. Snouck

\textsuperscript{1} P. xlvi. If a MS. were independent it should exhibit several good readings, and not only one. The selection made is of five: \textit{παραλογισμοῖς} (1455 a 16), \textit{ἀντίθει} (1455 a 27), \textit{ἀράσας} (1457 b 14), \textit{μῦνεις} (1459 b 37), \textit{βάδις} (1457 a 22). Of these Rec. 46 has the first, second and fourth. The other two are quoted from no MSS.; the third is wrongly ascribed to the Leidensis, which has \textit{αἱρόσας = ἐρόσας} the reading of B, E, and of the archetype, as represented by the Arabic \textit{intazāta “evulsit,”} and \textit{ἀράσας} of A, where the correction was misunderstood (Robortello’s MSS. are doubtless fictions); the fifth is an emendation of \textit{Pazzi}, copied by Fr. Medici, whose brouillon makes no pretensions to containing genuine tradition.
Hurgronje; and of the Dresdensis, obtained at great trouble to themselves by the Librarians of the Royal Library, Dresden, and the University Library, Leipsic. The writer begs to thank all these gentlemen most sincerely for their valuable help.

The Greek text and the translation of the Arabic facing it contain, to the best of the writer's belief, the whole of the tradition, both Eastern and Western. The Arabic was unintelligible to its author's contemporaries, and the Latin version of it aims at no greater elegance. Where the Arabic obviously mistranslates a Syriac word, the rendering of the Syriac has been substituted in small capitals; thus where the Arabic has "laid the foundations" for *took a wife*, the latter has been substituted, since the former is the Syriac expression for that notion. Where the Arabic is corrupt, but can be emended from some source or other, the emendation has been translated, but with an asterisk following the rendering. Where it has been supplemented, the supplement is printed in italics. Agreement with the Arabic is indicated in the critical notes by an asterisk. MSS. other than A, B, C, D, E are only occasionally quoted, chiefly when their readings are followed. Except in the case of A, B, C, D, E, the editor has endeavoured to follow chronological order in the matter of ascription of readings; thus Victorius is later than Italus (Rice. 16), Italus later than Paccius, Paccius later than the Aldine, the Aldine later than Lasc (Par. 2038). If therefore Italus is quoted, the reader may infer that the emendation so ascribed has not been found by the editor in any earlier document.

The third task, translating and interpreting, could not be shirked by the writer either. When a text is
pieced together out of several MSS.—and this is done by all editors of the Poetics, whether they talk of Apographs or not—if it is meant to be intelligible it ought to defend itself. But the Poetics was not intended by its author to be understood except by members of his school, persons who accepted his system, and learned his works by heart. Were it an Oriental text, doubtless it would be accompanied by an authoritative commentary, which would guide the reader; none such exists, whence it is the editor’s business to supply some kind of substitute. For owing to the reason that has been mentioned, in such a case the maxim *difficilior lectio potior* assumes an importance that is altogether extraordinary.

That which is difficult to one who has not Aristotle’s glosses before him or in mind becomes easy so soon as they are produced. Thus the second proposition of the book, viz. that creative art simulates with things differing in kind just as reproductive art simulates with Colour, Figure and Sound, is difficult only to one who does not know the meaning of “differing in kind”; which Aristotle repeatedly explains as “differing in Category,”1 *i.e.* appealing to different senses2 or faculties, like Colour, Figure and Sound.3 The text becomes easy so soon as the glosses are quoted, while the German emendation which substitutes “in” for “categorically” becomes difficult, because it violates a canon of the Topics.4 These glosses, then, it becomes the duty of the editor to collect, and the form chosen, that of a translation with com-

1 Metaphys. 1016 b 33, 1024 b 12; Physics 227 b 4, etc.
2 *Parva Naturalia* 455 a 22.
3 Metaphys. 1057 a 27 (Colour and Figure); 1071 a 25 (Colour and Sound); Post. Analytics 97 b 35 (Colour and Figure, followed by Sound).
4 144 b 31.
mentary, appears to be the most convenient. Considerable use has been made of the Aesthetic writers, who act as a kind of microscope for Aristotle's ideas. Obligations have been acknowledged to these and to other authors from whom the writer is conscious of having borrowed; but he believes that the present work will not be found to interfere or compete with that of any other editor.

The Arabic text was photographed by the writer in 1896, and from these photographs he has been able to emend his former readings here and there; these corrections may some day be published in the Journal of the R. Asiatic Society; it did not seem desirable to use Oriental types in this volume. M. Duval in one or two places interpreted the Syriac better than had been done by the writer; the latter has seen nothing else on the subject which seemed in any way to advance it.

Besides the gentlemen mentioned above, Prof. Geyer of Vienna has with Dr. Bick earned the writer's gratitude by procuring him photographs of the two letters addressed to Scutariotes. To Mrs. Margoliouth he owes some references to Syriac literature (signed J. M.); to Messrs. Allen and Madan some valuable help with the Greek palaeography; and to the distinguished scholar to whom this book is dedicated he owes gratitude not only for the permission to so dedicate it, but for innumerable elucidations on points of scholarship and literary criticism.
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LIST OF MSS. AND AUTHORITIES
FOR THE TEXT.

* Indicates that the MS. has been rotographed for this edition, and that the rotograph is to be found in the Bodleian Library.

† Indicates that the MS. is seriously interpolated.

A Parisinus 1741, belonged to Theodorus Scutariotes, identified with a Metropolitan of Cyzicus, ob. 1282. Probably of the twelfth century.

*B Riccardianus 46 (see VITELLI in Studii Italiani di filologia classica ii. 503). Imperfect at the beginning and near the end. Fourteenth century. Discovered by SUSEMIIHL.


*E Ambrosianus B 78. Written by Mich. Suliardos, probably before 1497; used by Lasaras for the Aldine edition. See the Catalogue of Martini and Bassi.

The remaining MSS. may be roughly classified into the C, D, E and mixed groups.

C Group—

†F Parisinus 2040, of which Guelferb. Gr. 26 is said to be a copy. Late fifteenth or early sixteenth century.

*G Vaticanus 1400. Corrected here and there by a skilful hand. Early sixteenth century.

H Laurentianus lx. 14. Late fifteenth century.

†I Riccardianus 15. Sixteenth century, early.

K Ambrosianus O 52. Belonged to Majoraggio, 1514-1555.


LIST OF MSS.

D Group—
d Marcianus 215. Copy of D, perhaps made by Aurispa.
N Bodleianus Canon. 7. Sixteenth century. Written in Venice.
*O Leidensis 34. Sixteenth century?

E Group—

*P Coislinianus 324 (Paris). A MS. bound up with it and apparently of the same age bears date 1462.

Mixed MSS. resembling D—

*Q Vaticanus 1388. Fifteenth century.
†R Marcianus 200. Copied by J. Rhosus in Rome, 1457, perhaps from a Crypta Ferrata MS. mentioned in 1432.
S Laurentianus lx. 21. Borrowed by Lascaris in 1492?
†T Laurentianus lx. 16. Fifteenth century.


Lasc brouillon of Janus Lascaris, preserved in Par. 2038.

Ald editio princeps of 1508, made with Lascaris's aid.


Italus brouillon of Francesco Medici, preserved in Riccardianus 16; based on Paccius, so about 1540.


Robortello, first Commentator, 1548.

Maggi or Madius, Vinc., second Commentator, 1550.

Vettori or Victorius, P., third Commentator, 1560.

(The first Latin translation, by G. Valla, 1498, is worthless.)

The works of Aristotle are cited by page, column and line of the Berlin edition of 1831. In the case of the Poetics the lines are cited according to this edition.
CHIEF AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT MATTER.

(The asterisk indicates that considerable use has been made of the work)

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CARRIERE, M.  Die Poesie, 2te Auflage. Leipzig, 1884.


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FOTH, M.  Das Drama in seinem Gegensatz zur Dichtkunst. Leipzig, 1902.

*FREYTAG, G.  Die Technik des Dramas. Leipzig, 1908.


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Gercke, A. *Article Aristoteles in Pauly-Wissowa.*

Groos, K. *Der ästhetische Genuss.* Giessen, 1902.


*Lange, K.* *Das Wesen der Kunst.* 2te Auflage. Berlin, 1907.


Lipps, Th. *Grundlegung der Aesthetik.* Hamburg, 1903.


*Murray, G.* *A History of Ancient Greek Literature.* London, 1897.


Nietzsche, F. *Geburt der Tragödie.* Leipzig, 1895.


Viehoff, H. Die Poetik. Trier, 1888.
*Wallaschek, R. Psychologie und Pathologie der Vorstellung.
Leipzig, 1905.
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

ON THE ESOTERIC STYLE

In a correspondence attributed by Plutarch\(^1\) and Gellius\(^2\) to Alexander and Aristotle, the world-conqueror complains of the publication of his teacher's esoteric writings, which should, he thinks, have been the monopoly of the pupil. Aristotle replies that Alexander's monopoly is in no way affected by their publication; for without his personal instruction they would be unintelligible. This correspondence is not usually regarded as genuine, though it goes back to a respectable date; partly, perhaps, because the esoteric works are said not to have been published till some centuries after their author's death. Yet the philosopher's reply is at least well fabricated, because it accurately indicates the nature of esoteric work. It is not only intended to be conveyed orally to privileged persons, but should be so constructed as to be of little use to others. And so an admirer of Aristotle in the fourth century A.D. reckons it among the inventions of Aristotle to have so arranged his esoteric works that the uninitiate should not have access to them even when they possessed them; the volumes might be rolling before their feet, yet they were as impenetrable as the palace of Ecbatana.\(^3\)

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\(^1\) Alexander § 7.  
\(^2\) Noctes xx. § 5.  
\(^3\) Themistius, Oratio xxvi.
Since the Poetics acknowledges itself an esoteric work,\(^1\) it is desirable before approaching it to form some idea of the way in which a book in a well-known language about a familiar subject can be rendered inaccessible; and the esoteric literatures of the East furnish us with some suggestions. As good an example as any is to be found in the grammatical aphorisms or *sūtras* of Panini, no sentence of which would, without teaching, be understood even by one whose native language was Sanskrit. Brevity is studied therein to the extent of saving not only sentences and words, but syllables and letters. The language is artificial in both vocabulary and syntax. Each part of the system assumes every other, whence the first aphorism is unintelligible except to one who knows the last and many others. The Indian plan is therefore to acquire the whole collection by heart before learning the meaning of any aphorism.

From the Nicomachean Ethics we learn that the practice of getting philosophical treatises by heart first and afterwards becoming acquainted with their meaning was familiar to the Greeks; this, we are told, was done in the case of the poems of Empedocles.\(^2\) Epicurus also required his followers to commit his writings to memory.\(^3\) A mediæval Aristotelian, Avicenna, tells us similarly that he committed the Metaphysics to memory, without understanding the sense; presently he came across the treatise of Al-Farabi, which explained it to him.\(^4\) When the memory is to be burdened in this way, it is evident that it should be spared as much as possible. Either, then, the treatise should be metrical, and so more easily acquired;\(^5\)

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\(^1\) 1454 b 18.  \(^2\) 1147 a 21.  \(^3\) Diogenes Laertius x. § 12.  
\(^5\) Rhetoric 1409 b 6.
or it should be set to music;\(^1\) or every syllable of the text and the order of all the words should be of consequence. This last is the practice of the Sūtra-composers, and Aristotle follows it.

The other signs of the esoteric style, technicality and interdependence, are also to be found in his works. In the Metaphysics Nature (according to a certain theory) is compared to a bad, episodic Tragedy;\(^2\) for the meaning of the term "episodic," and the reason why such a Tragedy is bad, reference would have to be made to the Poetics;\(^3\) otherwise the expression would be unintelligible. In the Rhetoric the "four types of Metaphor" are referred to as though they were generally known;\(^4\) but this phrase is clearly a technicality of the Poetics. In the *Parva Naturalia* we have the cryptic sentence "feeling is not after the style of μαρθάνειν, but after that of θεωρεῖν";\(^5\) this utterance will be understood by one who has in mind a discussion in the *de Anima*,\(^6\) but scarcely by any one else.

Since works of reference were far rarer in Aristotle’s time than ours, even if the books had been published, this interdependence of so large and encyclopaedic a collection would have rendered a teacher necessary; and careful reading enables us to find the need for oral explanation in many places where casual perusal might overlook it. The places in the Poetics which illustrate this phenomenon may be exemplified by a series of instances, selected in the order of obviousness.

In § 24 Homer is said to have taught other poets how

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\(^1\) Problems 919 b 39.  
\(^2\) 1090 b 19.  Cf. 1076 a 1.  
\(^3\) 1451 b 34.  
\(^4\) 1410 b 36.  
\(^5\) 441 b 23.  
\(^6\) 417 a 21, sqq.
to romance: "the process is illusion. When the existence or occurrence of one thing is regularly accompanied by the existence or occurrence of another, people, if they find the second, suppose the first also to be real or actual: which is a fallacy. If, therefore, the first be a fiction, but were it real, it would by law of nature be attended by the existence or occurrence of something else, add that other thing; for the mind, knowing that law to be true, falsely supposes that the first is real. Example: That 1 in the Bath-scene."

The Bath-scene occupies more than 150 lines of Odyssey xix.; how are we to know which line furnishes the example? The formula of the quotation implies that the example is known; and the teacher will know it, because the rest of the passage occurs in the Rhetoric, bk. iii.2 There the same precept is given to the romancing orator, and Homer quoted. The precept is to give plenty of detail, because what people know is a sign to them of the truth of what they do not know: "numerous examples are to be got from Homer," and the example from the Bath-scene adduced—

"Thus spake she, and the old dame held her face with her hands, and shed hot tears"

"for those who are about to weep take hold of their eyes."3

This example takes us to a passage of the Sophistici Elenchi,4 where the process is still further explained. It is there shown that the amateur can detect the charlatan by "the consequences," which are such that a person may know them without knowing the science, yet cannot

1 The reading of B ταδευταν τι is evidently right.
2 1417 b 5. The correct interpretation is given by Victorius.
3 Od. xix. 361.
4 172 a 23.
know the science without knowing them. He can detect the charlatan; but he cannot make sure of the expert. Similarly here what we know is neither that Euryclea shed tears, nor that she put her fingers to her eyes; what we do know is the law of nature whereby those who are going to do the first do the second. Homer, by introducing this detail, satisfies the amateur’s test; he has let something known to be true accompany his statement, whence the mind falsely concludes the truth of the statement.

It is clear that of ourselves we should never have known to which line in the Bath-scene the author refers, and that, in order to understand the reasoning thoroughly, the reference to the \textit{Sophistici Elenchi} is requisite.

In 1461 a 27 we are told that certain difficulties in the poets can be solved by “the usage of ordinary language”; thus “people say a dilution is wine,\footnote{1} whence we get the half-verse ‘greaves of new-wrought tin.’” The reader will probably fail to see the connexion, whence amateur emendations are suggested; but the teacher is expected to refer the student to the discussions in the first book \textit{de Generatione} on “molecular mixture.” There we are told why a dilution is called wine; viz. because in certain mixtures one element counts as form and the other as matter, and in such a case the whole is named after the element that gives form; wine and water does the work of wine, and therefore is called wine.\footnote{2} If, however, the amount of wine be so small that the whole does the work of water, then it should be called water.\footnote{3} The same, we are told in the last chapter,
is what happens with tin and copper; the tin counts as form and the copper as matter; for the tin colours the surface but adds little or nothing to the bulk;\(^1\) and that which is at the top belongs to the form.\(^2\) Tin and copper, therefore, in their molecular mixture come under the rule which causes wine and water to be called wine; and the whole may on the same principle be called tin. That the two mixtures to some extent follow the same rule is also insisted on in the *de Generatione Animalium*.\(^3\) Hence this matter, which is obviously a puzzle to the outsider, is a commonplace to the Aristotelian. But it is only to the Aristotelian that it will be intelligible; for it is based on the philosophy of form and matter, and the doctrine that things are called after the work which they do.\(^4\)

The need for the oral instructor can escape no one in these cases; it is scarcely less obvious where the author introduces allusions which are explained or terms which are defined later on in the book. In § 15 there is an allusion to the “unaccountable” point in the Oedipus Tyrannus; different critics might apply this epithet to different features; Mr. Clayton Hamilton\(^5\) finds it in the fact that Oedipus’s marriage with his mother had not come to light during all those years. In § 24 we find that Aristotle is thinking of something different. In § 15 the *deus ex machina* in the Medea is criticized; Robortello declares that there is no such thing in the play; Victorius finds it in the sun’s chariot mentioned near the end—which will not serve, since

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\(^1\) 328 b 9.  
\(^2\) *De Caelo* 312 a 12.  
\(^3\) 747 b 4, 7.  
\(^4\) Meteorology 390 a 12.  
\(^5\) *Theory of the Theatre*, p. 38.
the author is dealing with the "solution" or dénouement: which according to § 18 should come far earlier. What is it then? It is the character Aegeus, as we are told in § 25. The Greek word ἀλογον is explained fully in the Physics;¹ it means "that which does not come in the order of nature." Medea's chariot is no more "unnatural" than a witch's broomstick; but there is nothing in the antecedents (according to Aristotle) to bring Aegeus on the scene.

In § 4 Homer is said to have been "in the full sense a fabricator (poet), for he alone not only coined good verse, but also dramatic fictions." What is meant by "dramatic"? The definition comes in § 23: "having a beginning, middle and end," i.e. having unity of theme, such as is described in § 8, where Homer is said to have discovered the principle. What is meant by "in the full sense a poet"? This is a reference to § 9 (1451 b 27), where it is shown that the poet or fabricator should be fabricator of stories rather than of verses. Naturally, for the use of the word poet itself, i.e. "fabricator," we should be referred to the Metaphysics or de Generatione, where it is explained that what is made is "the form." Homer not only fabricated verse, but he fabricated the story, and gave it artistic form. And this, as will be seen, takes us to the first sentence of the treatise, which like Panini's opening sūtra contains the whole book in germ.

A careful reader will notice cases in which the author's statements seem to conflict with each other. The definition of Tragedy is said to be all drawn from what has preceded; it begins μίμησις πράξεως σπουδάιας καὶ

¹ 252 a 13.
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teleiaς. μίμησις is from § 1; πράξις from § 2 or § 3; σπουδαία from § 2; but whence comes the remaining word? It has not been used once in the book. Doubtless the learner was intended to ask this question; and the reply would be as follows. In § 3 the dramatist is said to present his characters πράσσοντας καὶ ἐνεργοῦντας; where καὶ is a particle of explanation. The praxis is therefore specified as an energeia. This takes us to the Metaphysics,1 where we learn that it is only a praxis teleia that is called an energeia. Presently in the Poetics the praxis which has been so described is identified with “life and happiness,” also without previous explanation. These are indeed given in the passage of the Metaphysics as illustrations of a praxis teleia; for the identification we have to go to the Ethics, where the definition of happiness is “an energeia according to complete virtue,” which is exactly equal to the phrase which describes the subject of Tragedy.2

This passage is worth considering for a moment, because it indicates very clearly that the Poetics is meant only for those who have assimilated the Ethics, just as the preceding passage shows that it demands acquiescence in the doctrine of the Metaphysics. Since Tragedy portrays persons of extraordinary virtue functioning, and happiness means to the Aristotelian functioning according to complete virtue, to him there will be nothing surprising in the theme of Tragedy being identified with happiness; to him it follows from the premises which he has accepted. It is true that the Tragedy involves a transition from “good fortune” to “ill fortune”; but

1 1048 b 34.
2 πράξις τελεία καὶ σπουδαία = ἐνέργεια κατ’ ἀρετήν τελείαν.
any objection that may be drawn from that to the identification of the theme of Tragedy with happiness is answered eloquently in the Nicomachean Ethics, where happiness and good fortune are clearly distinguished.\(^1\)

The next clause, “and wretchedness is in experience,” similarly will not puzzle the Aristotelian, because he will have in his mind the rule of the Topics by which a genus when assigned to a species is to be tested by seeing whether the contrary species is found in it also.\(^2\)

The meaning of the particle “ in ” is told us in the Physics.\(^3\)

In the brilliant chapter on the Origin of Art we are told that poetry is traceable to two definite causes. One of these, Mimicry, is explained in detail; then to it are added Harmony and Rhythm. Since in § 1 it is pointed out that these belong to different categories, this sounds like three, not two, definite causes. And doubtless the pupil was intended to ask for an explanation of this. That explanation would be to refer the student to some such discussion as that preserved in Problem xix. 38, where it is shown that both Harmony and Rhythm belong to the class Order, and that what is orderly is more “ according to nature ” than what is out of order. Hence the second cause is not really stated in the Poetics, viz. the love of order, but is to be communicated by the teacher out of that other text, where the proof that both are “ according to nature ” is also given; viz. that operations of every sort are aided by them—the text of BüCHER’s admirable work Arbeit und Rhythmus—that health consists in the proper temperature of the body (a doctrine, as will be seen, of some consequence

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\(^1\) Page 1100 b. \\
\(^2\) 124 a 3. \\
\(^3\) 210 a 18, ὄλως εἶδος ἐν γένει.
for the Poetics), and that infants delight in them. Or
the further reference might be to the Physics,\(^1\) where
the connexion between nature and order is explained.

In another class of cases the need of the teacher’s help
is no less real, but only the careful reader will feel it.
These are cases in which we have a series of propositions
that are apparently untrue or unmeaning.

What sense—to take a paragraph near the commence-
ment of the Poetics (§ 2)—will the following convey to
the ordinary reader of Greek?—

\[\text{We begin with a plain and honest amateur translation.}\]

“(1) Now since the imitators imitate men in action,
(2) and these must be either virtuous or vicious men,
(3) for character almost always follows these only,
(4) for all men differ in character by vice and virtue.”

If the translator choose to think as well as translate,
he will comment as follows:—

Clause 1. Clearly untrue. The imitator can imitate
a dead man or a woman in a faint, or a landscape or a
scene.

Clause 2. Grossly untrue. Of men in action 99 per
cent. at least are neither virtuous nor vicious exclu-
sively, but both virtuous and vicious.

Clause 3. Unmeaning.

Clause 4. Obscure, because we are not told from whom

\(^1\) 252 a 12.
they differ. If it means that they differ from each other, its truth cannot be assumed. For we often say of people that they are as like as two pins or that there is nothing to choose between them.

Three courses are now open to us. We may, like the tutor of Saladin’s son, condemn the book as decidedly silly and of no practical use.¹ A far less intelligent course would be to attempt to persuade ourselves that these propositions were defensible, e.g. that a dead man was really a man in action, and that landscapes were not really painted. A third course—which we propose to attempt—is to see whether Aristotle has not left us both a vocabulary and a grammar to his books, the use of which may show us that his statements are both clear and true.

Clause 2. ἀνάγκη δὲ τοῦτον ἡ σπουδάζουσιν ἡ φαύλουσιν εἶναι has to be compared with the statement in the Categories² which seems to contradict it: “good and bad are predicated of men and many other subjects, but it is not necessary that one of the two should belong to those of whom they are predicated,” οὐ γάρ πάντα ἡτοι φαῦλα ἡ σπουδαῖα ἐστίν “for not all are either good or bad; there is an intermediate, the neither good nor bad.” This sound doctrine is taught elsewhere,³ and we are reminded in the Metaphysics⁴ that the intermediate has in this case no name. Evidently the difference of the Greek formulae (ἡτοι—ἡ and ἡ—ἡ), which we may call those of the exhausted and balanced alternatives, must constitute a radical difference in the sense. What

² 12 a 13–15.
³ Topics 123 b 17; Metaphys. 1055 b 23.
⁴ 1056 a 25.
is the meaning of the formula of balanced alternatives? This is carefully explained in the Meteorology.\(^1\) “That which is composed of dry and moist must be η σκληρόν η μαλακόν. Hard is that which does not sink into itself along the surface, soft that which sinks, without compensatory elevation; for water is not soft, since the surface does not sink downwards by pressure, but has compensatory elevation. Absolutely hard or soft is that which is absolutely such, relatively what is so in relation to a particular thing. In relation to each other there is between things infinite difference of degree; but since we refer all sensible things to the sense, it is clear when we speak of absolutely hard or absolutely soft that we do so with reference to the touch, the touch being used as standard. That which is above it is hard, that which is below it is soft in our nomenclature.”

The formula of balanced alternatives then means the one or the other relatively to some standard or other, that of exhausted alternatives the one or the other relatively to a particular standard. Hence in the \textit{de Generatione}\(^2\) the author can say “the water must be \textit{or} white \textit{or} black,” meaning relatively light or dark in colour, whereas he frequently points out \(^3\) that between white and black there are numerous varieties of colour; which, however (\textit{e.g.} scarlet\(^4\) and grey\(^5\)), are white or black relatively to darker and lighter colours. Similarly we get the assertion that everything “must of necessity be \textit{or} light \textit{or} heavy”\(^6\) in a paragraph which

\(^1\) 382 a 10. \(^2\) 332 b 22. \(^3\) Metaphys. 1056 a 30; Topics 106 b 11. \(^4\) Meteorology 375 a 14. \(^5\) Physics 224 b 34. \(^6\) \textit{De Caelo} 301 b 30. In Metaphys. 1056 a 22 \πεφυκός ή μέγα ή μικρόν είναι is identified with what has \μείζον καὶ \ελάσσον.
ON THE ESOTERIC STYLE

That things are both. And that this is the true explanation in the passage with which we are dealing is evident from the fact that the standard "ourselves" is immediately introduced. The differentia "virtue" attaching to all character by law of nature, every character must in relation to some other possible character be good or bad; in relation to ourselves be equal, better or worse. Hence it is quite true to say with the Categories that it is not necessary for them to be either good or bad, and with the Poetics that it is necessary for them to be "or good or bad." For just as adjectives can be used for both dynamis and energeia, so they can be used to signify the possession of any of the quality or much of the quality. "Gravity and velocity have each two significations, meaning any falling power and high falling power, any motion and a high degree of motion." The Poles are really not to be found apart; things being called one or the other according to predominance.

The English for the formula of balanced alternatives must then not be "either virtuous or vicious," but "relatively virtuous or vicious." For it is quite clear that this formula includes the intermediate state, whereas the formula of exhausted alternatives excludes it. It is not true to say that an article must be either cheap or dear; it is true to say that it must be relatively cheap or dear.

Clause 3 gives very little trouble when we have learned the meaning of ἀξολοθεῖν, which is not explained at all

1 For ἂτον—ἡ after ἀνάγκη see Politics 1260 b 38; de Caelo 274 a 30; de Generatione 332 a 5, etc.
2 Metaphys. 1052 b 28.
3 Meteorology 359 b 32
4 It is not asserted that ἕ—ἡ is never used for ἂτον—ἡ; but that ἕ—ἡ has a sense which ἂτον—ἡ has not.
THE POETICS OF ARISTOTLE

in Liddell and Scott, and is unsatisfactorily glossed by Bonitz. It is a technicality of logic, meaning "to come after in the order of thought," i.e. to be the genus of a species ¹ or the species of an individual.² "Of these species only is character regularly the genus" is an intelligible expression. Its meaning is "only thus can character regularly be classified." Of any character we may say that it is relatively good or bad, but not necessarily anything else.

But is this true? It is, if we accept the doctrine of the Categories, the Ethics and the Politics. The author's comment on it later in this book is "even a woman or a slave may be good; although women are inferior beings and slaves generally worthless." The doctrine of "privation" is expressed by the formula: he only is blind who was intended by nature to see. He only then is miserly who was intended to be generous; unchaste who was intended to be chaste; low-minded who was intended to be high-minded. But according to the Politics the capacity for complete virtue is to be found only in the ruler of the state;³ the capacity diminishes the farther people are removed from the top. If the proper sphere of courage is war,⁴ then those who do not fight cannot be divided into comparatively courageous and cowardly. Those who have no "honour" cannot be classified as

¹ Defined in Sophistici Elenchi 181 a 23, 24. ἐτὶ διατῇ ἢ τῶν ἐποίμων ἀκολουθησις ἡ γὰρ ἂς τῇ ἐν μέρει τὸ καθόλου ὄνων ἀνθρώπως εἶναι "either as general to particular, e.g. animal to man." (The other is based on the Law of Contradiction.) This use pervades the logic, e.g. Topics 113 b 31 τῇ ἀρετῇ ἀμφοτὲ ἀκολουθεῖ "courage is a virtue." 128 b 4 ἂς γένους τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀκολουθοῦντος. Numerous cases of it and ἐπιστοι in Prior Analytics 43 b 44 a.

² De Generatione Animalium 768 b 13, πάσιν ἀκολουθεῖ τόντο (τὸ ἀνθρώπου) τοῖς καθ' ἐκαστὸν "Man is the species of all the individuals."

³ 1260 a 17.

⁴ Nic. Ethics 1115 a 30.
chaste or unchaste; those who have no property cannot be comparatively liberal or miserly. Hence by the time we get to the bottom of the state the capacity for one virtue after another has been eliminated; but even so there is comparative goodness and badness, because the humblest member of the state has a function to fulfil, and virtue is what makes him fulfil it well.

The fourth clause gives the reason for the last proposition, and means neither that every person's character is good or bad, nor that no two persons' characters are equally good or bad, but that where there is difference of character it is a question of relative goodness and badness. And from this the previous proposition follows. If the difference between (say) cameras is in size, the only classification of them is into comparatively large and small, i.e. trichotomy by standard. The theory involved is that a genus has one ultimate differentia only, which is stated in the Physics. If for "character" we substitute the literal rendering "in their moral qualities" or "in any moral quality," this assertion will seem less hazardous; for in comparing A with B we should say A is (perhaps) less courageous than B, but more just. And so we are told that a courageous woman would make a cowardly man, but a chaste man a loose woman. The moral qualities have, however, relative importance, whence it is possible to sum up, and assert that a woman is worse than a man. But just as a definition of hardness can be given, viz. what has been quoted above, so there is a definition of moral virtue, viz. choosing according to right reason in matters of pleasure and pain. The extent to which that is requisite is determined by one's

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1 189 a 13.  
2 Topics 117 a 35.
place in society, whence, as has been seen, potential virtue varies with social position.

The true principle of classification is to find the contrariety of the genus.\(^1\) And this must be that wherein members of the genus, \textit{qua} members of it, differ.\(^2\) This then is the problem which this sentence solves.

The question which remains is how the proposition should be rendered. The Greeks found some difficulty, as Aristotle observes in connexion with "gravity and levity."\(^3\) Sometimes there is a single word, like "temperature"; for we should say "bodies differ in temperature," where the Greek would usually be "in heat and cold." More often we treat one of the Poles as positive and the other negative, and should say "bodies vary in solubility, magnitude, multitude," etc., where the Greeks mention both Poles, solubility and insolubility, etc.\(^4\) Aristotle in general agrees with us in regarding one Pole only as positive, but (for once) is not quite consistent. "One of the contraries is a negation" is the general principle,\(^5\) but though cold is given as an example of this, elsewhere it is said to be a "reality" and not a negation.\(^6\)

In the present case the right rendering seems to be "in relative goodness and badness." Difference between any two characters is relative goodness and badness; thence it follows that the only way in which they can be classified is into relatively good and bad; whence we get trichotomy by standard, \textit{i.e.} by comparison with ourselves.

There remains the first clause. In this esoteric style it is quite certain that there are no superfluous words;

\(^1\) Topics 143 a 35; Metaphys. 1037 b 20.  
\(^2\) Metaphys. 1038 a 15.  
\(^3\) De Caelo 307 b 32.  
\(^4\) Meteorology 385 a 19.  
\(^5\) De Generatione 332 a 23.  
\(^6\) De Partibus Animalium 649 a 18.
and the order is arranged with the utmost care. The construction, then, cannot be “since the imitators imitate prattontas,” for the word “imitators” would be useless; it must be since “those who imitate prattontas”—there follows a long parenthesis—“imitate such as are better or worse than, or on a level with, ourselves; e.g. painters.” This section, then, anticipates § 3, where we are told that Sophocles and Aristophanes both “imitate prattontas”; the word drontas is there added to distinguish the case of the dramatist from that of the painter. The difference is between dynamis and energeia; the subject of portrait-painting is potentially pratton; that of the drama is so actually.

Let us try to discover the sense of the verb πράττειν, which occupies so much space in this treatise. Literally it means “to go through,” with περαύνειν for causative, meaning “to bring through”; and it is possible to go through either an action or a passion; both teacher and taught go through the lesson; one goes through a performance as one goes through misery. The classification, according to Aristotle, is not between active and passive going through, but between going through to get beyond, and going through when there is no beyond. Let us now examine his actual usage.

πράττειν is the genus of the verb “to be fortunate,” a verb of which it is used as a synonym is πάσχειν.

1 In the Politics 1325 b 29 there is a distinction between ἔξωτεροικαλ and ὀλεκταῖ πράξεις.
2 Physics 197 b 1—13. ὅσως τὸ εὐτυχήσαι ἅν ὑπάρξειν καὶ ὅλως πράξεις.
3 Ibid. 247 a 9 αὐτή [ἡ ἡδονή] ἐν τῷ πράττειν ἡ ἐν τῷ μεμνήσαι ἡ ἐν τῷ ἐπιξεῖν. ἢ γὰρ οἶα ἐπαθὼν μεμνημένοι ἡδοναὶ = Rhetoric 1370 a 32 ἢ ἐν τῷ αἰσθάνεσθαι ἡ ἐν τῷ μεμνήσθαι, etc. Eudemian Ethics 1220 a 31 πράττεται τὰ ἄριστα τῆς ψυχῆς ἄργα καὶ πάθη. Nic. Ethics 1154 a 32 pleasures are πράξεις.
and it is associated with that verb in such a way that there seems to be some difficulty in knowing when one should be used and when the other. “Birth, growth, procreation, waking, sleep, movement” is given as a list illustrating both together.¹ In parallel texts the word πάθος can be substituted for the word πράξεις.² Examples of πράττειν are “to keep still,”³ no less than “to walk,” “to love and hate,”⁴ etc. It is in usage absolutely distinct from δραίν, for μεγάλα πράττειν means to be highly successful,⁵ and ἀγαθὸν γίνεται πράξις usually “to derive a benefit,”⁶ whereas the verb δράν would in these contexts mean “to do great things,”⁷ and “to confer a benefit.”⁸ ἐπράξεν ὡς ἐπράξεν means “he fared as he fared,” ἐδρασεν ὡς ἐδρασεν would mean “he acted as he acted.”

The two most important passages for this question are probably those in the Metaphysics (1048 b 18 foll.) and in the de Caelo (292 a 20 foll.). In the first it is stated that “since of praxeis which have a limit none is an end aimed at but concerned with the end aimed at, e.g. the process of emaciation in the case of emaciating,⁹ the processes which produce it being in motion only while producing it, not being themselves the object of the process; such processes are not praxis, or at least, not

¹ De Partibus Animalium 645 b 33. λέγει δὲ πάθη καὶ πράξεις γένεσιν, κ.τ.λ. ² Nic. Ethics 1105 a 4 κανονίζομεν δὲ τὰ πράξεις ἡδονή καὶ λύπη = Eudemian Ethics 1221 b 36 τὰ δὲ πάθη λύπη καὶ ἡδονή διώρωσι. ³ De Motu Animalium 701 a 16; Metaphysics 1048 b 29. ⁴ Rhetoric 1389 b 4. ⁵ Rhetoric 1387 b 28 = εὑρίσκωντες. ⁶ Rhetoric 1386 a 12 = Great Ethics 1207 a 28, where ἄγαθον λαβέων is given as an equivalent. But 1212 a 8 seems to disagree with this. ¹ Tropics 126 a 35; 126 a 38 is uncertain. ⁸ Rhetoric 1380 b 15. ⁹ Explained in Problems 956 a.
perfect *praxis*; for they are not an end aimed at, whereas within the perfect *praxis* there is both the end aimed at and the *praxis*. Examples are 'he sees,' 'he is conscious,' 'he understands and has understood'; but you cannot say (in the case of the imperfect *praxis*) 'he makes out and has made out' or 'he is being cured and has been cured.' As another illustration of the perfect *praxis*—'he lives and has lived well; he is and has been happy.' Otherwise (if both perfect and present were not simultaneously true) he should have stopped, just as he stops emaciating (when he has become lean). But this is not the case, as he both lives and has lived. To the former (the imperfect *praxeis*) I give the name *motions*, to the latter (the perfect *praxeis*) the name *energies* (realizations). Every *motion* is imperfect, emaciation, learning (or making out), walking, building. These are motions and imperfect: for he cannot at the same time be walking and have walked (the same yard) nor be building and have built (the same house)."

No *action* in the English sense is ever of the kind described; the author, by saying "such processes are not *praxis*, or at least perfect *praxis*," admits that the word is at times used for the other process; and in the passage quoted from the *de Caelo* he makes it characteristic of *praxis* that it "is aimed at a mark." "We are to think of the heavenly bodies as having *praxis* and life; the result will not be surprising. It would seem that he who is best off has what is good without *praxis*, he who is next best by means of one slight *praxis*, those that are a long way off by means of several; just as in the case of bodies one is in good condition, without doing exercises, another after a little walking, while another requires
running, wrestling and the arena, and another could by no amount of trouble get this good, though it might some other. Further, it is difficult to do many things successfully or to succeed often, just as it is impossible to throw sice ten thousand times, but not so hard once or twice. Again, when you must do one thing for the sake of another, a third for the second, and a fourth for the sake of the third, it is not so hard to succeed in one or two, but the more the operations the harder success becomes. Whence we must suppose the praxis of the stars to be similar to that of animals and plants; for here, too, man's praxeis are the most numerous; for he can hit many worthy marks, so that he does many praxeis and for different ends. But he that is best off requires no praxis, for he has the what for; and a praxis has always two factors when there is the what for and the for that."

It is clear that the idea which the author connects with praxis is a conscious process; and ordinarily a fully conscious process, in which the will has a voice. So we are told that praxis belongs neither to the inanimate, nor the lower animals, nor infants; yet at times it is certainly used of lower forms of consciousness (as above). The difference between the author’s psychology and that which underlies our language renders the translation of the word unusually difficult. A word which will include driving in a nail and being in misery, building a house and being angry or afraid, growing and killing, is scarcely to be found in English. We have therefore to bear in mind in each place what is in the author’s thought. At times it is the equivalent of life; in such cases “faring.”

1 Physics 197 b 7; Great Ethics 1187 b 8.
2 Nic. Ethics 1111 a 26; Natural History 588 a 17, 596 b 20, etc.; de Anima 415 b 1.
3 Politics 1281 a 3; de Caelo above.
"career," "chapter of life," "destiny" will serve. Often "to experience" will serve as a rendering for the verb; so in the second passage quoted above from the Physics a pleasure may be said to be *experienced*, remembered or awaited. Where it is "imperfect," the substantive may be rendered (though with caution) by "action," and in the plural by "conduct."

In clause 1, then, πράττοντες means "such as fare," "experience" or "conduct themselves"; but this present participle can be used of potentiality or actuality;¹ for which rendering shall we decide? For potentiality; since that is required for classification;² and we have seen that the painter's subject can only be a potential "experiencer," or *person*; for the denotation of that word corresponds with that of πράττων.

We have only the word μετέχεισα left. Like *prattein*, it combines two conceptions which we usually regard as not only distinct but contradictory.

The heading promises to tell us what is poetry *itself*, and the *self* is the *essence.*³ This promise must of course be fulfilled, and its fulfilment is only perceived by one who knows the meaning of the word σῶνολον; for we are told that Poetry is μίμησις τὸ σῶνολον. That word is a technicality of the Metaphysics,⁴ and means form + matter, and is also, as such, one sense of the word "essence." The essence of poetry, then, meaning both form and matter, is "imitation." But where the matter as well as the form is "imitated" the term we use is not "imitation,"

¹ Metaphysics 1017 b 2.
² Topics 142 a 20; *de Partibus Animalium* 649 b 13, 15; *de Caelo* 281 a 12; Great Ethics 1205 a 35; Metaphysics 1087 a 16.
³ Metaphys. 1029 b 20.
⁴ 1039 b 21 and often (e.g. 1029 a 5). Post. Analytics 97 a 39.
but "imagination" or "creation"; this, then, is the radical difference between the creative arts called poetry, and the reproductive arts, of which Aristotle uses the term ἀπεικόνισις, "to copy." A statue by Phidias is an imitation in form, not in matter; the poetry of a Tragedy is "imitation" altogether.

The thought of imitation "in its entirety" might be elucidated as follows. A counterfeit coin of genuine metal would be an imitation in one respect only—pretending to be authorized when it was not. One of base metal would not only pretend that, but would also pretend to be gold when it was not. A coin in a picture would further pretend to be of three dimensions when it was of two, and to be detached when it was part of a surface. But a coin of fiction, like Bentley's "Sicilian drachma," would pretend in every respect; it would touch reality nowhere. Of it, then, the term παράδειγμα "ideal model" might be used, but not εἰκών "copy." 1 Hence the first sentence of the treatise contains in germ the doctrine which is afterwards elaborated, that poetry must not be a reproduction of the actual history; it must be imaginary, and stand to history in the relation of algebra to tradesmen's books. It is remarkable that Fechner, by what might seem to be a mistranslation of Aristotle's words, has come near Aristotle's theory. Aristotle, he says, desired "not a pure but a purifying imitation of nature"; 2 which he further explains thus: "the pure nature of things which in reality appears blurred, disturbed, confused, imperfectly reproduced, or so as not to be distinguishable, is displayed before our eyes by art in a form which attracts

1 1461 b 13; Metaphys. 1079 b 35.
2 Vorschule, ii. 41.
the mind and fills us directly with pleasure.”¹ Aristotle, however, confines this doctrine to Poetry, i.e. creative art, while leaving it to reproductive art to copy nature.

Hence this passage is not free from polemic against Plato’s observation in the Laws ² that all mousike is both mimetike and eikastike. And the difference between the two philosophers goes back to the theory of Ideas. With Plato the best poem is that which resembles the imitation of the beautiful. According to this formula the difference between the creative and the reproductive arts is obscured. The model is the Idea; that both the creative and the reproductive artist endeavour to reach through one of Nature’s copies. According to Aristotle, creative art reproduces the model, reproductive art the copy; the latter is “copying” (ἀπεικονία), the former μίμησις το σῶνολον. The painter represents Agamemnon qua Agamemnon; the poet uses the name Agamemnon as the algebraical formula for a group of qualities; there need for him have never been such a name in history, just as Agathon invented the name Antheus. If, however, there has been, he may profit by the fact that the audience are familiar with his fortunes, and therefore unable to say that a conquering hero could not possibly be murdered on his return by an adulterous wife.

For the words μίμησις το σῶνολον the writer has adopted the rendering “immaterial portrayal of the imaginary,” believing that this gives the author’s meaning exactly. On the one hand it is clear that the word διψη is intentionally avoided throughout this treatise, because the

¹ Vorschule, ii. 56. This is not really a mistranslation of katharsis, but comes from Schasler, System der Künste, p. 8.
² 668 a.
synolon is without hyle; further it will be remembered that Vischer places poetry at the head of his hierarchy of the arts on that very ground, that it is released from matter, and therefore its products are potentially immortal.¹

The English words “simulate” or “feign” would give the technical meaning of μιμεῖσθαι in this treatise, and for the substantive “fiction” has been adopted. In many places, however, “feign” would be unnatural English, and “simulate” might be misunderstood; on the other hand “portray” does not suggest “pretending,” which is often required. Hegel regarded the Greek art critics as wrong in thinking it a sign of excellent painting that the likeness could be mistaken for the reality; the grapes at which birds pecked and the curtain which some one tried to raise were bad art. Probably there is justice in this criticism, and Lange has analysed with great acuteness the “illusion-disturbing elements” which are no less necessary than the elements which constitute illusion. Nevertheless the Hellenic view of the artist was that of a feigner rather than portrayer. In employing the phrase “portrayal of the imaginary” for creative art we clearly admit no misconception; the amount that is admitted where the word “portray” is used of reproductive art does not seem sufficient to render the use of it objectionable in the sentence with which we are dealing.

For the word οὐσία in the definition of Tragedy Aristotle gives us in the Problems the rendering “heroic,”² and to this he adheres in the Nicomachean Ethics.³ His theory that the Tragic hero is morally superior to modern

¹ Metaphysics 1071 b 22. ² 922 b 17. ³ 1145 a 20.
man is in complete harmony with his system: according to which perfect virtue belongs to the ruler only, whereas otherwise it varies with social rank. A slave has practically none, and the case of an artisan is very doubtful. Of course this has to be interpreted of dynamis, not of energeia; a king has the capacity for the highest virtue and the highest happiness; and we classify by potentiality, not by actuality.

An admirable writer on the theory of the Drama, G. Freytag, explains the fact that in modern times an ordinary citizen may be the hero of a Tragedy by the advance in individual liberty which has taken place, giving the ordinary citizen scope for the development of character which in ancient times he did not possess. Similarly the author of The Origins of Art explains our feelings after losses as largely due to the fact that an occasion of activity for our senses, thoughts or bodily powers has been withdrawn. Carlyle tells us that the most remarkable (σπουδαίον) event of modern times was George Fox making himself a suit of leather; it is strange, if he believed this, that whereas he made two pages serve for the shoemaker and his suit, he devoted three volumes to the French Revolution, and nine volumes to the life of a king. Vanity Fair is vastly more consistent.

Classification by potentiality, not by actuality, is, of course, right and natural. An automobile would be classified as 70 H.P., though the chauffeur never let it

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1 Politics 1260 a 14–37, τὸν μὲν ἐρωτα τελέαν Ἰχεὶν δεὶ τὴν ἡθικήν ἀρετήν, τῶν δ’ ἄλλων ἐκαστὸν ἄδον ἐπιβάλλει αὐτοῖς.
2 Technik des Dramas, 11th ed., p. 58.
3 Y. HIRN, p. 46
4 Carrière (Poesie, p. 525) says “it is indifferent whether the tragedy comes to pass in a private house or in a royal palace.” This, however, was not Aristotle’s view.
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develop more than 5 H.P. An artist is classified by his successes, not by his failures.¹

So far, then, we have seen that the sutras of Aristotle resemble those of Panini in requiring knowledge of the whole system in order to understand any part of it; for these four sentences have taken us over a large number of the treatises.

The study of these sentences has also shown us that before charging Aristotle with propositions which are either obscure or untrue, it is desirable to search his works for elucidations. In many cases at least such will be found. In § 4 the ordinary translations charge him with asserting that “to learn is delightful to all alike,” and that the picture of something which you know gives you pleasure, because when you see it you learn. The former proposition implies that Aristotle knew less of human nature than a schoolboy knows; if learning were so delightful, why should we cajole, coax and frighten boys and girls into learning? And does the reward which the world has given to its greatest teachers, to Socrates and the rest, indicate that learning is a pleasure? But indeed, the author himself in the Politics² states that learning is accompanied by pain. The proposition that we learn when we see the picture of some one or something known to us already is simply self-contradictory. But in the Sophistici Elenchi³ we are warned that the word μαθάνειν (translated “learn”) has two distinct meanings, to obtain knowledge, which in English is “to learn,” and to understand by the use of one’s knowledge, for which the English is

¹ Great Ethics 1205 a 35.
² 1339 a 28 μετὰ λύπης γὰρ ἡ μάθησις.
³ 165 b 33 τὸ γὰρ μαθάνειν ὀμάνυμον, τὸ τε ἐξωτέρας χρώμενον τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ καὶ τὸ λαμβάνειν ἐπιστήμην. Nic. Ethics 1143 a 12 τὸ μαθάνειν λέγεται ἐξωτερικάς ὅταν χρήσας τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ· λέγομεν γὰρ τὸ μαθάνειν συνιέναι πολλάκις.
not "to learn," but "to make out." The assertion that all mankind enjoy making out needs no defence; the child, which dislikes learning, enjoys solving puzzles; and it is also true that the pleasure of seeing the likeness of what is familiar lies—at any rate to a considerable extent—in detecting resemblances. The word μαθάνει is of course familiar in Attic conversation in the sense of "to make out," and is used of the solution of riddles.1 Aristotle, in this place, has taken some trouble to make it clear which sense he intends. His words are ουμβαίνει θεωροῦντας μαθάνει, which, of course, cannot be construed "their sight of the picture is accompanied by learning," since that would require θεωροῦν μαθάνει. The process which the teacher should go through is the following. In the Nicomachean Ethics2 θεωρεῖν is identified with ξηρόθαι τὴ ἐπιστήμη. In the Sophistici Elenchi, as has been seen, one sense of μαθάνει is ουνέναι ξηρόμενον τῇ ἐπιστήμη. Hence the words of the text can only mean "the process is accompanied by 'making out with the exercise of one's knowledge,'" i.e. the solution of a problem. This, then, takes us to a discussion in the Physics,3 where we are told that "that which is possessed of knowledge comprehends at once, unless anything prevent"; and this to the Nicomachean Ethics, where we are told that such unprevented exercise of a hexis is a pleasure.4 The reference to the Sophistici Elenchi then shows us that the word is ambiguous; and the first to the Nicomachean Ethics tells us positively which of the two senses is meant in this place; but there is yet another to the Problems,5 where we are told that

1 Herodotus vi. 37; Plutarch, Sept. Sap. Conv. § 10 (585 R).
2 1146 b 33.
3 255 b 22.
4 1153 a 15.
5 918 a 7.
the sense "to receive knowledge" is not meant in this place. What more could Aristotle have done? Lange has therefore taken unnecessary pains to show wherein the *hinzulernen* postulated by Aristotle in addition to the *wiedererkennen* lies; for the philosopher does not postulate it.

One feature of the esoteric style about which it is not easy to convince oneself is that the author by preference uses a word in different senses in the same paragraph or sentence. In that which has been discussed it is clear that *θεωρέω* is used first for "to gaze at," the sense which belongs to it in connexion with pictures, statues, etc.; and presently in the sense "to use the understanding," assigned it in the Nicomachean Ethics. Similarly in the passage 1450 b 34–1451 a 4, where the word *ζῷον* occurs four times, in the first and fourth it means "image," in the second and third "animal." In 1449 b 9 the word *μέτρον* is used in the sense "extent" in a context where the reader naturally thinks of metre, and for "metre" immediately after; causing readers in all ages to stumble. That the word *ἀμφοτέρα* can be used in 1449 b 29 for "mixture of the familiar with the unfamiliar in diction" may seem surprising, yet consideration of the passage may modify the surprise in the manner suggested in the Metaphysics. In the definition we are told that the language is sweetened separately in the parts with each sort [of sweetening]; and this is explained to mean that the "sweetenings" are Rhythm, and Harmony and Tune, and by "separately in the parts" is meant that only certain parts are restrained (*περαινεθ摇了摇头*) by metre, and only certain by tune. The equation

1 *Wesen der Kunst*, p. 412.  
2 Great Ethics 1191 b 7.
"sweetening = restraint" is from the Rhetoric;\(^1\) that which restrains sweetens. Restraining can only be effected by number; but there is another mode of sweetening, whereon not only the Rhetoric insists,\(^2\) which couples it with rhythm, but to which considerable space is devoted in the Poetics itself, viz. mixture of the familiar with the unfamiliar in vocabulary. That the author can have forgotten this sweetening here seems unthinkable. It has been suggested that the second "and" in the list means "\(i.e.\)"; but this is excluded by the employment of the word \(\varepsilon\kappa\alpha\sigma\tau\omega\), which cannot be used for \(\varepsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\varepsilon\varnothing\), unless the author violates his own rule for the use of the numbers.\(^3\) The word "restrain," then, is used where the sweetening is numerical, the word "sweeten" where the third mode is included. Moreover, we apparently have the same use in 1449 a 28.

The purpose, then, of one who composes in this style is to be understood only by members of his school; and the fact that so ardent a student of Greek poetry and poetics as \(\text{Athenæus}\) takes no notice of Aristotle’s esoteric work shows that the author’s purpose was accomplished. Reference is rarely made to it, and until the sixteenth century it appears to have had little or no influence.\(^4\)

Strabo asserts that the older Peripatetics merely uttered

\(^1\) 1408 b 27, etc. \(^2\) 1414 a 26. \(^3\) Rhetoric 1407 b 10.
\(^4\) The Orientals supposed "imitation" to mean "similes" or "metaphorical language"; and Carrière’s theory that poetry is largely \(\text{bildliche Rede}\) shows that this mistake was not absolutely unpardonable. The classical authors on Poetic in Arabic (Kudâmāh, Ibn Rashik, and ‘Askarī) do not appear to allude to Aristotle, although the first is said to have been present at the debate in which Abu’l-Bashar was exposed. Ibn al-Haitham (\(ob.\) about 1030) wrote a treatise on Greek and Arabic poetry combined (Ibn Abi Usaibi’ah, ii. 94), which would probably be a curiosity, if it could be found.
grandiloquent propositions,\(^1\) having no access to the esoteric works, while the later Peripatetics, owing to corruption of the copies, said what was probable rather than what was certain. Some specimens of the sort of comments on the Poetics which these philosophers contributed still exist.

**Brandis** published a scholium of Alexander on *Sophistici Elenchi* 166 b 3, where there is an example of solving a difficulty by change of accent, also found in the Poetics. It is διδόμεν δέ οί εὖχος ἄρεσθαι. Alexander cannot find this half-line in Homer, and suggests that Aristotle composed it himself! He then adds that διδόμεν is the Doric for διδόναι. His comment on the other case in which a difficulty was solved by "intonation" is not more helpful. There was some difficulty about the lines—\(^2\)

\[\varepsilon\hat{\iota}\nu\varepsilon\ \xi\upsilon\lambda\nu\ \alpha\iota\nu\ \delta\sigma\nu\ \tau\iota\ \delta\o\gamma\nu\iota\ \upsilon\epsilon\o\rho\ \alpha\iota\nu\]

\[\eta\ \delta\rho\upsilon\omega\ \eta\ \pi\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\eta\ \tau\iota\ \mu\epsilon\nu\ \o\upsilon\ \kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\tau\upsilon\theta\epsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\ \delta\omicron\beta\omicron\upsilon\theta\iota\upsilon,\]

which Hippias of Thasos solved by reading οὖν "somewhat more sharply." According to Alexander\(^3\) it had originally been read οὐ, and construed "part of which moulders," and people thought it absurd that one part should moulder and not another, for the latter if not stated was implied. "Hippias emended οὖν, *i. e.* 'that kind of tree, the pine, does not moulder in the rain,' and Theophrastus observes that the pine does not rot in spring or rain water, but chiefly in sea water."

Now in the first place Theophrastus makes this observation about the *oak*,\(^4\) not the pine, and speaks of rivers

\(^1\) ἑτέρω ηλικίδου.  
\(^2\) Iliad xxiii. 327 8.  
\(^3\) Commentary on *Sophistici Elenchi* 166 b 5.  
\(^4\) *Historia Plaut.*, V. iv. 3
and lakes, not of rain and springs; the oak is used for boats intended for fresh water, in which it does not rot, whereas it rots in sea water; “the other trees”—which must include the pine—“are naturally seasoned by the brine.” Alexander then merely garbles a quotation already garbled by the Homeric Scholiast, who substitutes “such trees” for the oak. “Anonymus” retains the observation about the pine, but omits Theophrastus’s name.

Secondly, there appears to be nothing absurd about the sense “part of it moulders in the rain,” for there immediately follows, “on either side of it are two white stones”; the sense then will be “it is partly exposed to the rain, but on two sides it is protected.” The difficulties are that the Homeric form is not ὄδ, but ἐν; Zenodotus is charged with error by Apollonius Dyscolus for admitting ὄδ in one place against Homer’s usage; that this word is so tenacious of its digamma that its introduction spoils the metre; and that τὸ μὲν ὄδ for ὄδ τὸ μὲν (relative) is unnatural.

There is a further difficulty. Aristotle says Hippias solved the difficulty by pronouncing the ὄν “more sharply” (διπτέρον) or “more acutely”; and it is ordinarily supposed that the negative ὄν, so far from being “more acute” than ὄδ, has not an accent at all. How do the Graeculi deal with this point? “Anonymus” quite honestly contradicts Aristotle; he says the ὄν should be read neither perispomenon nor oxytone, but as the negative without any accent. 2 Alexander is not quite so clear, yet he implies the same. 3 “The word is to be read

1 Syntax, p. 164; Pronouns, p. 97 (Bekker).
2 µὴ περισσωμένως µὴ διπτέρον προφέρειν τὸ ὄν ἄλλα ἀνειμένως καὶ ἀποφατικῶς.
3 ἀποφατικῶς ὅπερ αὐτὸς διπτέρον εἴρηκεν.
negatively, which Aristotle calls ‘more acutely.’” Now the esoteric style does not consist in using words in wrong senses, whence if Aristotle had meant the word to be read “without accent,” for which “Anonymus” gives the phrase ἀνειμένος, which in Aristotelian Greek is identical with “grave,”¹ he would not have said “more acutely.”

Since in the other place ² in which we are told that the meaning of ὅν varies according as it is pronounced “more acutely” or “more gravely” between ὅν “where” and ὅν “not” we get no indication which accent goes with which meaning, and “Anonymus” confirms the ordinary view that the negative ὅν has no accent and is therefore less acute than the word which means “where,” “of whom” and “suí”; it is best to invert the explanation of Alexander and suppose that the reading which occasioned difficulty was that of our ordinary texts, which Hippias remedied by changing ὅν into ὅν; and then everything will be clear. The old reading was simple and easy: “now that does not moulder in the rain,” to which, however, there was the objection that though true of the oak it was not true of the pine;³ Hippias substituted ὅν for ὅν, producing the reading which, as we saw, is sensible enough, but violates Epic grammar, metre or usage. Since the accent which we call perispomenon is with Aristotle the mean between acute and grave, he

¹ See Bonitz, col. 776. The examples are Physiognomonics 807 a 17 τὸν τόνον ἀνίνει καὶ βαρὺ φθέγγεται, De Audibilibus 804 a 26 τόνοις ἀνειμένοις καὶ βαρέως, Problems 900 b 12. Writers on accents similarly, Bekker’s Anecdota 676, 31 and 684, 29.
² Sophistici Elenchi 178 b 3.
³ It is a question of being worn away by raindrops (Physics 253 b 15); and the resistance of the oak to friction is so much greater than that of the pine, that pine keels were strengthened with oaken keels for beaching (Theophrastus, l.c. V. vii. 2).
calls it quite rightly "more acute" than the grave. As a mean it is the combination of the contraries;\(^1\) and as a mean it is the opposite of both.\(^2\) Compared with the grave it is acute.\(^3\)

But are we not told by Prof. Blass that the supposed "atonies" are, according to the older grammarians, all oxytone? That is so, but we are told by the same authorities—or rather authority, Herodian—that for an acute accent at the end of a word, when neither a stop nor an enclitic follows, a grave accent is substituted; and he assumes that this is the case with \(\text{o} \theta \text{v}\), as with the others. It is sufficient to quote his note on Iliad i. 114:\(^4\) "Thus the negative \(\text{o} \theta \text{v}\) should be given the oxytone accent, in order that \(\varepsilon \theta \varepsilon \nu\) may be treated as a simple pronoun ('her' not 'her-self'). For if we give \(\varepsilon \theta \varepsilon \nu\) its proper accent it will stand for the compound." Only then because \(\text{o} \theta \text{v}\) is followed by an enclitic does it become oxytone; were it followed by an accented word it would be "grave." Now a perispomenon sound is, as has been seen, less grave, i.e. more acute than a grave sound. And that "grave" is identical with "unaccented" we know on the authority of Plato.

Blass therefore was quite right to condemn Hermann's doctrine of "proclisis," for which there is no authority; what he does not express clearly is the obvious fact that so far as intonation goes it is indifferent whether we write a grave accent or no accent; and these signs mean intonation. Between \(\delta\) and \(\tau \theta\), \(\text{o} \theta \text{v}\) and \(\mu \eta\) there is no difference in pitch;\(^5\) the writing of the accent in the

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1 Physics 188 b 24.  2 Metaphys. 1056 a 25.  3 Physics 224 b 36.  4 See Lehrs, Herodiani Scripta Tria; reprinted by Lentz.  5 So there was no difference in sound between \(\alpha \phi \lambda \eta \tau \rho \iota \iota\) and \(\alpha \phi \lambda \pi \tau \rho \iota \iota\), Diog. Laert. vii. § 62.
one case and the omission of it in the other are purely conventional. And we must either adopt the whole of the traditional system or abandon the whole of it.

Here, then, as before, we cannot understand Aristotle’s observation even about an accent without familiarizing ourselves with a considerable part of his system. The Poetics refers us to the Organon; the Organon to the Physics and Metaphysics. And the ordinary accentuation of our Greek texts involves the doctrine of dynamics and energeia. For when we accent words barytone, what we mean is that they are dynamically oxytone; but though they are classified by their dynamics, they must be described in any particular case by their energeia. And Aristotle has so worded his account of the accent in these cases that he can only refer to energeia.

If we estimate the service of the Graeculi in interpreting these two passages, it comes to a negative quantity; the one charges Aristotle with forgery, the other contradicts Aristotle flatly, and both misquote Theophrastus.

In Iliad x. 252 some found fault with the logic: παρόχτηκεν δὲ πλέων νῦν τῶν δύο μοιρῶν, τρισάτη δὲ ἐτι μοῖρα λέειται, rendering the verse “night, more than two portions is gone, and a third remains”; for if more than two-thirds were gone, a third would not remain. Aristotle observes that the word πλέων may certainly be the nominative of the comparative, but it may also be the genitive plural feminine of πλέος “full,” and the meaning will then be “night is gone, two parts being full, and only a third remains”; neither the use of “full” for “complete,” nor the genitive absolute in such a context, nor the accent, needs defending. Indeed confusion between
these two words appears not to be confined to Homer; for when Aristotle says in the Meteorology\textsuperscript{1} that "the rivers run into the sea and the sea is no more," \textit{i.e.} larger, Ecclesiastes reproduces this in the form "the sea is not full." The Homeric Scholiast reproduces this explanation in such a way as to produce two barbarisms; he thinks \(\pi\lambda\epsilon\omega\) was used by Homer for \(\pi\lambda\epsilon\omega\nu\) or for \(\pi\lambda\epsilon\alpha\), though what "full of two parts" would mean is not obvious.

This, however, is not according to these authorities Aristotle's explanation; what Aristotle said was that Homer had furnished a sum in simple equations: viz. \(\frac{1}{2} + x = \frac{2}{3}\); whence \(x = \frac{1}{6}\), \textit{i.e.} two hours out of twelve. According to this Aristotle knew Greek so well as to suppose that "two parts" meant "one half." Now if Aristotle had been accustomed to think of day and night as each consisting of twelve hours, it would be strange that in his astronomical writings he should make no allusion to so useful a division. Yet he never once alludes to it; he himself reckons in Homer's style "the third part of the night, counting from dawn or eve";\textsuperscript{2} in his Natural History an "hour" is a \textit{time} of the day, sunrise, sunset, breakfast time, etc.\textsuperscript{3} The only place in the Aristotelian \textit{Corpus} in which "hour" might be interpreted in our sense of the word is in the Botany, of which the Greek is not by him. But even if he had meant what this Scholiast says, it would not be the work \textsuperscript{3} "more" that was ambiguous, but the phrase "two parts," which, according to this doctrine, could also mean one half. Hence we need have no hesitation in rejecting

\begin{footnotes}
\item [1] 355 b 23.
\item [2] Meteorology 350 a 32.
\item [3] 564 a 20; 602 b 9.
\end{footnotes}
this comment as later by some centuries at least than Aristotle's time.¹

One other mode of dealing with the matter was to render "the night has passed the greater part of two-thirds," i.e. seven hours out of eight; but in that case more than the third part would remain.

Bernays, in two interesting papers, called attention to some comments of Graeculi on other passages of the Poetics.² One of these was the philosopher Iamblichus, of the fourth century A.D., regarded by some who were nearly his contemporaries as a charlatan.³ The passage of his treatise "On the Mysteries" is reprinted in Bywater's edition of the Poetics, whence it need not be quoted in full here. The theory is that the Katharsis, which is the "peculiarity" of Tragedy according to Aristotle, means a slight indulgence of a passion in lieu of excessive indulgence. Tragedy and Comedy give a harmless vent to passions which otherwise might be dangerously indulged.

For the doctrine Bernays quoted another philosopher of the same stamp as Iamblichus, and himself adopted it as the correct interpretation of katharsis. He was vehemently attacked by Baumgart in his Poetik,⁴ but his views won wide acceptance.

Let us begin by seeing what Aristotle himself says on this question. Every one agrees that the first clue is the passage near the end of the Politics, where there is a reference to the Poetics for further light; it runs as follows—

¹ Thus whereas in the treatise on Time in the Physics Aristotle does not mention the hour, his commentator Themistius mentions it repeatedly.
² Zwei Abhandlungen, etc. (reprinted), Berlin, 1880.
³ Photius, Bibliotheca 337 b 8–10.
⁴ Pp. 434 foll. Baumgart rightly observes that Iamblichus was not a Peripatetic.
"The ailment which befalls some minds severely is to be found in all, only differing in intensity; viz. pity, fear and religious excitement: for to this last ailment, too, some are liable; and we see these persons when treated with the melodies which ordinarily excite the mind orgiastically kathistamenoi as though they had undergone the medical operation called katharsis. The same must be possible with the pitiful, the timid, and in general the emotional, viz. there must be some pleasurable mode of katharsis, i.e. being relieved, for all."

The first of these sentences is interpreted in Problem xxx.,¹ which deals with the black bile. It is there shown that excess of heat or cold in the black bile may be chronic or temporary; and the ailment "which befalls some minds severely, but is to be found in all," is this excess.

"If black bile, which is by nature cold and not superficially cold, abound in the body in that condition, it occasions apoplexies, numbnesses, despair and fear. . . . And just as the temperature of black bile makes people variable in sickness, so it is variable itself; at times it is cold and at times hot, like water. If terrible news is announced, should the temperature be too cold, it makes the man a coward; for it has cleared the way for fear and fear chills, as is shown by the trembling of the frightened. If the temperature be warm, the terror restores the mean condition, and makes the man his own master and callous. Similar is the case with daily despondency; for we often feel doleful, but cannot say why; at other times we are discouraged² without obvious cause. These emotions,

¹ Problems 954 a 22.
² The context suggests that ἰδίως should be read ἵδιως for ἰδίως.
to a certain extent, are to be found in every one; for every one has something of this power in his composition; but those in whom it goes down deep derive therefrom a definite character." Illustrations are then given of the effects of the temperature of the black bile, and cases of suicide, etc., explained.\(^1\)

Now that we know who our patients are—for that the persons described in this Problem are identical with those mentioned in the Politics should not be doubted—we must consider how they can be treated. Hippocrates, who holds that in such cases the ailment is due to the water in the mixture being excessive, prescribes as follows:\(^2\)

"if the fire should be overcome by the existing water, these persons are called by some insane, by others thunderstruck; the madness of such persons has a slower tendency, they cry when no one vexes or beats them, they fear what is not terrifying, and they are grieved over what is no occasion for grief. These persons should be treated with vapour baths and be purged with hellebore after the vapour baths."

The law of nature invoked in the Politics is then the familiar rule "the science of contraries is the same"; if an excess of heat in the black bile can be cured by homoeopathy, then an excess of cold in the same must be capable of cure by homoeopathy also. The homoeopathic cure in the case of the excessive heat is Kataulesis; for the homoeopathic cure in the case of excessive cold we are referred to the Poetics, where we learn that the cure is Tragedy.

Owing to the regular cure for madness being purgation with hellebore, the verb καθαλάσων, "to cleanse," acquires

\(^1\) In the Nic. Ethics 1154 b 12 it is said that the μελαγχολικόν ἀεὶ δένται ἱατρεῖον.

\(^2\) Ed. Littré. vi. 518.
the sense of "to cure madness"; it is so used in the Physiognomonicics, where it is argued that since physicians "cleanse" madness by drugs, the connexion between mind and body must be close. One example out of a fragment of Theopompus will serve instead of a number: "when the Lacedaemonian women went mad, Apollo sent Bakis as cleanser, and he cleansed them." He who looks at the Greek for Hercules sanatur in the Bibliotheca of Photius will find that it is ἀκαθαρσία. Κάθαρσις, as Galen says, means "qualitative evacuation of what is troublesome," and qualitative means with reference to heat and cold. Quality in the body is the heat and cold, whereas quantity is the moist and dry. Κάθαρσις is ordinarily performed by a drug, which works qualitatively, i.e. by excess of heat or cold. It means, then, not excretion, but restoration of equilibrium, and so is used as a synonym of ὀμαλόνειν, or ἀποκατάστασις or κατάστασις. All these words mean the same: restoration of that equilibrium between heat and cold which is health; called eukrasia, or the proper mixture of these two contraries. Ill health is caused by excess of the one or the other.

1 808 b 22 μανία δοκεῖ εἶναι περὶ ψυχῆν, καὶ ὁ λατρείος φαρμάκως καθαρίζεται τὸ σῶμα... ἀπαλλάττουσι τὴν ψυχὴν τῆς μανίας. 2 Suidas, s.v. Bakis.
3 η τῶν λυποῦντων κατὰ ποιότητα κένωσις. 4 Parva Naturalia 466 a 30.
5 τῷ ποσῷ ἀλλ' ὑπὸ τῷ ποσῷ, cf. Problems 864 b 1. 6 Ibid. 864 b 10.
7 Physics 197 a 23 τὸ ἀποκεκαθαρθηκὸν = ὀμαλοῦθηναι. Metaphysics 1032 b 19 (cf. 1013 b 1). In the passage of the Physics the ἀποκεκαθαρθηκὸν is represented as a result of two accidental modes of warming = θερμανθήναι. The "shaving of the hair" has no connexion with the subject.
8 Problems 888 a 17 ὁ ἀποκάθαρσις = κατάστασις εἰς τὴν φύσιν.
9 Problems 859 a 12.
10 Problems 860 b 11; Physics 246 b 5 ἢ γίνειν ἐν κράσει καὶ συμμετρίᾳ θερμῶν καὶ ψυχρῶν τίθεμεν; Post. Analytics 78 b 19.
11 Problems 862 b 10.
Hence we need deplore the loss of no treatise upon *Katharsis*, because Aristotle in the Problems has explained every detail; he has even added the grammatical rule whereby we may speak of *adjusting the disorder* instead of *adjusting the disordered*. "At times we speak of the patient being cured, at times of the suffering; at times we say the man is heated, at times the cold." The physical side of fear and pity is chilling of the black bile; the adjustment of that disorder, the equalization of the cold and the heat, is *nàdògòs*.

The suggestion of Iamblichus is therefore one of the *lègòbò* ridiculed by Strabo, based on ignorance of the sense belonging to a technical term: the fundamental error lies in confusing quantitative with qualitative "pur-gation"; and the true explanation involves the medical and the physical systems of Aristotle.

Two questions remain: how the philosopher conceived the "clearance" to be effected; and how this function of Tragedy is implied in what precedes.

To the first question the reply is to be found in the theory of homeopathy which recurs in the Problems. An external chill can drive out an internal chill; "when people, owing to the cold of their composition, or of melancholy humours which produce a surplus of wind that is undigested owing to its coldness, have certain pneumatic motions, then if their intelligence be moved [by reading], but do not steadily interpret, the second motion, which is chilling, drives the first out." The equilibrium is thus restored, and (in the case dealt with) the patient sleeps. Fear, as we are constantly told, chills. Tragedy then acts like reading in the case discussed, it drives out an

1 *tò kàmòv, de Generatione* 324 a 15.  
2 Problems 916 b.
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internal by an external chill. The same is the reason why people in fever are to be kept warm; the external heat extinguishes the internal.\(^1\) Where there is much fire, a candle will not burn; for the great [fire] draws the little to itself.\(^2\) Much fire should, therefore, be put into the body, because the amount of fire in the fever is small.

To us who are not accustomed to think in terms of the four elements this explanation does not convey very much. The first of these references, however, enables us to introduce the word "divert,"\(^3\) which represents the underlying truth. The theory of the \textit{de Generatione} that only contraries can affect each other requires a contrariety to explain homoeopathy; and this is found in the internal and external.

It remains to consider whence this idion of Tragedy is obtained. It must strike any student that whereas Aristotle discusses the etymology of \textit{Epopoiia} and Comedy, he says nothing about that of Tragedy, on which he treats at such length. Either, then, the etymology was so well known that such trouble was unnecessary, or, as elsewhere, it is the teacher's business to furnish the references. That the latter is the case we learn from the \textit{de Generatione Animalium}, where it is implied that not every one knows the meaning of \textit{πραγίζειν}.\(^4\) This verb in reference to the voice means "to be cracked," \textit{i.e.} "when at puberty it begins to change in the direction of harshness and irregularity of pitch,\(^5\) being neither still treble nor yet bass,

\(^1\) Problems 871 a 37. \(^2\) 866 b 2. \(^3\) \textit{ἐνκροέιν}. \(^4\) 788 a 1 καλοῦσι τινες πραγίζειν οταν ἀνάμαλος ἢ ή φωνή. \(^5\) Aristotle's account of the phenomenon does not differ from that of modern authorities. See G. Stanley Hall, \textit{Adolescence and Psychology} (1908), ii. 27: "Often the vocal cords and cartilages to which they are attached do not grow in exact proportion the one to
nor all of uniform pitch, but resembling ill-strung and
harsh chords." ¹ A "tragic song" is, then, a song of
irregular pitch; and in the Problems the word "tragic"
is used in an association which leaves no doubt that this
is the author's view of its meaning. ² "Why is para-
kataloge in songs tragic? Possibly because of the irregu-
larity of pitch. For the irregular pitch is pathetic and is
found in great crises or great sorrows. The regular, on
the other hand, is less doleful." A "tragic song" is thus
in a pitch which is characteristic of great crises and
sorrows: the terror and the pity which it inspires belong
to its musical nature. "Tragic" is not named from
Tragedy, but Tragedy from tragic; "the voice is symbolic
of pleasure and pain," ³ and "things get their names from
the functions which they are meant to fulfil." ⁴ Great
grief and the sense of overwhelming disaster are naturally
symbolized by irregularity of pitch in the voice; the rudi-
ment of Tragedy will then be a howling and wailing of
this sort; out of this nucleus such masterpieces as the
Oedipus of Sophocles developed.

It will be seen in the next chapter that the sentence
about the origin of both Tragedy and Comedy has at any

the other; the tension is unsteady, and the voice occasionally breaks
to a childish treble, often with notes that are higher than were normal
before the change began. . . . Sometimes the voice is literally broken,
perhaps into three or even more parts with gaps between them, and
slowly the intervals fill in."

¹ Natural History 581 a 17 ἡ φωνὴ μεταβάλλειν ἀρχεται: ἐπὶ τὸ
τραχύτερον καὶ ἀνωμαλέστερον, οὐτ' ἐτί ὀξεῖα ὀξεά σε ὁ παῖ σχε
ὀμαλῆ, ἀλλ' ὡμαλα φαιομένη ταῖς παραπεινωσμέναι καὶ τραχέαις χορδαῖς,
ὦ καλύτερ, τραγίζειν.

² 918 a 10 διὰ τὴν παρακαταλογὴ ἐν ταῖς φθαίσι τραγικών; ἦ διὰ τὴν
ἀνωμαλίαν; παθητικὸν γάρ τὸ ἀνωμαλές καὶ ἐν μεγέθει τόχης ἡ λύπης. τὸ δὲ
ὀμαλὲς ἄλοιπον γοῦδές.

Politics 1253 a 10.

³ Ibid. 1253 a 23.
rate in the latter case been deliberately altered by Christian hands; hence it is likely that the statement which makes Tragedy originate from the dithyrambic performance is not intact. According to the Sicyonian view of its origin it commenced with the wailing over Adrastus. According to Aristotle it began as a rudiment, and the Dithyramb, in his view, was so far from being a rudiment that he recognizes it as a form of poetry. Moreover, the context implies that the rudiment of Tragedy was obsolete, whereas that of Comedy was still kept up in some states. The performance whence Tragedy was developed probably then had some name which gave offence to Christian sentiment. The name Adonia would perhaps do this, but it is not the present writer's business to offer conjectures.

This, then, is what Tragedy, according to Aristotle, means; and the interpretation is obtained by putting together the sutras scattered over his works. Let us now see whether the Graeculi are more trustworthy on this matter than we have found them to be elsewhere. "Tragedy," the Dictionary tells us, is "properly a Goat-song"; which should be a he-goat-song; τραγάνος is no more the Greek for "goat" than "ram" is the English for "sheep." It is sufficient for this matter to refer to the Index of Bonitz. What, then, is a He-goat-song or Buck-song? "A song for which the prize was a buck," answers the Arundel Marble, which Bentley reproduces; though the great critic thought the masterpieces of Greek Tragedy insufficiently rewarded with such a prize, and fancied the buck must have been prehistoric;¹ "Does Mr. B. believe that sorry prize was continued after

¹ Phalaris, p. 252.
Tragedy came into reputation?" he asks. However, after a few pages (to use his own metaphor) the wind blows a little less violently; and he thinks some people might be induced to believe that it was continued.\(^1\) This is because the Scholiasts on Pindar and Aristophanes inform us that the prize for a Dithyramb was a bull, and that for harp-playing a calf. Prof. RIDGEWAY has pointed out in his valuable treatise on the Origin of Tragedy that according to the Scholiast on Plato a buck was not only the prize for Tragedy but the third prize for the Dithyramb; when the Athenian spoke of a Buck-song, then, he might mean either a first-rate Tragedy or a third-rate Dithyramb; and this would occasion serious ambiguity.

BENTLEY could apparently find nothing about this prize of a buck in places where mention of it would have been unavoidable, had it existed in historic times, \textit{e.g.} the Symposium of Plato, where it should have played a rôle as important as that of the cake at a wedding-feast. His explanation, then, was that the name had lasted on after the occasion for it had passed away. He had, however, to charge Herodotus with something like anachronism in speaking of "tragic choruses" in Sicyon. For his authorities spoke of the buck as the Attic prize for Tragedy, which according to Herodotus had been transferred in Sicyon from Adrastus to Dionysus. In Athens, then, the song must first have been associated with the buck.

Later writers, having abandoned the theory of the prize on these grounds and others well stated by Prof. RIDGEWAY, have endeavoured to assign some other sense to

\(^1\) Phalaris, p. 303.
ON THE ESOTERIC STYLE

Herodotus's *buckish choruses*. Thus he may mean "choruses clad in buckskin," because goatskins were the dress of the ancient inhabitants of the Peloponnesus. Or he may mean "buck-dancers" on the analogy of the Siberian bear-dance, in which the fortunes of a bear are portrayed. Similarly *Hierosolyma* was explained by the contemporaries of Josephus either as "the holy city of the Solymi," whence they inferred that the Israelites were the Homeric Solymi, or as "Sacrilege-town," which seemed exceedingly appropriate for the metropolis of a nation notorious for their contempt of the gods. Historical etymology is valuable and scientific; etymological history is otherwise.

To him, therefore, who asks Aristotle for his explanation of the Tragic *katharsis* the answer will be what has been given; the medical theory of the Problems is too consistent and too clear to admit of any doubt. The Poetics is mentioned in the Politics; the passage in the Politics cannot be dissociated from Problem xxx.: Problem xxx. cannot be dissociated from Problem i. *Bernays* could neither show that any respectable writer of Greek ever used *katharsis* in his sense of *erleichternde Entladung*—the ordinary medical usage suggests "adjustment," as is shown by the coupling with it of the adjective "exact" or "accurate"1—nor did he attempt to reconcile his theory with the doctrine of the Ethics, according to which a passion grows by being indulged. The fact that Iamblichus took the view is very far indeed from recommending it. With regard to *Bernays* himself, the personal character that appears in his dissertations is pleasing; but the

1 *Aretæus*, p. 318 (in Kuhn's *Medici Graeci*) ἀκριβῆς κάθαρσις τοῦ πίθου.
Greek scholarship is decidedly otherwise. His notion of the Attic for "he put on a garment" is ἐδοθεὶς ἱμάτιον (p. 172); Cobet calls a far less serious violation of usage ̕ιοῦδα barbaries. οὐκενοποιοῦς means, he thinks, Maschinenmeister (p. 157); τῶν τοιούτων παθημάτων is, he holds, the equivalent of "these passions" (p. 28), as is proved by the expression ἡ τοιαύτη ἀναγνώσεις (p. 104); "the katharsis of such passions" would have been τὴν τοιούτων παθημάτων κάθαρσιν (p. 27). It is clear that even his followers have not been convinced that "this" is identical in meaning with "such," nor is the phrase he suggests Greek for anything at all. The definite can no more in such a case be annexed to the indefinite in Greek than in Arabic. When Plato in the Phaedo makes Socrates say that the poet should versify myths, not discourses, and that he, being no myth-maker, must have recourse to Ἀσωπ, this, according to Bernays, is identical in meaning and almost in expression with the precept of Aristotle that the poet should be myth-maker rather than verse-maker. The propositions are surely not only distinct, but even contradictory. For the word ἐπιτική he suggests the rendering "overloaded," and for πράξις "situation." Errors of this sort may be committed by any one of us, especially when we are defending a thesis, and uncourteous language need not be used about them; but though they may not discredit the writer, they serve to indicate that his thesis had not been very carefully considered before he gave it to the world.

This prepares us for the discussion of an emendation suggested by Bernays, which has found wide acceptance, and even been "confirmed by the Arabic"; he remarked

1 ἄπεδέσατο.
that the passage 1447 a 28 ἡ δὲ ἐποτοία [μεσχεται] τοῖς λόγοις ψυχοῖς ἢ τοῖς μέτροις καὶ τούτοις εἰτε μυγνῦσα μετ’ ἀλλήλων εἰθ’ ἐνὶ τινὶ χρωμένη τῶν μέτροιν τυγχάνουσα μέχρι τοῦ νῦν, had been found difficult by his predecessors, possibly because they were insufficiently acquainted with Aristotelian formulae; he, being better equipped, could restore what was wanting with the certainty with which the formulae of inscriptions can be supplemented; no one versed in Aristotle would hesitate to accept his supplement of ἀνώνυμος before τυγχάνουσα. He then renders the whole—

Word-poetry imitates only in prosaic words or verses, and indeed it either mixes the different verses together, or confines itself to a definite genus [Gattung] of verse; still for this extension of the notion there is as yet no word in the ordinary Greek language.

The Aristotelian usage which should have been illustrated is not the word “nameless,” which requires no explanation, but the phrase “epopoia has as yet no name,” meaning “epopoia has not hitherto been used in the above sense”; and Bernays can adduce no example of it. Where Aristotle gives a term greater extension than the ordinary language gives it, he expresses himself intelligibly; so in the Meteorology, when using “Fire” for what we call the æther, he says “which we call Fire, because the genus of all the smoky secretions is nameless, still owing to that which is of this sort being most inflammable it is necessary thus to use the names.”¹ He does not say “Fire has hitherto no name,” which would be untrue. Similarly a writer might say that in a certain context the word “horse” is to signify all mounts,

¹ 341 b 15.
including bicycles; but he could not say "the horse has hitherto been nameless."

The proposition that in ordinary Greek epopoiia was only used of hexametric poetry, which Bernays ascribes to Aristotle, is said by the former to be "well known" (bekanntlich); but in fact no one knows it; for the dictionaries can only cite one case of the word that is outside Aristotle and B.C., from Herodotus, where there is no reference to metre; and one of epopoios out of Lucian, who is not B.C., where the context shows that he may compose in any metre; whilst a passage is cited from Xenophon implying that epē need not be in verse at all, and one from Plato showing that "skill in epē" meant skill about poetry generally; for the poem on which this skill is exemplified is lyric. Further Proclus asserts that iambics also were called epē, and in the Scholia on Dionysius Thrax we are told that it meant a verse of any metre.

Owing to the first of these objections Bernays's successors endeavoured to correct the passage further; since Aristotle cannot have said that epopoiia is nameless, epopoiia is ejected; however it declines to go, first because Aristotle, going through the clothing of the forms of Poetry enumerated in the first sentence, cannot omit the first, to which he devotes much space in his treatise; secondly because the sentence cannot be construed without it. Meanwhile difficulties display themselves at the end of the sentence, and τυγχάνουσα is altered to τυγχάνει οὖσα. So the introduction of Bernays's interpolation has a tendency to destroy the whole book.

1 τὰ ἐν τοῖς μετροῖς γεγραμμένα ἔτη. 2 Protagoras 338 d. 3 Photius, Bibliotheca 319 a 17. 4 Bekker's Anecdota, 751.
To Bernays’s rendering there are further grave objections. In the first place it is not true that in epopoioia metres were habitually mixed; in 1449 b 11 we are told that the metre of epopoioia is simple, i.e. unmixed; and in 1460 a 2 that no lengthy composition of the sort had been made in any other metre than the hexameter; and Chaeremon’s experiment is ridiculed as an exception which proves the rule. Hence mixture of metres cannot be given as the normal procedure of the epopoioi.

Secondly, what is meant by “one genus of metres”? A genus should either be a race, or a group of species. That metres are neither viviparous nor oviparous is obvious; on the other hand if epopoioia employs one genus of metres in the latter sense, then it can mix them at the same time: for mixture is of species within the same genus. Possibly, however, this objection would not by itself be serious.

Thirdly, the formula eîte—eîte from its nature implies an apodosis, which may be either “I know not,” as in 2 Corinthians xii. 3, “whether in the body, I know not, or whether out of the body, I know not,” or a statement which is to hold good with any of several assumptions. Some examples of this formula of hypothetical alternatives are given in a note, and it will be seen that wherever it is used some supplement like “I know not,” “no matter,”

1 Metaphys. 989 b 17, etc. 2 Ibid. 1024 a b. 3 De Generatione 328 a 31. 4 Politics 1342 a 27. 5 De Caelo 280 b 15 τὸ γεννᾶν [λέγεται] ἕνα μὲν [τρόπον] ἐν ἅπαν πρῶτον ὑπότερον ἑστιν, εἶτε γενόμενον, εἰτ᾽ ἀνευ τοῦ γίνομαι. Physios 209 a 19 εἶτερ τοῦτον ὑπότερον ἑστιν, εἰτε ἡ ἡλια, εἰτε τὸ οἴδας. Parva Naturalia 442 a 14 κατὰ λόγον δὴ τῷ μᾶλλις καὶ ἂττου ἐκαστοῦ ἑστιν εἰτε κατ᾽ ἀρχιμοὺς τινας εἰτε καὶ ἄφοστος. De Generatione 318 b 11 οἷς ὅσι διάφρασται, εἴτε πρὶ καὶ ὑπ᾽ εἴτε ἄλλοις τισὶν.
"equally," is expressed or (more often) implied. So when Kant speaks of das Geleis einer ich weiss nicht ob vernunftigen oder vernunftelunden, wenigstens natürlichen Schlussart, the Greek might omit the ich weiss nicht. It is clear that none of these supplements have any place in the sentence before us. We have therefore to translate the whole sentence afresh.

It is certain that the author interprets *epopoiia* etymologically as "hexametric fabrication." As we have seen, and as this passage attests, the word is popularly applied to compositions in any metre, and even in prose; it corresponds, then, with our "romance." Of this usage some account must, or at any rate should, be given; and the suggestions are drawn from § 25, where the "usage of language" whereby to "wine-pour" is applied to nectar is explained. Either it is owing to confusion, "for those who know not of nectar think the gods drink wine," and similarly those who knew not of iron thought those who worked it copper-smiths; or it is conscious metaphor, a species being used for the genus when the genus is nameless. Thus, not having any generic name for "dry vapour," we are compelled to use a specific name, e.g. "smoke," for the genus. "Hexametric fabri-

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These cases have been selected because there is no finite verb. Where there is a finite verb (Metaphys. 992 a 6, 1074 b 17; Nic. Ethics 1114 b 16, 1165 a 10, 1176 a 26; de Caelo 275 b 18, with ἄμφοτέρας, etc.) the hypothetical character of the alternatives is clear.

1 Great Ethics 1205 b 15. 2 Herodotus i. 68. 3 Rhetorics 1405 a 36.

4 Meteorology 359 b 30 ὅ ἐσθε [ἐπάρα ἀναθραμμασίσ] τὸ μὲν ὄλον ἀνόφυσος, τῷ δὲ ἑτέρῳ μέρους ἀνάγκη χρωμένους καθόλου προσαγορεύειν αὐτῷ ὄλον καπνόν.
cation” is applied to prose fiction either because the difference is ignored, as in the case of atomic mixture;¹ or owing to the want of a generic term for literary fabrication or fiction, “hexametric fabrication” is used as genus. The words are then to be construed “whether because it confuses the styles, or happens up to our time to have been treating one particular metric style as genus.” The difficulty that is then acknowledged is that the ordinary man means by “hexametric fabrication” not fabrication or fiction in hexameters, but fabrication of hexameters; the genus in such a case is therefore not fiction, but versification, and the theory of metaphor will not hold. This view is then refuted by two highly technical arguments.

υγχάνουσα, which Bernays thought meaningless, is not an unimportant word in the sentence. Clearly if owing to the genus being nameless a species has to be used for it, it is a matter of chance which species is used, and different species might well be used by different persons. So in the case of the “dry vapour” within a few pages the author calls it “fire” and “smoke.” Thus a place in which stocks, shares and bonds, etc., are exchanged is called a “Stock-exchange”; we can explain this as a case of confusion, “the term ‘stock’ being used in a loose way to signify bonds, shares and financial securities of any kind whatever”;² or we can explain it as metaphor, on Aristotle’s theory. But in the latter case the names “Share-exchange” or “Bond-exchange” might conceivably be used, and very likely are used as well; it would be an accident if one only were used regularly “up till now.”

¹ De Generatione 328 a 14. ² Encyclopaedic Dictionary.
With regard to the construction, the phrase “using as genus” does not require justification; the combination of the two participles is clumsy, but not solecistic; and the personification is quite in Aristotle’s style.

If Bernays’s supplement has here the interest that it involves the same theory of the passage which was entertained by the Syriac translator, his suggestion on the opposite page with regard to 1449 a 7 does not appear to have been anticipated. “The consideration whether Tragedy in its different species is already sufficiently developed or not both with reference to its inner being and to the theatrical representation is reserved for another place.” The Greek which is thus represented runs as follows—

το μὲν οὖν ἐπισκοπεῖν ἄρ' ἔχει ἡδη ἢ τραγῳδία τοῖς εἴδεσιν ἰκανῶς ἢ οὖ, αὐτῷ τε παθεῖ αὐτὸ κρίνεται εἶναι [κρισάμενον Lasc.] καὶ πρὸς τὰ θέατρα ἄλλος λόγος.

Bernays continues: “the place to which we are referred, owing to one of the most grievous offences of the Excerptor, is not found in our Poetics.”

Why, one wonders, should this question of the Varieties of Tragedy be raised here, before we have even learned that there are varieties? Clearly the passage has been both mistranslated and generally misunderstood. The idiom used does not mean “is sufficiently developed in its eide,” but “is sufficiently provided with eide.” That

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1 Great Ethics 1183 a 38 τοῦτο τὰγαθη ἄρχη χρησάμενος, Rhetoric 1394 b 28 γνώμη χρῆσθαι τῷ συμπεράσματι.
2 ἐγκεκριμένων τυχάνοντες occurs in the Botany (822 b 30), of which the Greek is late; Eudemian Ethics 1238 a 20 διὰ τὸ χρῆσιμον τυχὸν is not very different. τεθεωρημένη ὑπαρχόντα (Diog. Laert. vii. § 90) is quite parallel.
3 Cf. de Generatione 319 a 8 τὸ δ' ὅστερον εἰρημένον αὐτὸ τοῦτο διαποτεί.
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word may mean "varieties," or it may mean "factors," 1 "abstract constituents"; and since the question whether it has sufficient of the former is futile, whereas the question whether it has sufficient of the latter is equivalent to asking whether it is full-grown, doubtless the latter is intended.

Now it is to be observed that the question whether or not Homeric Tragedy has all the necessary factors has already been decided in the affirmative. Homer was "in the full sense a poet"; which means that poetry as he composed it had reached its full development. This, then, cannot be a matter for further consideration.

It is a curious Attic idiom by which the words for "other" are used in the singular where we should use the plural. "Are to become and to be the same thing or different things?" is expressed in Attic "are they the same thing or another thing?" 2 A good example may be quoted from the Metaphysics 3: "another genus is the broad and the narrow, and deep and shallow": meaning "different genera are," as Brandis's Scholiast paraphrases it. 4 The verb ἀναθαύνω means "to distinguish," and the passage which throws most light on its usage in this place is in the Eudemian Ethics 5: "it is ill-breeding

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1 μόρια καὶ’ ἑίδος de Caelo 268 b 13, glossed ἀρχαὶ de Generatione 329 b 9.
2 Plato, Protagoras 340 b ταῦταν σοι δόκει τὸ γενέσθαι καὶ τὸ εἶναι ἡ ἄλλο; ἄλλο νῦν Δί', ἔφη. Physics 249 a 28 τῷ κρινόμεν ὧτι ταῦταν τῷ λευκῷ καὶ τῷ γλυκῷ ἡ ἄλλο;
4 iv. 581 a 20.
5 1217 a 9 ἀπαθεσθαί γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι κρίνειν τοῖς τ' οἰκείοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοσ προσ. Without τε in Politics 1339 b 3, 1341 a 38; Physics 254 a 32.
to be unable in each case to distinguish between the appropriate questions and the inappropriate."

In this light we may now render the whole sentence: "Consideration whether Tragedy at this point has or has not the necessary factors is in the abstract a distinct matter from the same question with reference to audiences." And the latter topic is left for § 26, though the reply is prepared before. Tragedy is what Tragedy does; and a Tragedy can be read no less than a Romance, and will perform its work in this way. Hence the two extra eide, Exhibition and Music, merely intensify the pleasure; and since the more intellectual the entertained, the less interpretation he requires, for some audiences these intensifiers are not required, and for them the Homeric Tragedy has all the requisite factors.

In practically identifying Romance and Tragedy Aristotle is followed by numerous aesthetic writers. So VolkelT in his excellent treatise Ästhetik des Tragischen shifts from Tragedy to Romance and back. And doubtless the novel-reader is ordinarily identical with the playgoer.

Here, as before, the keys to the interpretation appear to be found in the author's works, and in order to understand the early part of the treatise the reader or hearer must be acquainted with the latter part. § 4 is not intelligible without §§ 6 and 26. But if the reader will consider what question can be left for discussion, he will scarcely be able to think of any other which is not excluded by the author's words. The question cannot be whether Tragedy in the ordinary sense has all the requisite factors; for the next sentence asserts that having attained its nature, it ceased changing. Hence there is no room
left for discussion; and in § 6 it is shown that the factors can be no more than six. Of these, however, only four count; and the number of varieties is in § 18 said to be four and no more, one for each factor; and on this the author again insists in § 24. Hence the only question remaining is that which is discussed in § 26.

The few passages which have been examined are, then, sufficient to justify the account of the esoteric works which is given by Plutarch, Gellius and Themistius. To understand them at all in the original one must know Greek, and it is here that the Athenian would have had an advantage over us. Bentley knew that *epopoia* meant "hexameter-making," which is more than the ordinary dictionary knows; but that in ordinary usage it meant "Romance," "unacted fiction," would be known by no one now without Aristotle's assertion. The Athenian would have been quite familiar with this usage, just as an Englishman knows what an oilshop is; but he may never have reflected on the reason why he goes to the oilshop for candles, and the ordinary Athenian would probably be in the like case with regard to *epopoia*. The suggestions that they may be cases of "atomic mixture" or else of "metaphor" convey nothing to one who has never heard of either; and, indeed, he who was unacquainted with Aristotle's particular doctrine of metaphor would not perceive that "oilman" was a metaphorical appellation for a dealer in candles. We have, perhaps, a slight advantage over the Athenian in that many of Aristotle's ideas now underlie our modes of thought; whereas to his contemporaries they were new. It agrees wonderfully with Aristotle's doctrine that what is prior in nature is posterior to ourselves, that so many
languages which have their own word for "species" have to borrow his word for "genus."

He who appreciates the terrible ingenuity of the Topics, and the skill with which any form of inaccuracy is there exposed, will not readily attribute to its author any violation of his own rules; for his audience are likely to have been worthy of him.

The canons of interpretation at which we have arrived are, then, the following—

No interpretation is certain for which chapter and verse cannot be cited from Aristotle's works.

No interpretation is satisfactory which fails to account for every syllable of the text.

No interpretation is tolerable which ascribes to Aristotle propositions which are unmeaning or which conflict with common sense.
CHAPTER II

THE TEXT OF THE POETICS

The ultimate aim of textual criticism is to restore the work of an author to the condition in which it left his hands; but at times it has to content itself, at least provisionally, with an intermediate aim, viz. that of restoring the text as it existed at some particular epoch. For if all existing copies are traceable to an archetype, which was later than the author’s own copy, and that archetype have perished, it is clear that the text of that intermediate stage must be restored before we can hope to get at anything more original.

Aristotle’s esoteric works were written by him on wax tablets, as we learn from the Metaphysics;\(^1\) the earliest material on which we possess them in Greek is parchment; this is the substance of A, R and (in the form vellum) of d; the rest of the Greek copies and the Arabic are on paper.

The Paris MS. of the Arabic version is not dated; but the copy of the Rhetoric which is bound with it, and appears to be of about the same date, was made in 407 A.H. or 1016 A.D.,\(^2\) from a copy in the possession of the philosopher, Abu 'Ali Ibn Samh, who lectured in Baghdad in the year 400 A.H. or 1009 A.D.,\(^3\) and died in

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\(^1\) 1035 a 15. τάδε τὰ κῆρυν. Cf. Themistius Phys. iii. 9, τάδε τὸ μέλαν.
\(^2\) Studies in Memory of Alex. Kohut, p. 376.
\(^3\) Luzumiyût of Abu'l-‘Alā Ma‘arri, Cairo, 1891, i. 235.
The Arabic version was published some time before 320 a.h. or 932 a.d., because in the debate between the translator and the Grammarian Abu Sa'id Sirafi, which took place in that year, the translator was taunted with "professing Poetic without knowing it"—not wholly without reason. The Syriac whence it was made had long been in existence in the year 800; for a letter is extant from the Catholicos Timotheus I, who died about 823 a.d., to one Rabban Pethion, demanding that a search be made for Syriac commentaries upon it; the answer to this letter appears to have perished, nor can we identify the correspondent with certainty. Clearly, however, the Syriac version is assumed by the Catholicos to have been long in existence, and we shall probably be right in assigning it to the sixth century a.d. In the Debate to which reference has been made both parties assume that the whole of Greek literature has perished and is preserved only in Syriac translations: an extraordinary assumption, since Greek books were at the time being translated in Baghdad.

Of Greek MSS. the oldest extant is Paris. 1741, called by Berekker Ac, and in this edition A; M. Omont, who has published a facsimile of it, tells us that in the sixteenth century it belonged to Cardinal Ridolfi, nephew of Pope Leo X, and in the thirteenth to Theodorus Scutariotes, sacellarius of S. Sophia and metropolitan of Cyzicus. This personage is comparatively well known, being mentioned more than once in the Chronicle of Pachymeres, which makes it appear that he perished in

1 Kifti.
3 Wright, Syriac Literature, p. 193.
4 Oriens Christianus, ii. (Rome, 1902); article by Braun (J. M.).
a religious riot in Constantinople in 1282. He was in possession of the volume before that date, because he styles himself “Levite,” i. e. deacon; and we still possess the diploma whereby he was raised to higher ecclesiastical rank, which may have been as early as 1275. The book was presented to him by one Manuel Angelus, who cannot certainly be identified; possibly he is the person of that name who wrote in a copy of Josephus now in the Medicean Library, and describes himself as λογιστής αὐτίκος.

In the collection of Gregorius Cyprius’s correspondence there are two letters addressed to Scutariotes, whom we may identify with the whilom owner of A. As they are of some interest for literary history they are produced here, from the Vienna MS.

1. τῷ Σκουταριώτῃ

εβονιόμην μὲν λέγειν ἐν προομίῳ ὅτι βιβλίον εἰληφὼς παρὰ σοῦ καὶ ἀποδόσας, ἐπειδὴ ἀποδίδωμι ἔτερον ἀντ’ αὐτοῦ αὐτοῦ λαβεῖν, ἀλλ’ ἰνὰ μὴ χρεωστικῶς τις οὕτως ἄξιον λαμβάνει ἡμᾶς, καὶ οὐ κατὰ χάριν, οὕτω μὲν αὐτίκα παρατόν τι λέγειν· αὐτὸ δὲ μόνον τὰ ἐς τὸν Πλάτωνος Παραμένιδα ἐκπονηθέντα τῷ Συμιανῷ· εἰ δ’ ἰσος αὐτὸς καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀείμνηστον παρομίαν καὶ διὰ τὸν φιλικότατον τρόπον οἶει δεῖν πάντα τὰ σαυτοῦ κοινοποιεῖσθαι ἡμῖν, καὶ δ’ ἵνα ἄρα δίδωσι χρεωστικῶς λέγεις διδόναι, ἔτερος οὕτως λόγος οὐ πρὸς ἑμέ. τὸ δ’ οὖν ἐμὸν ἀφήνως, ἄξιοις ἐστί· καὶ αὕτη σοῦ γε χάριν, ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἐμοῦ, ἀπίασης καθαρεύου [καθάρειος?] παρα-

1 Ed. Bonn, ii. 53.
2 Zacharia-Lingenthal, Jus Graeco-romanum iii. 590-598.
4 On this personage (patriarch 1282−1289) see Migne’s Patrologia Graecæ, vol. cxlii.
THE POETICS OF ARISTOTLE

2. τῷ Ἀκουστήρῳ

τὴν βιβλίον τῶν προφητῶν ἀπαιτῶ νῦν ἥδη ἄλλ', οὐκ ἀιτῶ ἢ καὶ σύγε πέμψας αὐτὴν ἀποδεδωκός ἔσσει, ἄλλ' οὖ δεδωκός τὸ μὲν γάρ πάλαι πεποίημα, καὶ ἐμὸν σαφῶς ἦν ἐξ ἐκείνου τὸ χρήμα εἰ καὶ τὸν ἐς δεύο χρόνον ἐκολατεῖς τὸ δὲ νῦν εἶναι, εἰ ἄρα παρέξεις ἄλλ' οὖ τοσοῦτον, ὥστε χρέειος τοῦτ' ἀπόδοσις ἔστιν ἄλλ' οὖ δόσας. εἰ δὲ φιλονεικεῖς ὑπὲρ τῶν ὁνομάτων καὶ διδόναι λέγεις ἄλλ' οὖν ἀποδιδόναι, οὖν ἐδομαί σοι τοσοῦτον ἐντελῆς, ὁπόσον Δημοσθένης πρός Φίλιππον, περὶ δόσεως καὶ ἀποδόσεως γιαγιαγιόμενος, δίδον μόνον λαβέσθαι τῆς πυξίδος, καὶ τῶν όδο ὁποτέρος σοι φίλον τὴν πράξει ὁνόμαζε. κάλει μὲν γάρ ἀπόδοσιν εἰ βούλει, καὶ δόσαν λέγει εἰ τούτο σοι αἴρετότερον. μόνον δίδον λαβέσθαι τῆς πυξίδος.

Translation.

1. “I should have liked to say at the start that having taken one of your books and returned it, I claim, in virtue of my returning it, to take another instead; but lest I should be supposed to be demanding one as a debt rather than as a favour, I decline to say this straight
out; I merely request the Commentary of Syrianus on Plato's Parmenides. If, however, by any chance you on account of the familiar proverb [the goods of friends are common] and your own amiability think you ought to share all your goods with me, and call your gifts payments, that is another matter with which I have no concern. All I have to do now is to ask, and that without any pleading, and indeed on your account not mine; for you would not be pleased if one of your friends who desired to get something from you approached you with supplications and prayers; why urge the zealous, you would say in Homer's style. I personally have no objection in such a case to acting the sturdy beggar at the crossing; but, as I have said, to please you I merely request to be given the book. And if this letter does not state in so many words that I am returning that which I took before, and in order not to encumber my dwelling with many of your books at once I export one before I import another, the bearer of the missive will realize it, as he will present himself not alone but accompanied by your book."

2. "I am asking to have back, and not merely asking for the copy of the Prophets; and you when you send it will be giving it back, not giving it. For the latter you did long ago, and it has been mine since then, though remaining in your possession ever since; if, therefore, you do the favour I ask, it will not be so great as the former, so this must be called repayment, not a gift. If, however, you insist on the term, and maintain that you are giving, not repaying, I will not be as nice about the distinction as was Demosthenes with Philip. Let me but lay hands on the case, and you may call the action what you choose. Call it repayment if you please, a gift if you prefer. Only let me lay hands on the case."
The gap, then, in the *isnad*, or chain of authorities, is from the time of Aristotle to that of this person, roughly speaking, 1550 years. Part of the gap is covered by the story told by Strabo that Aristotle's library was left to Theophrastus, who handed it over to Neleus, from whom, according to Athenaeus, it was purchased by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who took it to Alexandria. According to Al-Farabi the books were found in Alexandria by Augustus, who ordered that they should be used in the schools, whence they had been displaced by other manuals. According to Eusebius there was a Peripatetic school in Alexandria near the time of the Conversion of the Empire. According to Al-Farabi, after the Conversion of the Empire there was an examination made of Aristotle's books by an Alexandrian Council, and while such of them as confirmed the Christian religion were ordered to be taught, the study of the rest was forbidden; nevertheless they continued to be studied secretly, in Alexandria, until the taking of Egypt by the Moslems, when the study was transferred to Antioch.

How much truth there is in this it is hard to say. The destruction of the treatise on Comedy is probably due to Christian objections, and Tragedy is also attacked by Christian writers in no measured terms. In several places all our MSS. of the Poetics, and in some the Arabic also, show Christian interpolation. The story of the Alexandrian Council may then represent some fact, and account for the preservation of the book in one copy. The esoteric nature of the work prevented it from being

1 In Ibn Abi Usaibi'ah, ii. 135.  
2 H. E. vii. 32. 269 A.D.  
widely read, and those who quote it during this period usually quote it inaccurately. Tzetzes, in the twelfth century, makes some references to it in his list of the members of a Tragedy, without, however, mentioning Aristotle's name; he bases his account of the matter by preference on that of one Eucleides.¹

Next in order of age (and importance) comes the fourteenth century MS. Riccardianus 46, discovered by Susemihl; it is imperfect, commencing 1448 a 27, and has a gap from 1461 b 2 till near the end. That this MS. is independent of A is proved by its preserving a line of the original, which has fallen out of A and the other MSS. by homoeoteleuton, viz. 1455 a 14, where the words between [ ] are found only in this MS.: τὸ μὲν γὰρ τὸ τόξον [ἐντείνειν ἄλλον δὲ μηδένα, πεποιημένον ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ καὶ ὑπόθεσις, καὶ εἰγε τὸ τόξον] ἐφη ἐντείνειν ὅ σοι ἐωράκατο . τὸ δὲ, κ.κ.κ. This supplement agrees closely with what is found in the Arabic version: nam arcum quidem dixit quod non posset quisquam alius, et dixerat illud poeta, inque narratione etiam quae venerat de illo narratum est de re arcus quod certo sciturus esset quod non vidisset. The idioms are Aristotelian: καὶ εἰγε can be compared with Physics 257 a 27 ἄλλα μὲν καὶ εἰγε δέοι ακοπείν (cf. 196 a 7), and ὑπόθεσις with Physics 253 b 5 ὑπόθεσις γὰρ ὃτι ἡ φύσις ἀρχὴ τῆς κυνήσεως, Eudemian Ethics 1227 a 8 τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ καὶ ὑπόθεσις.² That the words are slightly corrupt may be admitted; clearly we should emend from A γνώσεσθαι for the second ἐντείνειν (the source of this corruption is obvious), and perhaps supply from the Arabic τὸν μὲν . . . δύνασθαι.

¹ Cramer, Anecdota Graeca, iii. 344, 25 = 1452 b 23; 345, 10 = ibid. 24. ² De Spiritu, 483 a 35 τοῦτ' ἀρχὴ καὶ ὑπόθεσις.
These corruptions, however, indicate that we have to do with genuine tradition; and that no human ingenuity could have restored this line—even with the guidance of the Arabic—will probably be granted.

This reading is amply sufficient to prove the independence of this MS., which we shall call B; one more, of some interest, may be added. In 1456 it is pointed out that some dramatists are able to tie, but unable to solve; the following words are thus read—

A C D E δεὶ δ' ἀμφω ἢὲὶ κροτεῖοβαι
B δεὶ δ' ἀμφότερα ἀντικροτεῖοβαι
Ar. si prensata sunt ambo permutacione.

It is clear that the Ar. represents ἀντικροτεῖοβαι, which differs only by half a letter from B's ἀντικροτεῖοβαι. Since Aristotle speaks in fixed formulae, the true reading is probably to be got from Politics 1331 b 37 δεὶ δ' ἀμφότερα τοῦτα κροτεῖοβαι. The question, however, of the correctness of the reading is of little consequence for determining the matter which we are discussing. Of the Arabic words in ʿumsika kilaihimā bil-tabdīl there is no question. That it would occur to any one to introduce ἀντι into this sentence by conjecture seems most improbable.

The readings of this MS. have therefore to be studied with great care; it is observable that almost wherever ὁμοῖος occurs the scribe is in doubt whether to read ὁμοῖος or ὁμί; clearly, then, his MS. had an abbreviation which is found in eleventh century MSS., which might well puzzle the reader. 1 But where it offers an easier text than A, it must not be assumed that it is to be

1 Tseretlo, Sokrashchenia, etc., 1896, table 16.
preferred. Indeed, the text of B exhibits signs of deliberate emendation, by a not over-skilful hand. Ordinarily the Arabic guards us from being seriously misled.

It does not indeed always perform this service; for occasionally the Ar. conspires with B in amateur emendations. A case of such conspiracy, where B betrays itself, is in 1459 a 22: δεί τούς μόθους συνεστάναι [CHRIST for συνιστάναι] δραματικούς καὶ περὶ μίαν πραξίν ἔχουσαν ἄρχὴν καὶ μέσον καὶ τέλος . . . καὶ μὴ ὁμοίας ἱστορίας τὰς συνήθεις εἶναι ἐν αἷς, κ.τ.λ. The words do not admit of alteration; for even if we took ὁμοίοις from E and ἱστορίας from B, and altered the following words into τὰς συνήθεις, ἐν αἷς would be wrongly placed. We have therefore to follow the definition of the de Generatione in rendering ὁμοίοις by “uniform,” “monotonous,” and interpret the whole from the Physics, where it is pointed out that in the circumference of the circle each point is “similarly” beginning, middle and end. The plots should be dramatically constructed, and should not be left “monotonous histories of the familiar type”; for of course not every history is of this sort, as indeed the Trojan War had a beginning and an end. The Ar. evidently follows the reading ὁμοίας ἱστορίας which is altered in B; but, like B, it substitutes for συνήθεις a word meaning “compositions,” which B exhibits as συνθήκαις, though the compiler must have known that this word was not Greek.

Another case of conspiracy between B and Ar. is in 1449 b 10: ἡ μὲν οὖν ἑποτοιοία τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ μέχρι μόνον μέτρου μεγάλου μίμησις εἶναι συννόμαι ἡγολούθησεν. For μόνον μέτρου μεγάλου of A C D E the Ar. has ad modum quendam de metro cum sermone; B μόνον μέτρου μέτα

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1 323 b 19 πάντη πάντως ἀδιάφορων.
2 265 a 33.
In the reading of B μέτα is of the same type as συνθήκης; it is a confession of interpolation. That Aristotle would describe the Iliad as "metre with language" was not credible; any one would rather describe it as "language with metre"; but the prepositions do not undergo anastrophe in prose. It is noticeable that in the Ar. the word rendered cum is altered out of that for de.

In either case the sentence is untrue. We have been told that ἐποποιία includes unacted fiction of all sorts, prose or verse, heroic, ordinary or low-class. Hence it is not true that it coincided with Tragedy so far as being a metrical representation of heroism; for it can also be an unmetrical representation, and represent the two other classes. Therefore this emendation introduces two misstatements.

But μέτρον, though it means "metre," also means "measure," "extent." So we read in the de Generatione,1 "Every life is measured by a period; only not all by the same; for to some a year is the period, to others it is larger or smaller in extent." In the Rhetoric similarly we read: "The period ought not to be curt nor long: for the hearer, hurrying on to what is beyond, even to the extent of which he has the limit in his mind"; 2 and the use of the word in connexion with "roads" is as old as Homer. The rule for the treble usage of this word is to be got from the Physics,3 where we are told that that with which we number, and that which can be numbered, and that which is being numbered, are all called number;

1 336 b 15 τοίς μὲν γὰρ έναντός, τοῖς δὲ μείζον ή άποδός ἐστιν το ὑμετρόν.
2 1409 b 20.
3 219 b 6 καὶ γὰρ τὸ ἀριθμοῦμεν καὶ τὸ ἀριθμητὸν ἀριθμὸν λέγομεν καὶ τὸ ἀριθμοῦμεν.
and this rule can be applied by analogy to measure.\textsuperscript{1} “Measure,” then, is either that with which we measure, in the case of verse the metre; or that which admits of being measured, as here an extent; or that which is being measured, e.g. verse, or an allotted length of time.\textsuperscript{2} The two last are not always to be distinguished with precision.\textsuperscript{3} The use of “measure” in the sense of what is measured or meted is familiar from St. Paul’s Epistles. In the Metaphysics it is stated that a “magnitude” is what can be measured, whence “a great measure” is a correct phrase; and so too is “the length of the measure” in the final paragraph of the Poetics, since length is used of one dimension of the measurable.\textsuperscript{4} Here the author is speaking of coincidence of content, with reference to more than one dimension. Hence the words in the text of ACDE appear to give what is correct and true: “Romance coincided with Tragedy in being a portrayal of heroism only to a great extent”; the finest monuments of Romance were in that style, but not all. And then with the reading of E and the Ar. we are able to construe the next sentence: \textsuperscript{5} “but they differ in that this form of Romance has its metre simple and is narrative.” These restrictions apply only to the heroic romance; the Mimes of Sophron and the Dialogues of Plato which we have been taught to call Romance are neither necessarily in the narrative form, nor have they metre. But the next difference, unlimited time, applies to all forms of Romance; whence the sentence is so framed as to include the whole genus.

\textsuperscript{1} Metaphys. 1020 a 9. \textsuperscript{2} 1462 b 7. \textsuperscript{3} Cf. Longinus, quoted by Schleusner, Lex. Nov. Test. λέγεται δὲ μέτρον καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ μέτρον καὶ τὸ μετρούμενον. \textsuperscript{4} Metaphys. l.c. \textsuperscript{5} ἀπαγγέλλαν εἶναι ταύτην.
Yet another example of similar conspiracy is to be found in § 8. πολλά γὰρ καὶ ἀπειρά τῷ χένει συμβαίνει εξ ἐν ἐνίον οὔθεν ἐστιν ἐν.

For τῷ χένει B and Ar. offer τῷ ἐνί. At first sight this seems not only plausible, but to be a quotation from Physics 196 b 29 ἀπειρά γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἐνι συμβαίη. But whether in the Poetics “the one” means the one person or the one subject, what is meant by saying that out of some of its numerous accidents there is no one thing? Who would have supposed that there was? The Physics throws no light on this proposition; for the argument there is that since one subject has unlimited accidents, there can be an unlimited number of accidental causes. Therefore this emendation lands us in an impasse. But the reading of A C D E “to the genus” is sound sense. A genus is not “one thing,”¹ whereas a species is “one thing.”² A genus is τὸ ὑποκελμένον ταῖς διαφοραῖς and of a differentia the verb συμβαίνειν is used.³ A certain differentia will turn a genus into a species; but a certain other differentia will not do so.⁴

Similarly a certain condition of life, to which the name “happiness” applies, cannot be produced by any group of occurrences, but only by a certain group.

With regard to the history of B, it may be remarked that one of its good readings (δεῖ ἄρα κεχωρῶν in 1458 a 30) is quoted by Maggi from the Codex Lampridii, i.e. of Benedetto Lampridio (ob. about 1542), who studied in the years 1510–1520 at the “Collegio Greco” founded by J. Lascaris in Rome.⁵ However, this codex of

1 Physics 249 a 21.
2 Ibid. 190 b 28. See especially de Interpretatione 21 a 9.
3 De Generatione Animalium 725 b 25.
4 Topics 143 b 8.
5 Tiraboschi, vii. 1379.
LAMPRIDIUS is quoted by MAGGI for what is so obviously an unskilful emendation in 1461 a 28 that the former reading is probably a conjecture, though a felicitous one; VICTORIUS has occasion repeatedly to charge his Italian predecessors with romancing on the subject of MSS., and MAGGI’s reputation is not otherwise favourable.

Are all other Greek MSS. copies direct or indirect of A? Before considering this opinion we might ask ourselves what evidence we should require in order to be convinced that this was the case. Convincing internal evidence would be the occurrence in all MSS. of defects traceable to A only, e.g. the loss of words caused by rents in its material or blots on its pages. Convincing external evidence would be the statement of a good authority to the effect that A was the first MS. of the book brought to Western Europe, and statements of other good authorities connecting the other MSS. with it.

Evidence of the former kind is not produced. Where A is corrupt or unintelligible, some MSS. have the same, others have better readings, and yet others have blanks. A may very well be in the same case as the first of these classes, viz. have faithfully reproduced what was in the copy whence it was made.

No evidence of the latter kind is adduced either. We have, however, to consider the probabilities.

The owner of A, THEODORE SCUTARIOTES, as has been seen, suffered in a persecution at Constantinople in the year 1282, when he took refuge first in the monastery of Prodromus, then in a church; and in this persecution he appears to have perished. What became of his books we are not told, but we know that one of them, the Bodleian MS. Cromwell 19, was purchased by a Greek
(Scuterius Stephanus Altamoras) out of the loot of Constantinople in 1453. The probability is, then, that the collection of Scutariotes remained in Constantinople till the fall of the city, when it was dispersed as loot.\textsuperscript{1} The Paris MS. of the Rhetors emerges in the sixteenth century in Western Europe, and there appears to be no evidence showing how it got there.\textsuperscript{2}

If all the other MSS. are copies of A, they or their ancestors must have been made in Constantinople before the fall of the city, or in Latin Europe after its fall. Hence we should expect the earliest dated MS., which was made in 1457, four years after the fall of Constantinople, to be derived directly from A. This MS. forms part of a "complete Aristotle, except the Logic," copied in Rome by the well-known scribe, Joannes Rhosus, who continued his vocation till 1515,\textsuperscript{3} having late in life been made scribe of Aldus's Academy. Since Rhosus's copy was made by order of Bessarion, it is possible that its source was some copy purchased cheap by the Cardinal after the fall of Constantinople.\textsuperscript{4} It was conceivably brought over by Rhosus himself, who rather more than four

\textsuperscript{1} The Venetian MS. 407, which belonged at one time to a Theodorus Scutariotes, must have come from another collection, since the writer, Joannes Argyropulus, is of the fifteenth century.

\textsuperscript{2} Vahlen states that A was used by Victorius, and the latter does indeed speak of a MS. of great antiquity which he used in the library of Cardinal Riodlfi (Epistolae, p. 26); but this MS. in 1461 a 35 had a blank in place of καταντικός, which was supplied on the margin (Comm. p. 290); it also had δ ἀφοι in the following line. The description does not tally with A, but bears some resemblance to Par. 2038, where originally there was a blank in place of καταντικός, but the word is filled in in the blank, not on the margin. The reading ἀφοι is mentioned in the appendix to Pacius; δ is in the Aldine edition. The probability seems in favour of Victorius's antiquissimus being Par. 2038.

\textsuperscript{3} Firmin Didot, Alda Manuce, p. 580.

\textsuperscript{4} Bandinius, Vita Bessarionis, 1778, p. 84.
months before the completion of this volume had made another copy of many Aristotelian treatises, also in Rome. Or the original may have been a copy of "55 books of Aristotle," in possession of Petrus Calaber, Abbot of the Crypta Ferrata Monastery, which Traversarius saw in 1432, and tried to purchase or at any rate get copied for Niccoli. Like the Marcian MS. this was on membrane, and in a small hand; conceivably, then, it might have been made by Nilo, the founder of the Crypta Ferrata Monastery in 1004, who was an industrious copyist and wrote a small character. Since Bessarion came to live in Rome shortly after 1439, he must have been familiar with this Greek monastery, of which he was made head in 1462. Now this MS. belongs in the main to the D group, and where it differs from D exhibits a text which is farther from, not nearer to, A. On the supposition, then, that the C D E recensions developed after A had been brought to Latin Europe, we are obviously cramped for time.

We are also cramped for space. For the Urbinas is the work of M. Apostolis, who, after the fall of Constantinople, copied MSS. in Crete. Crete may also have been the home of E (Ambros. B 78), which was copied by Michael Suliardos, who was writing in that island in 1475, though in Rome as early as 1452; he continued his

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2 Epistolae, viii. 43.
3 Rodota, del Rito greco in Italia, ii. 102, etc.
4 The MSS. belonging to it were afterwards transferred to the Vatican and Barberina.
5 1448 a 18 τίνι τρόπῳ for δέ [it should have been τίνα τρόπων], ibid. 35 μήδεν for δήμους, ibid. b 22 πεφυκότα, 1449 b 21 της εξαυτής, etc. Laur. ix. 16 agrees with this MS. in many readings.
vocation till 1497. Yet another Cretan scribe of the Poetics is Antonius Damilas, to whose labour we owe the Fontainebleau MS. (Par. 2551); he appears to have succeeded to the business of Apostolis in Crete; and since he was in that island in August of 1480, we cannot doubt that the Fontainebleau MS., which bears date of the end of that year, was copied there also. Indeed, he seems to have remained in Crete until 1489. The probabilities are much against any of these Greeks bringing their archetypes from Italy to Crete; they are more likely to have found them in Crete or else to have brought them thither from Constantinople.

The cases in which we can declare existing MSS. to be copies of other existing MSS. without any hesitation are rare; the most certain case is that of D and d; the Dresdensis appears to be a copy of C, yet if so, some other MS. must have been used with it; and the Guelferbytanus appears to be a copy of Par. 2040. The Coislinianus shows signs of having been copied from E, but if so, another MS. must have been consulted. It must be remembered that we have no knowledge of the number of Greeks possessing copies of this work before the fall of Constantinople; that the earliest dated Italian copy (Marc. 200, of the year 1457) is the parent of no other, unless it be Laur. lx. 16; and that within the few decades that separate the fall of Constantinople from the rise of the Aldine press we find numerous MSS., copied in places far apart and belonging to different recensions.

Hence it may be asserted with plausibility that the

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1 Montfaucon, Palaeographia, p. 86.
4 Omont, Fontainebleau MSS. 145.
5 Miller, Escorial Catalogue, p. 157.
groups C, D, and E were distinguishable earlier than 1453, for there was not time for them to develop between that date and the work of Apostolis and Rhosus. On the other hand, D may well be earlier than the dated MSS. The supposition, however, that A was the only MS. of the Poetics besides B that existed before the fall of Constantinople is, as has been seen, a conjecture which has nothing in its favour.

Of the existence of the Greek Poetics in Latin Europe before the fall of Constantinople it is not perhaps easy to find a decided trace. As early as 1432 the Rhetorica ad Alexandrum was translated into Latin by Filelfo,1 the son-in-law of Chrysoloras, and this work is often bound up with the Poetics. According to Vespasiano da Bisticci 2 the library of Cosmo dei Medici contained a complete Aristotle, though others deny that it contained any Greek books at all.3 If it be true that the bankers in Europe and Asia with whom Cosmo corresponded “had all of them orders to buy ancient MSS. and rare books,” 4 this seems extraordinary. In the letter recording the results of his journey to Greece of 1405–1413 5 Aurispa mentions that he has got the two Rhetorics and various works of Aristotle unknown till then. He tells Traversarius that he is having these treatises, together with the Eudemian Ethics, copied on the whitest vellum, to be presented to Nicolaus.6 The Marcian MS. d would correspond with this description so far as the material and

1 Filefli Epistolae, lib. x. Rosmini, Vita di Filelfo.
2 Uomini illustri del Secolo xv. iii. 80. Bologna, 1893.
3 Müntz et Fabre, Bibliothèque du Vatican, 1887, p. iv.
5 Sabbadini, Le Scoperte dei codici Greci, p. 46.
6 Traversaria Epistolae xxiv. 53.
the two Rhetorics go: but no farther. Yet we may suspect that Laur. xxxi. 14 was brought over by Aurispa, and that d is the copy intended for Niccoli.

In any case it is certain that the Poetics was neglected (jacebat, as Victorius says) long after the Ethics had been the subject of lectures. Gräfenhan’s suggestion may account for this, viz. that the Aristotelians of the fifteenth century were under the influence of the Arabs, and the miserable summary of Averroes afforded no basis for the study of the Poetics.¹

We have seen that the dated MSS. of the fifteenth century are not directly derived from A; nor do the printed works in which the Poetics was first introduced to Western Europe come directly from it. The first of these is the translation into Latin by Georgius Valla, published in 1498;² a translation so literal that it is almost equivalent to a MS. of the Greek. That its basis was not A is shown by the occurrence in 1458 a 16 of the five substantives ending in u; as well as by some other readings, e.g. μμείωθαι for ἀνεργεί in 1452 a 28, ἀγεομάνῶ for ἀγεομή 1451 a 25, πάσας τὰς ἀνομοιότητας 1448 a 9, ὀμαλῶν for ὅς 1456 a 2, μὴ γνοῇ for μεγάλη 1460 a 2. It may be observed that Valla’s translation is not very much more intelligent than Abu’l-Bashar’s, and reproduces errors which the merest tiro in our time could correct with ease (e.g. Chloephoroe).

Ten years later appeared the Aldine editio princeps,

¹ My distinguished colleague, M. Hartmann (der islamische Orient iii. 119), praises Avicenna for “making Aristotle’s Poetics accessible to Islam.” Having myself published Avicenna’s work, I regret that I cannot subscribe to this.

² The year before the translator’s death. Dinger (Dramaturgie als Wissenschaft, i. 167) pays this work the same undeserved compliment as Hartmann pays Avicenna’s.
dedicated to J. Lascaris, who was in Venice 1503–8,\(^1\) and helped the editor. M. Omont, by an oversight, asserts that the Aldine edition was based on \(\Lambda\); it is based on the Paris MS. 2038, which at one time belonged to Lascaris. This MS. in its original form was a copy of \(d\), for the first hand ordinarily omits the same words:

1448 a 29 all between the two \(\kappa\omicron\mu\omicron\omicron\delta\iota\alpha\zeta\), inclusive of the latter.
1449 a 2 \(\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\rho\alpha\rho\alpha\iota\omicron\nu\sigma\iota\eta\zeta\)–\(\kappa\omicron\mu\omicron\omicron\delta\iota\alpha\zeta\).
1451 b 7 \(\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\iota\alpha\zeta\) \(\varepsilon\omicron\iota\iota\).
1452 a 13 all between \(\mu\omicron\theta\omicron\nu\omicron\) and \(\pi\omicron\alpha\acute{\varepsilon}i\zeta\).
1452 a 21 all between the two \(\gamma\iota\nu\omicron\omicron\omicron\sigma\theta\alpha\omicron\), inclusive of the latter.
1452 b 20 all between the two \(\tau\rho\alpha\rho\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha\zeta\), inclusive of the latter.
1454 a 35 \(\omicron\omicron\sigma\omicron\omicron\)–\(\epsilon\iota\omicron\omicron\omicron\zeta\).
1456 a 10 \(\chi\omicron\omicron\hbar\)–\(\mu\epsilon\omega\omicron\iota\omicron\sigma\theta\alpha\omicron\).
1456 a 12 \(\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\)–\(\mu\omicron\theta\omicron\nu\).

Further, it exhibits the characteristic readings of \(d\), e.g. 1448 a 8 \(\mu\mu\iota\rho\omicron\omicron\sigma\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicrho
Besides d, **LASCARIS** employed another MS., of which the readings are inserted in the Paris MS. over erasures; these are characteristic readings of B, and in many cases noteworthy emendations; the following list is sufficient to justify this statement—

1448 b 22  οἱ περιυκότες πρὸς αὐτὰ.
1452 b 3  ἐτι δὲ ἀναγνωρίσεις αἱ μὲν εἰσι βατέρου . . .
1452 b 17  οἵν παρεπεμένη δὲ ἓξ ἢς ἢς ἢς
1455 b 9  μέτρου μέτα [B: μετὰ Lasc.] λόγου.
1455 b 16  δράμασι.
1455 b 1  τοὺς τε λόγους.

It seems not impossible that B itself was employed by **LASCARIS** for this purpose, and if we find that some of the best contributions of B to the text have been neglected by him, this may have been due to carelessness. Now in the list of the MSS. borrowed from the private library of Lorenzo dei **MEDICI** we find **LASCARIS**'s name down for a copy of the Poetics in 1492; its number was 176, and its history after this date is obscure.² The MS. B would not have borne this title. Further, in 1449 a 11, where the correct φαλλικὰ is written over an erasure (doubtless of φανικὰ) B, which, like all the other MSS., contains this euphemism, cannot be the source of the emendation. Apparently, too, **LASCARIS** consulted MS. Marc. 200, since his ἰπποκένταυρον appears to be based on ἐπικένταυρον, its marginal reading in 1447 b 20.

¹ That the notes are by **LASCARIS** is asserted by OMONT.
² Archivio Storico Italiano xxii. 289, noticed by MÜLLER, Zentralblatt für Bibliotekswesen, i. 373.
THE TEXT OF THE POETICS

But besides employing other MSS., LASCARIS also conjectured with great boldness; and whereas some of his conjectures were afterwards deleted in consequence of better knowledge, others were introduced into the Aldine edition, and retained by BEKKER, who indicates in these cases that his MSS. have something different, though he leaves it to the reader to guess the source of his text. The emendation admitted by BEKKER in 1454 b 32 ἀνεγνώσοιε τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἀναγνωσθείς ὑπ’ ἑκένης is an illustration.

Between the brouillon of LASCARIS and the Aldine edition we can trace the influence of the MS. E, whence several readings are adopted: e.g. ἅραθῶν in 1450 a 28, οὐ τοῦτο ἦν in 1461 a 30, τραγωδική in 1461 b 27. E, then, is the source of “the five substantives” exhibited by the Aldine in 1458 a 16.

LASCARIS’s emendations constitute an important epoch in the history of the Poetics. The marginal corrections of various MSS., e.g. Ambr. O 52 and Vat. 1400, seem clearly to be the work of readers who consulted the Aldine edition; Vat. 1400 was, it would appear, used by Pazzi, and these corrections are probably to some extent his. Many of the worst are retained by BEKKER; some bad ones even by CHRIST. Still, a certain number will be retained so long as the Poetics is studied; and it is probable that the contribution of LASCARIS to the text is the greatest which any one scholar has made.

After LASCARIS comes the work of the Italian scholars of the sixteenth century. The first of these is Pazzi, nephew of Leo X, whose text and translation, finished 1527, were published posthumously in 1536; his contribution to the text is not slight: he emends Laius for Iolaus.
THE POETICS OF ARISTOTLE

The effects of the invention of printing have begun to be felt.

Two persons about this time worked together at Aristotle, one of whom afterwards became famous, Pietro Vettori or Victorius, and Francesco Medici, son of Raphael, whose praises are recorded by Victorius in his edition of the Rhetoric published in 1548. An emendation of Fr. Medici recorded by Victorius enables us to solve the mystery of Rice. 16, a MS. containing the Poetics only, in an Italian hand. This MS. is certainly later than 1526, the date of the first edition of Simplicius, whence the writer of the MS. supplements the citation from Empedocles in 1461 a 25. The emendation is πέσως καὶ for πεσώς in 1448 a 14, and is embodied by this MS. Evidently the magni nominis philosophus who, according to Victorius, suggested ἐπιτιμάω for ἐπιτιμα τῷ in 1455 a 27 is the person responsible for Rice. 16, on whose margin appears the suggestion ἐπιτιμάτω (sic); Victorius may have corrected the grammatical form. In general the agreement between Rice. 16 and Victorius is what might be expected where two friends work together at a text. So in 1453 b 32 for ὁ Ἀλκμαῖον Ἀστυδάμαντος Rice. 16 exhibits ὁ Ἀλκμαῖων Ἀστυδάμαντος, Victorius with a slight improvement ὁ Ἀλκμαῖων ὁ Ἄστ. In the critical apparatus, where the person responsible for this MS. agrees with Victorius, the reading is assigned to the former, because the edition of the latter appeared in 1560, whereas one of the readings of Rice. 16 is, as has been

1 Bandinij, Epistolae ad Victorium, 1, xxxv. 2 Page 560. 3 ὁρᾶ τὰ πρὶν ἐκρῖτα (sic) διαλλάξαντα κελεύουσ. The passage was not known to Pacchius.
seen, quoted in 1548. Robortello in 1548 cites that very reading (Ἡρων ος καὶ Κύκλωτας) as being found in a MS., which Maggi amplifies into multis manu exaratis codicibus; but these MSS. are doubtless fictitious, the emendation being known from Victorius's edition of the Rhetoric.

Rice. 16 is so obviously based on Paccius and the Aldine edition that to speak of it as an Apograph is like speaking of Valhén's edition as an Apograph. Where Lascaris's interpolations are taken over by the Aldine, they are found in Rice. 16, e.g. 1458 b 11, 1450 a 18, 1454 b 31; where the Aldine does not exhibit them, Rice. 16 also fails to do so, e.g. 1454 b 31 έπετηνον. Similarly the Aldine, Paccius, and Rice. 16 insert the five substantives in 1458 a 17, where Lasc. omits them; the difference between Lasc. and the Aldine being largely due to the intervention of E.

The recensions which meet us in Latin Europe when the study of the Poetics first commences are not, then, based directly on A, but on other MSS., chiefly D, but also MSS. of the types B, E, and C. The groups C D E are likely, from the date of the earliest of the MSS. still existing (other than B and A), to have existed separately before the fall of Constantinople in 1453. That the parent MSS. were all copied there from Scutariota's MS. would only be credible if there were evidence for it.

The scholarship of the fifteenth century must not be judged by that of the sixteenth, and no arguments which confuse the work of Lascaris and Pazzi with that of Apostolis, Rhosus or Suliardos can be admitted. The invention of printing has made a vast difference; Francesco Medici goes to the right places for emendations, to Simplicius, to Plutarch, to Homer; Pazzi, his predecessor,
did the like, whence he can emend Iolaus to Laius, etc. Apostolis, though he knew the name of Laius, does not think of making this change. Lascaris feels the responsibility of an editor; hence, though not a brilliant scholar, he anticipates much which would be suggested by any editor of to-day. But the fifteenth century scribes are not editors, and feel no responsibility. To any one who knows Greek at all the emendation η τρίτη for ἡ τοι ὄ in 1454 b 35 is glaringly obvious; but no fifteenth century scribe makes it. The fact that a negative is lost in 1450 a 30 is also obvious; Lascaris is the first to supply it, perhaps from B. He who studies the readings of C D E will easily add to this list. Hence it is not possible to credit Apostolis with brilliant emendations such as ὀδίπονς for δίπονς in 1453 a 11, or η εἰ ἀμμήτως for η κάμμητως in 1460 b 31. The latter was above the calibre not only of Lascaris, but of Bekker.

But even if their intellectual calibre had been equal to emending the text skilfully, the time which they devoted to their copies would not have permitted of their doing so; how long does Rhosus allow himself for copying all Aristotle’s works except the Logic, in 594 leaves folio? From March 2, 1457, until July 15 of the same year: 124 days, or rather 107, if we omit Sundays. By August 4 of the same year he has finished another MS. The work was therefore absolutely mechanical. Nor did these scribes copy for pleasure, but for money; Apostolis usually complains of his work in his colophons. With the Moslems

1 Lettres, ed. Noiret, p. 120, τὸν Ἀδίον κεὶ Ὀδίποδα.
2 The date of the Marcian 200 is wrongly given as 1447 in the Catalogue; Vahlen read it rightly 1457, and the Indiction shows that 1457 is intended. The date of the Vienna MS. is given by Lambecius, vii. 165. That of Par. 3219 is quoted by Montfauçon.
things were similar; the profession of scribe was a humble one, and was regarded as an indignity. The vizier Ibn Abbād rebuked a scribe for rising up when he entered the room; it implied that he thought himself some one.¹

The test, however, which we propose to apply is the Arabic Version; agreement in any considerable matter with that document on the part of a Greek MS. against A may be regarded as evidence of independence of A; and though the sorting of the MSS. into groups is a difficult matter, perhaps some three may be distinguished in addition to A and B.

The *Ennoian Group*

Med. xxxi. 14 (D); Marc. 215 (d); Bodl. Can. 13; Leidensis. Of d it is to be observed that it does not figure in the list of Bessarion’s books of the year 1468,² nor in that published by Migne,³ yet it appears to be included among the MSS. presented by the Cardinal to the Marciana. The MS. must, then, have come, if at all, into his possession between that date and 1472.

In 1454 b 33 a reason is given why the disclosure of his identity by Orestes in the Iphigeneia in Tauris comes near the “error which has been mentioned.”

The last words exhibit the following varieties in the MSS.—

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ACE} & \quad \epsilon\zeta\eta\nu \gamma\alpha\omicron \delta\upsilon \eta \eta \iota \alpha \lambda \iota \epsilon \nu \varepsilon \kappa e\epsilon i\nu. \\
\text{B} & \quad \epsilon\zeta\eta\nu \gamma\alpha\omicron \delta\upsilon \eta \eta \iota \alpha \lambda \iota \epsilon \nu \varepsilon \kappa e\epsilon i\nu. \\
\text{Leid.} & \quad \epsilon\zeta\eta\nu \gamma\alpha\omicron \delta\upsilon \eta \iota \nu \omicron \alpha \upsilon \kappa \iota \epsilon \nu \varepsilon \kappa e\epsilon i\nu. \\
\text{D} & \quad \epsilon\zeta\eta\nu \gamma\alpha\omicron \delta\upsilon \eta \iota \nu \omicron \alpha \upsilon \kappa \iota \epsilon \nu \varepsilon \kappa e\epsilon i\nu. \\
\text{Ar.} & \quad \text{et existunt alia quae extempore dicantur secundum hanc opinionem.}
\end{align*}
\]

¹ Yakut, *Dictionary of Learned Men*, v. 392.
² OMont, *Manuscrits de Bessarion*.
³ *Patrologia Graeca*, clxi. col. 701
There can be no doubt that the Arabic ra’yun opinionem stands for the reading ἀρνουα, for the same word is used in the Poetics for διαρνον, and the Syriac word whereby ἀρνοια is rendered in 1 Peter iv. 2 is glossed by the Arabic word in the Syro-Arabic glossaries. Hence the Leid. and D do not here depend on A, but follow an independent line of tradition. Since ἀρνοια is by far the less common word of the two, and three corruptions are required to explain one word from the other, it is more likely that ἀρνουα was corrupted into ἀρνια than conversely. The Leid. reading gives us the first stage of the corruption, ἀρνουα. It is also unlikely that the corruption was repeated.

Which is the right reading here? That of D is so difficult that Lasc. omitted it; yet the reading of A C E or B is little easier, since the rendering “he might as well have brought some tokens” is not permissible, and “he might have brought some tokens” (and not merely mentioned them) is far from lucid, since the use of tokens has been condemned. The purpose of this sentence must then be learned from what has preceded; and it seems that we must accept the emendation of the Ar. and Lasc. δω for δωρι. We may then render: “For she [discloses her identity] by the letter, whereas he himself says what is wanted by the poet, though not by the story; wherefore it [the disclosure] comes near the error that has been noted.” The error noted is adducing the tokens as evidence instead of letting them disclose the identity without the bearer of them designing it; and this, he says, might have been done in Orestes’s case, just as it is done in the case of Iphigeneia. Now the word used here in the text of D and the Arabic takes us to the Parva
Naturalia, where it is used of the process whereby in cases where we seem to have heard or seen the same thing before, we recognize and recollect the occasion. Now there would clearly be nothing illicit in making Iphigeneia recognize her brother (by both parents), if there were something to put it into her head. For there is a law of nature, explained in the de Generatione Animalium, whereby children resemble their parents, and in communistic states children can be affiliated thereby—a fact which would have made havoc with Plato’s Republic. But, as the author says in his treatise on recollection, which has been cited, we cannot always “be put in mind” and recollect to whom the face belongs.

This would have been “permitted,” i.e. not regarded as unnatural by the audience.

Yet we should not be able to emend this sentence without the help of a fragment quoted by Prof. Bywater in his note on 1454 a 31, where we are made acquainted with a Greek phrase: εἰδὸν δέ τίνες οἱ δὲ μὴν προτίθενται οὐ μιμοῦνται, ἄλλον δὲ καὶ τὸ τούτου καλὸς, εἰ τυρσάνων [read τυρσάνωνεν] ἐνέχοντες ἐννοιαν καὶ παράδειγμα παρ' ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς. The meaning must be, “If we happen to have a notion and an exemplar in our own minds, of the character whom the poet wishes to represent.”

Hence we get the true reading for the place with which we are dealing, ἐξῆν γὰρ ἐν ἐννοιαν ἐνέχειν “For she (Iphigeneia) might have had a notion in her mind of what Orestes was like.”

The fact that the reading of D is not absolutely correct yet preserves part of an unusual Greek expression,
seems to evince the independence of D without the possibility of doubt.

In 1456 a 2 where the varieties of Tragedy are mentioned A B exhibit a corruption and C a blank—

A B  

D  

E  

Ar. Quarta autem res [plur.] Phorcidas et Prometheus, et quod dictum est iis.

The difference between οὐχοιων and οἰκείων is clearly a case of that corruption of ξ into ω of which Cobet has given interesting examples; Athenaeus mistook σινόφος for σίνυφος. The reading of Ar. also seems to represent οἰκείων, i.e. "the private affairs of"; quod dictum est iis represents a corruption ὃς ἄ for ὅς.

Which of these readings, if any, is right? An obvious correction of οὐς is ὅψς; it is however excluded by § 24, in which we are told that Epic has the same varieties as Tragedy, and Epic, we are repeatedly informed, has not "exhibition." In § 6 the author insisted that there were only four factors out of the six which were essential; and that the four varieties correspond with these four factors is asserted in the passage before us. It is evident that it is a question of predominance of a factor; just as in a mixture of wine and water the result is "watery" if the water predominates. Hence the fourth variety must be that in which the language predominates. It need no more be called the linguistic tragedy on that account than the story tragedy is called the mythical; the better sort of story being a plot, it is called a plot
tragedy. Similarly, since it is the function of Intelligence
to rouse the emotions (§ 19), the tragedy wherein the
Intelligence predominates is called the emotional tragedy.
The language, as we learn from the Rhetoric (iii. § 7),
should be appropriate to the characters and situations;
so the linguistic tragedy is called the appropriate
tragedy, i.e. the Tragedy of appropriate expression. As
before, the phrase is unconstruable without the Rhetoric;
with the aid of that treatise we can interpret it with
certainty. But that the scribe of D argued in this
way seems highly improbable. Whence it may be
concluded that D here preserves the original text.

For the purpose of proving kinship between MSS. it
is not necessary that the reading on which they agree
should be sound. We notice, then, that D and Ar. agree
in 1460 a 2 in the erroneous reading μη γροίη for μυγρόι;
the nature of the corruption is obvious, yet as it involves
three itacisms, it is unlikely to have occurred more than
once.

In 1451 b 26 D as well as Ar. omits γνώρισμα ὀλίγον in
the words ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ γνώρισμα ὀλίγον γνώρισμά ἐστιν.

In 1452 a 13 both Ar. and D omit certain words; what
is curious is that they do not omit quite the same. It
may be noticed that the omission in Marc. 200 here
 corresponds with that in the Arabic.

In 1458 a 18 D and its Venetian copy both omit the
word not in the definition of "the virtue of speech,"
σαρῆ καὶ μη ταπεινήν εἶναι. The Arabic also omits the
negative, though it must be added that it omits the con-
junction as well. It is possible that the negative has
been omitted accidentally in the Medicean MS., as well

1 ἥ ὀικεία λέξις.
as in that which was before the Oriental translator. Yet it seems no less probable that the negative was omitted intentionally by a Christian scribe, who was shocked at the sentiment that the diction ought not to be humble. Surely humility is a virtue! As, however, Aristotle’s real doctrine is unaltered in 1458 a 30 in both authorities, we are at least to some extent justified in regarding this as a further proof of relationship between the ἐννοιαν group and the Arabic.

A curious reading of this group, but also of some other MSS. (Ambr. B 78, Med. lx. 16, Vat. i. and Vat. ii.) is in 1452 a 28 μεισθαυ for ἡνρεῖ. The origin of this corruption can be partly explained by Cobet’s observation of the confusion of κ with ω and of ε with θ. This gives us the origin of ωθι (= ειθαυ) for the latter half of ΛΥΓΚΕΙ. The rest of the corruption can be explained, though not quite so simply, from the uncial character; and indeed it became necessary to interpret the strokes so as to produce a Greek word. But the cursive script of A gives no account whatever of this corruption. Hence we hold that it goes back to a different line of tradition.

The Arabic here has “in a litter.” This probably represents the word κλίνη, which according to the glossaries was used in Syriac, and is merely a transposition of the consonants of ΛΙΝΚΕ, which to the Syrians was unintelligible. Since B transposes Λνρεῖ to γλνκη, the transposition of ΛΙΝΚΕ to ΚΛΙΝΕ in the Syriac is not surprising.

Another reading of D which appears to have the support of the Arabic is in 1455 b 5 θύοναω for θύσαω in the sketch of the principles illustrated by the Iphigeneia in Tauris.
The Arabic there has *surrexit inter mactatos*, but the difference between this and *mactantes* in Syriac is a question of a point or a stroke. It is to be observed that the participle πυθείονης in what precedes is rendered by the perfect. That Iphigeneia was rescued before the sacrifice was consummated is obvious; whence the present participle is truer than the aorist. The participle πυθείονης in the previous sentence still remains, according to both Eastern and Western tradition, and contains an obvious inaccuracy. However, on the principle embodied in the Arabic proverb "some mischief is lighter than some," it is an advantage to get rid of part of the inaccuracy.

The *Mimesis* Group

The MS. of this type selected by Bekker is Urbinas 47, a MS. of the Rhetors, described by Sternuaiolo in his Catalogue of the Urbino collection, which was incorporated in the Vatican library by Alexander VII.¹ This MS. was written by the celebrated Michael Apostolis, who fled from Constantinople in 1453, and died in 1480, having during his exile spent much of his time in Crete copying Greek books.² The date of this MS. may, then, be put at about 1460. The reading after which this group may be named is found in 1459 b 37, where A D E exhibit περιτῇ γάρ καὶ ἡ διηγηματικὴ κίνησις τῶν ἄλλων, but B C μιμήσις, which agrees with the Arabic simulatio, and is generally agreed to be correct. It is of course conceivable that this reading may have come in from B, though the hypothesis has no probability; and the same holds good of another excellent reading, to which

¹ *Codices Urbinates*, Rome, 1895.
attention has already been called, in 1460 b 31 ἡ εἰ ἄμματος, also shared by C with B; but in 1450 a 14 C only among the five has the true reading ὁψεῖς, where one may question the ability of Apostolis to emend ὁψὲς correctly; and particularly we may doubt his ability to suggest πᾶςας in 1448 a 9 for ταύτας, which is indeed “confirmed” by the Arabic, but does not appear to be correct. For the words which end the section evidently mean that Tragedy and Comedy are at the opposite Poles of this differentia or enantiosis; whence there must in what preceded have been an allusion to the fact that in the case of the other forms of Poetry the intermediate also was represented.

The enormous number of MSS. copied by Apostolis renders it unlikely that he considered emendation of the text part of his business; and indeed C, like D, in cases of great difficulty simply leaves blanks; there is no suggestion of the boldness of Lascaris. Such a correction as οἶν for ὠ in 1447 b 27, or καὶ ἐν for καὶ in ibid. a 21 seems above the calibre of this scribe. Hence the probability is that he followed his archetype in these cases; and of course we have no means of knowing how old it was.

The Dresden MS. is probably a copy of the Urbinas, but here and there shows improvement, resulting from the collation of some other MS.; perhaps it is not a direct copy.

Vat. G.N. 1400 is of this group; its most remarkable reading is in 1461 b 21 τῷ Ἀἰγεὶ ἦ τῇ πονῆλα, where it has the right accents, but the A C D E groups err either in accents or orthography. This is probably the MS. of the Vatican which was lent to Paccius, and it may be that some
corrections are by him. Several of them come from the Aldine edition; others appear to be original.

A secondary group of C MSS. is furnished by Par. 2040, of which the Guelferbytanus is said to be a copy, Ambros. O. 52, and Ambros. P 34. Their margins here and there exhibit the influence of the Aldine edition.

The Group of the Five Substantives

In 1458 a 15, after the observation that five neuters end in U, a list of the five is given in Ambr. B 78, Coisl. 34, and the Aldine edition, whence it has got into Rice. 16. The same list occurs in the Arabic, in a slightly different order. Of course such a list would be easy to add; but it would be still easier to add \textit{sigma} to the list of masculine terminations, yet no one had the courage to do so before Fr. Medici. The Ambrosian MS. has an excellent reading of its own in 1454 a 23—

\begin{itemize}
  \item C D \textit{σὺν ἀνδρείαν μὲν τῷ ἡβος ἀλλ' οὐχ ἄρμοττον γυναικί τῷ ἀνδρείαν ἢ δεινὴ εἶναι.}
  \item B . . . \textit{où τῶ ἀνδρείαν ἢ δεινὴ εἶναι.}
  \item A the same, omitting \textit{où.}
  \item Ambr. B 78 \textit{τῷ ἀνδρείαν ἥδη εἶναι.}
  \item Ar. \textit{tamen non convenit mulieri ne ut apparent quidem in ea omnino.}
\end{itemize}

The true reading here is evidently to be learned from what Aristotle says elsewhere on this subject. Courage is a virtue in women no less than in men, but the species is different. This is his doctrine in the Politics,\footnote{1260 a 22, 1277 b 21: ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς ἐτέρα σωφροσύνη καὶ ἀνδρεία, where ἐτέρα interprets ἥδη ἤχουσα.} in the Natural History,\footnote{608 b 15.} and the same is found in the Physio-
gnomonics.\(^1\) The female is less courageous than the male, her courage being of the subject, his of the masterful species. On the other hand, the female is less scrupulous than the male, whence if δεινότης means "unscrupulous cleverness" the assertion that a woman should not display it is not only contrary to experience and the practice of the best artists, but contrary to Aristotle's philosophy; for since δεινότης is connected with πλεονεξία,\(^2\) and πλεονεξία is a species of injustice,\(^3\) a woman, as being "more unjust than a man,"\(^4\) may well be represented as δεινή. Hence δεινή has no place here: nor indeed is δεινότης either a virtue or a vice, since it belongs to the intellect.\(^5\)

The true reading is then given by E, only for ἂδηθι we must substitute εἰδεῖ and for ἀνδρεῖαν ἀνδρείον. The construction is "it is possible for the character to be courageous—and therefore virtuous in agreement with Rule 1—but for the courage to be unsuitable to a woman in species." If she be given the ruler's courage instead of the subject's courage, then the virtue is unsuitable. εἰδεῖ εἶναι is by itacism corrupted to ἦδει εἰναι and by dittography to ἦ δεινὴ εἶναι. Probably the Arabic represents εἰδεῖ, which it rendered "in any sort."

It is further to be observed that E has the true reading ἀπόσπλονν in 1454 b 2, of which ἀπόλονν in A B C D is the converse form of corruption to that with which we have been dealing. ἀπόσπλονν might have been restored by a Græculus perhaps. Clearly ἦδη is a relic of the true text.

The difficulty of affiliating MSS. is illustrated by the

\(^1\) 809 a 38.  \(^2\) Problems 917 a 2.  \(^3\) Great Ethics 1251 a 30.  
\(^4\) Physiognomonics 814 a 9; cf. Natural History, l.c.  
\(^5\) Nic. Ethics 1144 a 22.
case of the Ambros. B 78 and the Coisl. 324. These appear to be the only MSS. which exhibit the "five substantives"; and, as has been seen, it is most improbable that any one who had the courage to add them would have failed to insert the termination S, too, in the place where it is badly needed, and exhibited by the Arabic. These MSS. exhibit agreement in some other matters: they both have the curious reading εἰ δ' ὅν οὗ τοῦτο γε in 1461 a 30, the corruption διαφέρειε τῶν in 1458 b 15, ὑματαραμβαναι in 1450 a 22, and ἀγαθῶν in 1450 a 28 (altered in Coisl.); but in various other cases Coisl. does not confirm the peculiar readings of E. Neither the theory that E is a copy of Coisl., nor the theory that Coisl. is a copy of E, is without further hypotheses workable; neither is everything easily explained by supposing them both to be copies of the same. Neither of the scribes has informed us in this case whence he made his copy; and to guess without knowledge of this matter is no profitable occupation. As, however, of the two E exhibits many more signs of antiquity, E will be often quoted in the Apparatus, Coisl., though perhaps the older, rarely. Perhaps these scribes, by frequent copying, got to know their texts by heart, and reproduced readings which had stuck in their memories.

The conclusion, then, with regard to these Greek MSS. is that they all spring from one archetype, saved from a Christian holocaust, in the fourth or fifth century, and which on the whole between them they faithfully represent. Since, when MSS. are books, people prefer those that are new and in the writing of their time, it is not surprising that no old MSS. are preserved, and that
the bulk of those which we possess are not earlier than the fifteenth century; a market for Greek books sprang up unexpectedly in Western Europe, and the MSS. of the last edition, so to speak, were those which naturally fell into collectors’ hands. The meaning of the text was understood by no one even moderately well till the time of Lascaris at the beginning of the sixteenth century; hence the marginal corrections of the MSS. before that date are as often foolish as they are wise;¹ and the practice of contaminating from different copies is what renders the precise tracing of families difficult. But because the text was not understood, it was fairly well preserved; and of wilful alteration there are not many signs except in B.

The MSS. exhibit a gradual loss of matter owing to inaccurate copying, homoeoteleuton being a frequent cause of omission. A suffers less than the rest from this cause, yet we have seen that in one case it can be supplemented from B. It does not appear, however, that A preserves any portion of the text absolutely alone; the case in which it comes nearest doing so is in 1457 a 33, where C D E omit the words πλὴν οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι σημαίνοντος καὶ ἀσῆμον; but B preserves them. And they are also found in an interpolated MS. of the D group (Laur. lx. 16). The text which lay before the Syriac translator was somewhat, but not much, fuller.

In 1448 b 37 the Greek texts offer—


Ar. : nam ecce-libidinis ratio analoga est, et qualis

¹ E.g. Rhosus’s suggestion οὐλμων for νόμων.
est Ilias ad compositionem et dicta Odyssea ad tragedias, tale est hoc ad genera Comœdieæ.

The Syriac rendering ḥā zalilūthā is here retained by Abūl-Bashar, though he translated the words above. The Syriac translator thought the words "his the Margites" were an example of a lampoon, meaning "he is lustful." The reading ὅ for τὸ exhibited by B is apparently to be accepted, and illustrations of the same corruption are furnished by B itself. The supplement κατὰ τὴν σῶσαν which the Arabic offers should also be accepted, being indispensable for the sense; further, the prefixing of the article to "Odyssey," whereas it is omitted before "Iliad," becomes less harsh if the words are thus separated.

That the Iliad and Odyssey structurally resemble Tragedies is explained at length in § 8; the substance of the doctrine is given in the preceding words about Homer, where he is said to have invented fiction and unity of theme; "fiction" is explained in §§ 8 and 9 as being that which deals with the typical and not with the actual. The whole, then, is an expansion of the first sentence, in which we have the formula "portrayal of the imaginary."

To Christian influence some few alterations may be ascribed. One, a reading of D, has already been discussed. Another, the euphemism Φανιλικά or φανιλικά for Φαλικά is common to both the Oriental and Occidental traditions. A third, the alteration of παθημάτων to μαθημάτων in the Definition of Tragedy belongs to the groups A C D E. That these words gave offence is clear from the Syriac paraphrase: "mixing the passions and making a purgation of those who suffer." Perhaps the
Syrian read περαννῦσα for περαίνονσα, but he does not ordinarily paraphrase to this extent. It seems clear that the words suggested “clearing away pity and fear,” and this would, from the Christian point of view, be most undesirable—

“Give us tears,
Give us deep, heart-searching fears!”

Pity and fear are the equivalent of piety. The substitution of μαθημάτων gets rid of this objection very easily; and since the pleasure of Tragedy is in μανθάνειν (§ 4), and Gregory Nazianzene calls the plot a μάθημα, the alteration seemed plausible.

Christian sentiment underlies the reading διαμένειν in 1449 a 12, apparently first emended by Bessarion’s scribe. That these unclean ceremonies were retained in many of the states could not be asserted; either, then, the word was thrown out—as in the MSS. F H; or it was rendered harmless by a change which seemed to permit of the construction νομίζομενα διαμένειν “thought to persist.”

The Syriac and Arabic versions have been described by the writer in his Analecta; Prof. Bywater well says that both “worked in the dark.” Abu’l-Bashar, the Arabic translator, is known to us from his Discussion on the merits of Grammar and Logic, wherein he reveals an incredible degree of density. At times he treats the Syriac as though it were the original language; at times he interprets the Syriac from Arabic; so “elegy” he first interprets as the Arabic alghāz “riddles”; then as the Arabic al-ghāyā “ends,” which has a metrical signification

1 1459 a 14, where σέτα was a corruption for σάβτα; this occurs repeatedly in Wright’s Apocryphal Acts.
in Arabic.\footnote{Index Operum Abul'-Alae Ma'arrenis (Centenario di M. Amari), p. 229.} His interpretation of Iphigeneia in Aulis as “Iphigeneia in the Convent called that of the Jackals,” is of some interest. Such a name is by no means unlikely for a Convent; we hear of a Convent of Foxes near Baghdad very often; \footnote{Yakut, Dictionary of Learned Men, v. 158.} probably ABU’L-BASHAR was thinking of the fate of a real Iphigeneia, a nun at the Convent of this name.

The comments of the Syrian translator were somewhat less wide of the mark; we have seen how he treats katharsis. In 1453 b 38 his addition, sed sciturus atque eliam scientibus aut insciis, so far as the first words are concerned, is meritorious; ignorance in the case of the tragic murderer is to be followed by knowledge. The remainder of the supplement is erroneous.

What is more unfortunate is that the Greek original was somewhat seriously interpolated, whence the mere fact that the Arabic “confirms” a reading, does not prove its genuineness.

Perhaps the most remarkable rendering in the work is in 1457 b 27, where the author has provided a puzzle.

οίον τὸ τῶν καρπῶν μὲν ἁφιέναι σπείρειν, τὸ δὲ τὴν φιλογα ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡμίου ἀνώνυμων· ἄλλ' ὅμοιος ἔχει τοῦτο πρὸς τὸν ἡμίον καὶ τὸ σπείρειν πρὸς τὸν καρπὸν.

For the word φιλογα the Arabic has in both places al-dal, which the writer first thought was corrupt for al-nār, “the fire”; but the double emendation is improbable, and this word is to be interpreted as ἡλός, which Mrs. MARGOLIOUTH has found in a Syriac writer, in the form dālā. Now, what puzzles the ordinary reader
of the Greek is that whereas we expect the proportion to be

\[
\text{sowing} : \text{fruit} : : x : \text{flame},
\]
as Aristotle gives it, it is

\[
\text{sowing} : \text{fruit} : : x : \text{sun},
\]
whence either the fruit must sow or the sun must be sown; and each of these suggestions is embarrassing. Now the interpretation of \(\varphi\rho\lambda\delta\xi\) as "meteoric flame," whether correct or not, at any rate gives us the reference which we require, viz. to the Meteorology. An explanation has there to be given of the extraordinary fact that in certain cases fire goes downwards, whereas by nature it goes upwards. The explanation is that it is squeezed out in the direction of least density; and this process is compared with the shooting of a stone out of a date, where we find a similar law of nature violated: the stone often going upwards because it follows the line of least density.\(^1\)
The comparison is a commonplace, since we find it repeated.\(^2\) For the process the compound \(\delta\iota\alpha\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\omicron\omicron\epsilon\omicron\nu\) appears to be used, at least in reference to flame and heat.\(^3\)

What we learn from the Meteorology is, then, that the same process goes on when a date-stone is naturally shot upwards, as when a flame is discharged downwards; only when the date shoots its stone it is said to "sow" it, whereas when the sun does the same, Greek has no name for the process.

It is possible that the order of words in τὸ τῶν καρπῶν μὲν is intended to indicate that "the fruit" is the subject;\(^4\) but whether this be so or not, "to let go the fruit"

\(^1\) 369 a 22. \(^2\) 342 a 10. \(^3\) 369 a 25; cf. 341 b 33. Aristotle invented the term \(\epsilon\kappa\tau\omega\varphi\rho\omicron\omicron\lambda\iota\omicron\epsilon\iota\nu\). \(^4\) As in Nic. Ethics 1162 b 3.
is no proper definition of the verb "to sow"; on the other hand, "the fruit letting go" can only refer to the process described in the Meteorology, and compared to that whereby flame goes downwards. Although, then, we are not prepared to regard the interpretation δαλός as correct, it may be confessed that it puts us on the right track.

It has been seen that in the case of Bernays's supplement the "confirmation" of the Arabic does not help it, but merely shows that an infelicitous suggestion of the nineteenth century had been anticipated before the tenth. The same is found to be the case with other emendations of the text. One which appears to have won general praise is in the argument which immediately follows the passage with which Bernays tried to deal (1447 b 15): καὶ γὰρ ἄν ιατρικὸν ἦ μουσικὸν τι διὰ τῶν μέτρων ἐξεφέξοσιν. The word μουσικὸν is emended φυσικὸν; and this undoubtedly the Arabic confirms. He who glances at the passage will think it necessary or plausible; he who tries to understand the passage will see that it ruins the argument and is questionable Greek. For the author proceeds: "Now Homer and Empedocles have nothing in common but the hexameter, whence the former should be called poet, the latter scientist rather than poet." We see why Empedocles should be called "scientist," for medicine is a part of science, and to some extent coincides with what Aristotle calls "physical science"; but the statement that Homer ought to be called poet is apparently aus der Luft gegriffen, unless μουσικὸν be retained. In the next argument "even if any one ποιοῖτο τῆν μίμησιν in a mixture of all the metres"

1 Parva Naturalia 464 b 33; de Caelo 298 b 2.
the purpose of the expression "make the imitation" is obscure unless \( \mu o\nu o\iota k\omicron \) be kept. For we learn from Plato’s Laws—the primary source of the Poetics—that all \textit{mousike} is \textit{mimesis},\(^1\) and of this doctrine Aristotle makes the first propositions of his own treatise. "Rhapsody," the class to which Chaeremon’s work is assigned, is a branch of \textit{mousike}.\(^2\) Hence with \( \mu o\nu o\iota k\omicron \) the argument is sound. Men call a work on medicine (science) in hexameters and a work of art in hexameters equally "hexametric art"; but since Homer’s work (hexametric art) and Empedocles’s (hexametric science) have nothing in common save the hexameter, it is better to call Homer art, and Empedocles science. Similarly if a person were to compose a \textit{work of art} in all the metres, as indeed Chaeremon did in Homer’s style, he should be classified in Homer’s genus "artist."

Further, \( i\alpha\tau o\iota k\omicron \) \( \eta \) \( \varphi u\nu o\iota k\omicron \) does not appear to be correct Greek, because the \( \eta \) should separate distinct things, and, as has been seen, \( \varphi u\nu o\iota k\omicron \) is the genus of \( i\alpha\tau o\iota k\omicron \). The Greek would probably be \( \varphi u\nu o\iota k\omicron \varepsilon i \) \( i\alpha\tau o\iota k\omicron \) or \( i\alpha\tau o\iota k\omicron \) \( \eta \) \( \delta\omega\varsigma \) \( \varphi u\nu o\iota k\omicron \).

Since the Arabic exhibits infelicitous emendations afterwards made independently by nineteenth century scholars, it is not surprising to find it anticipate some of Lascaris’s errors. An emendation by him which is perhaps universally accepted is in 1447 a 25: \( \eta \) \( t\epsilon \) \( \alpha\omicron \lambda\nu \iota \iota \omicron \omicron \) \( \kappa \alpha \iota \delta \) \( \kappa \iota \theta \alpha \rho \iota \omega \omicron \iota \kappa \iota \kappa \iota \) \( \varepsilon i \) \( t\iota n\varepsilon \) \( \varepsilon \tau e \sigma \alpha i \) \( t\nu \gamma \chi \alpha \nu \omicron o\omicron o i n \) \( o\delta o i \) \( t\iota n \) \( d\omicron \nu a m u r \), where he inserts \( t\omicron o\iota a\omicron t\omicron \) after \( o\delta o i \).

Two difficulties strike the reader in connection with this: why would not \( \varepsilon i \) \( t\iota n\varepsilon \) \( \varepsilon \tau e \sigma \alpha i \) \( t\omicron o\iota a\omicron t\omicron \) suffice? And, why are these other arts not mentioned in the list of the

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\(^1\) 668 a–c.
\(^2\) [Plato], \textit{Ion} 530 a.
first sentence? Further, why is the formula here ἡ τε ἀνθρωπική καὶ ἡ κιθαριστικὴ whereas the formula in the list is τῆς ἀνθρωπικῆς καὶ κιθαριστικῆς, where the two arts are bracketed? The reply is the following. The art mentioned in the list is "instrumental music"; for which Greek had (apparently) no word, whence this compound "flute-and-harp-music" is employed, meaning "wind or stringed instrument music." What we have next to be told is that "flute" stands for "wind instrument," "harp" for stringed instrument; and this is effected by the formula in the passage which Lascaris tried to emend. τυγχάνειν is the verb of actuality, opposed to ὑπάρχειν the verb of general principles. Hence the formula of the text means "flute-playing and harp-playing proper and any other virtual flute-playings and harp-playings"; the expression being similar to that in the Nicomachian Ethics. Just as there the word to be supplied is not ἀρετή but ἀνδρεία, so here it is ἀνθρωπική καὶ κιθαριστική, and, indeed, there seems to be a reference to this in the Topics. The author’s parsimony of words is no greater in these cases than in the Meteorology. The dynamis might be defined, as by Hegel, "the...

1 Cf. Politics 1266 b 32, ταῦτα τυγχάνει λέγων αὐτός, "this is what he actually says."
2 1116 a 16.
3 Cf. ibid. 1141 b 31 ἐχει αὐτὴ τὸ κοινὸν ὅνομα φόρμης τομήν δὲ ἡ μὲν ὀικονομία κ.τ.λ.
4 104 a 19 ἀνθρωπικάς πλείους.
5 390 a 23.
6 919 b.
power to produce melody by horizontal and vertical vibration of air respectively." But the dynamis in this case is not similar but the same. Then the sense of "such in their dynamis" is not clear; for we have not been told what the dynamis is, as we are e.g. in Problems 925 b 6 "the onion has dynamis of such a sort that . . . ." The Arabic interpolation "if any others exist which in their dynamis are like these two" is better, but practically omits τυγχάνουσιν οἶδα. Nevertheless, it makes Aristotle guilty of omitting something in the first list, whereas the uninterpolated text does not admit that charge, since by the aid of the article he explains what he means by "Flute and Harp Music."

The fact, then, that the Arabic follows an interpolated text, or, which comes to the same, translates according to amateur theories of the meaning, constitutes a considerable danger to the person who solicits its aid.

General Principles of Criticism.—As we have seen, the text of the Poetics is on the whole faithfully preserved, and in the better MSS. with the exception of B there is no systematic attempt to correct even obvious errors. In the main the errors are confined to the occasional loss of a word, and substitution of vowels or of similar letters. The sentences being constructed with the greatest care and precision, any alteration at all has a tendency to occasion serious mischief, and before any can be accepted it should be submitted to the ruthless criticism taught in the Topics. Does it violate Greek usage? Does it disagree with the author’s system? Does it make the author say or suggest anything which he wished to avoid? A few examples may be taken of "emendations" by
renaissance or modern critics which illustrate the danger of amateur alteration.

1451 b 30: τῶν γὰρ γενομένων ἐνα οὐδὲν κολύει τοιαύτα εἶναι ὅλα ἄν εἰκὼς γενέσθαι καὶ δυνατὰ γενέσθαι καθ᾽ ὅ ἐκεῖνος αὐτῶν ποιητής ἔστιν.

This sentence is difficult, but it is quite correct and cannot be altered. "There is nothing to prevent certain past events being such as potentialities would with moral certainty be, in the respect wherein the poet portrays the former." The field of poetry is the potential, as governed by moral certainty or laws of nature; in ordinary life the conditions are too complicated to permit us to trace the working of the laws; poetry isolates certain qualities, just as Mechanics isolates the laws of motion. Occasionally in real life the working of the law can be clearly seen, and then such a chapter of life will serve for a Tragedy; for the ideal story would probably be the same. A German editor ejects καὶ δυνατὰ γενέσθαι; the syntax becomes solecistic, and the argument is ruined.

1450 a 17: ἦ γὰρ τραγῳδίᾳ μίμησις ἔστιν οἷς ἀνθρώπων ἀλλὰ πράξεως καὶ βίου καὶ εὐδαιμονίας καὶ ἡ κοσμοδαιμονία ἐν πράξεως ἐστί, καὶ τὸ τέλος πράξεως, οὐ ποιήτης.

"For Tragedy portrays not imaginary men, but an imaginary faring, mode of life, i.e. happiness; and misery is a faring, and the end a career, not a quality. Now people’s quality is in their character, their happiness or unhappiness in what they go through; hence the dramatis personae do not go through experiences in order to exhibit character, but are invested with character because of their careers."

An illustration may make the argument clearer. A
man is told to bring a coin; he must bring one of gold, silver or copper, because the genus only exists in the species; in order to be a coin it must be of one of these metals. What is wanted is "a medium of exchange and measure of value"; the nature of the metal is secondary. So here what is to be portrayed is a career, and indeed a heroic career; but the genus takes precedence of the differentia; the career is the predominant element, the heroic qualities the second in importance. We want a gold coin; one who brings a silver coin will come nearer the requirement than one who brings a gold bracelet. As we have seen (§§ 2, 3), Tragedy represents the functioning of heroes, which is equivalent to happiness; the test of the Topics makes us sure that the genus is "faring"; and the genus is the essence.

A German emendation is to insert as follows: εὖδαμονίας καὶ κακοδαμονίας ἤ δ'εὖδαμονία καὶ ἤ κακοδαμονία, κ.τ.λ. Returning to our illustration we may interpret: "You are sending for gold and copper coins; and both sove-reigns and pence are coins." But the first proposition is false, for Tragedy does not portray "wretchedness"; it only portrays the heroic life. And the second is tautologous, for we have already assumed that happiness is faring; what is of importance is that the test of the genus should be satisfied. The emendation of Lascaris εὖδαμονίας καὶ κακοδαμονίας καὶ ἤ εὖδαμονία is equally bad.

Hence the scholars who have taught us most Greek, such as Cobet, appear to have ordinarily kept their hands off Aristotle. Where the whole text is arranged with the care and ingenuity of a puzzle, any sort of rearrangement

1 Physics 209 b 23; de Generatione 322 a 17; Topics 121 a 35.
2 Topics 139 a 29, etc.
or displacement is likely to spread havoc far and wide. The plan whereon a Tragedy should be arranged, viz. absolute interdependence of all the parts, seems to have been followed by the philosopher in his treatise on Tragedy.
ARISTOTLE ON THE ART OF POETRY

§ 1. Our subjects are the Essence of Poetry and the special functions of its varieties: how a Story should be constructed, if it is to be poetically correct; the Members and Factors of each variety; with such other matters as belong to the same topic.

Let us, following the natural order, take our first start with genus and differentia.

*The Essence of Poetry*: the formula which, without containing the word itself, gives the self of the thing named (Metaphys. 1029 b 19). As we are dealing with both genus and species, the definition of the former gives the Essence (Topics 108 b 22). This essence is given in the first sentence of the text.

*The special functions of its varieties*: the explanation of this is given in the Politics (1276 b 21): each individual of the genus sailor has his own special function, *e.g.* rower, pilot, look-out man, etc. The function, therefore, corresponds with the species as the essence does with the genus, whence in certain contexts "function" and "species" can be substituted for each other.

*If it is to be poetically correct*: in § 25 it is observed that this is not identical with moral correctness or correctness in the terms of any other science.

*The Members and Factors*: in the epilogue the expressions are somewhat different. Scientific knowledge is obtained by either analysis (into factors) or anatomy (into members), as we learn in the Metaphysics (1053 a 19). In the Poetics both divisions are employed in the case of Tragedy; only factorial analysis in the case of Epic.

*Such other matters*: *e.g.* the history of poetry, and the critique of the Homeric poems.

*The natural order*: a second start is made in § 4, dealing with the origin and evolution of Poetry. Since nature works on a plan, *i.e.* has the idea ready before she proceeds to realize it, it is natural to deal with the definition before dealing with the evolution.

*Genus and differentia*: Gl. The reference is to Metaphysics 1037 b 29

§ 1. 1447 a 8—14.

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Romance, then, the Poetry of Tragedy, as also Comedy, Dithyrambic Poetry, and (with few exceptions) Instrumental Music, wind or stringed, are all, in fact, immaterial and Posterior Analytics 97 b 3, where this sense of the word in the text (the first things) is explained. The genus of Art is “portrayal,” literally “imitation”; the first differentia is that between creative portrayal and reproductive portrayal, portrayal of the imaginary or of the real.

Romance, etc.: in accordance with Posterior Analytics 97 a 8 the author takes all the styles to which the name Poiesis is commonly applied and finds their common feature. For the definition of “Romance” see Gl. and Introd. p. 65.

The Poetry of Tragedy: as distinct from the exhibition, for the actors are flesh and blood, and a play acted is therefore no more “immaterial” than a picture or statue.

As also Comedy: Aristotle does not in this treatise commit himself to the statement that it is poetry (“its so-called poets” 1449 b 3), and we learn from Horace that the ancients were in doubt as to the appropriateness of the name Poetry for it.

Instrumental Music: Introd. p. 119. The instrumental musician is called poet in Problems 919 a 20. Ibid. 918 a 31 it is asserted that at times the music of the flute portrays nothing, i.e. has no distinct theme.

Are all in fact: as we meet them in concrete and individual cases before we know the principle. And it is from these concrete and individual cases that the sciences take their definitions, when these are not hypotheses (Metaphys. 1064 a 8).

Immaterial Portrayals of the Imaginary: “immaterial” distinguishes them from the arts which employ matter, and therefore produce what is mortal; “of the imaginary” distinguishes poetry from history, which portrays the actual (§ 9). A more literal rendering would be “simulation throughout,” where simulation would describe the function of all the fine arts, called by Bergson “suggestion” (“every feeling will assume an aesthetic character provided it be suggested not caused,” Time and Free Will, p. 17), by Lange “illusion.”

The Greek poiesis, then, means here the same as it means in the Metaphysics, viz. fabrication. The modern languages usually differ from Greek in confining it to language (so Rötteken, Poetik, at the beginning), or metrical language (so Gummere); few philosophers would (like Scherer) extend it to the pantomime and ballet.

§ 1. 1447 a 14—16.
Portrayals of the Imaginary. They differ, however, from each other in three matters: the Clothing, which varies in category; the Theme, which varies in species; and the Treatment, which varies in mode. For as the reproductive Artist portrays with both Colour and Figure, portrays various subjects, and treats them ideally or realistically,

They differ, however: there are three bases of classification, involving cross-division. They are arranged in order of importance.

The Clothing, which varies in category: clearly the same theme can be put into music, or into words, or into figures, and may be simultaneously danced and played, etc. But harmony, time and language appeal to different faculties (cf. Parva Naturalia 455 a 22), and therefore belong to different categories, or ultimate genera of things (Metaphys. 1016 b 33, 1024 b 13, Physics 227 b 4, etc.).

The Theme, which varies in species: i.e. where fully conscious beings are simulated there is a natural division into good, bad and average.

The Treatment, which varies in mode: narration and impersonation are both various modes of speech, whence this division comes after the division by quality.

As the reproductive Artist: the parallel between the two divisions of Art lies in the treble basis of classification. Figure, Colour, and Sound are stock examples of things categorically different (Metaphys. 1057 a 27, 1071 a 25, Post. Analytics 97 b 35, Parva Naturalia, l.c.); and the subjects portrayed can clearly vary in species.

The sentence is in part a polemic against Plato’s identification of the two branches of Art. The word “reproductive” indicates that something actual is copied, whereas “poetry” creates, and generalizes. Although the figure and colour do not constitute a man or a building (an idea attributed to Democritus, and refuted de Partibus Animalium, 640 b 30), yet they are sufficient to counterfeit a man or a building.

Ideally or realistically: the interpretation of this is given in the Politics 1281 b 12: the ideal or “artistic” portrait is one in which the beauties of different individuals are gathered into one; the typical case being that in which Zeuxis, in order to represent Helen, selected the traits of the five fairest women in Croton (KLEIN, Geschichte der griechischen Kunst, ii. 168). The familiar or realistic likeness is one in which the individual is portrayed as he is. The distinction can be exactly illustrated in our time by that between painting and photography, analysed by DESSOIR (pp. 418–420): “the photograph is as trustworthy as statistics, as analytical and impartial as science.” It

§ 1. 1447 a 16—20.
while another type of artist does so with his voice, so it is with the arts that have been named.

As a group they clothe their creations in Rhythm, Language and Harmony, which again may be separate or mixed. Thus the music of the Flute and that of the Harp (and of any other instruments virtually identical with the one or the other that there may be, e.g. the

Only becomes artistic when it abandons its proper function as photograph. “Paint two pictures of her, one as she is, and one as she ought to be—as you and I would like to see her” (The Prize, by S. C. Grier, 1910).

With his voice: the reference is to mimicking, as described in the treatise de Audibilibus (800 a 25), and the Problems (899 b 22). The powers of mimicry in the human voice are noted in the Rhetoric (1404 a 22).

Rhythm: in this treatise this word appears to be applied mainly to the dance, as when it is accommodated to language it is called Metre. Its definition (as applied to speech) in the Rhetoric is “the Number of the Figure.” Lange (p. 536) defines it as “that accentuation in notes, motions, and words, which repeats itself in equal spaces of time.” “Mechanical motion takes the place of voluntary motion when it is possible so to regulate the expenditure of force in an operation that it takes place with a certain symmetry, so that the beginning and end of a movement lie within the same space and time-limits” (Bücher, Arbeit und Rhythmus, p. 22).

Harmony: the author in the Problems (919 b 33) explains that he means not chords, but tunes; it is only these which counterfeit character. The word properly means a combination of contraries (de Anima, 407 b 31), in this case treble and bass, simultaneously or in order. Wallaschek (Psychologie, p. 46) approves the doctrine that melody is distracted harmony, harmony contracted melody.

Separate or mixed: language + rhythm give verse; harmony + the dance give music. The reason why the dance in its relation to Tragedy is nowhere mentioned in this treatise is that music is not thought of apart from the dance; a theory which is the converse of Fechner’s and Lange’s that the dance is unthinkable without music. A choreutes is a singer (Problems 901 b 2); choreia is dance with song (Plato, Laws, 654 b).

§ 1. 1447 a 21—25.
Reeds) in Harmony and Rhythm, as symbols only; whereas Dancers' measures simulate with the rhythm itself, without Harmony; for Dancers, too, by footed and figured

As symbols only: i.e. as distinguished from the method of the reproductive arts, which suggest by direct imitation. The principle is explained by Fechner (Vorschule der Ästhetik, i. 83-136): reproductive art gives some suggestions; association does the rest. The picture of an orange is more pleasing than that of a painted ball, because it calls up all that is associated with an orange—smell, taste, lusciousness, "Italy with its trees and skies." For these associations Groos (Der ästhetische Genuss, p. 105) suggests the name "reproductive factors." Only what reproductive art gives is an actual likeness of something; i.e. of the lines and colours. Creative art reproduces nothing in this way; for though music suggests mental states, it is the sound as a form of motion which reproduces the psychic motion (Problems 919 b 29), not the rhythm and harmony to which the sound is subjected. Aristotle's view is modified by some modern psychologists, e.g. Wittasek (Grundzüge, p. 141), who holds that the notes actually imitate the form which the emotions take: so "anger takes the form of a steady but irregular swelling and sinking, a violent motion, whereas regret is rather a quiet uniformly cutting and piercing pressure." Hanslick, in his famous treatise vom Musikalischen schönen, endeavoured to show that the association of moods and characters with airs was fanciful, the musical theme being sui generis: to whom Liebmann (Analysis der Wirklichkeit, p. 659, and Gedanken und Tatsachen, p. 343) replied that the matter could be put to the test; an audience who are new to a piece will nevertheless become sad or merry according as it is sad or merry (cf. Politics 1340 a). Lange finds musical imitation chiefly in the forms of actual motion to which it corresponds, e.g. a slow movement indicates the reluctant tread of the mourners accompanying a funeral, while other airs counterfeit the tramp of armies, the rustling of the wind, etc.; all of which together, according to Wittasek (p. 144), have not the aesthetic value of the most trifling psychic motive.

Whereas Dancers' measures simulate with the rhythm itself: only the beating of time is necessary for a dance, and this appears to be the meaning of Wallaschek, when he declares that dancing without music is unthinkable, as is shown by the examples which he quotes (Anfänge der Tonkunst, pp. 214-216).

For Dancers, too, by footed and figured measures, etc.: the proof that these are without "harmony" lies in the fact that no figure is contrary to any other (de Caelo 307 b 8). According to this the dance movement

§ 1. 1447 a 25—27.
measures portray not only moral qualities, but emotions and experiences also. Romance [literally Hexametric fabrication] clothes (as symbols only) in plain prose, or verse of some form; and in these, whether through confusion of the styles, or through accidental employment is a copy and not merely suggestive. WALLASCHEK (Anfänge, ch. viii.) denies this; he holds that the purpose of the rhythm is merely to make the actors work together, and assigns in consequence a tremendous rôle to the dance in the introduction of discipline.

Portray not only moral qualities: which in music rhythm and harmony portray together. Miss MAUD ALLAN (My Life and Dancing, p. 74) mentions an Attic vase which was to be given to the dancer who expressed joy most vividly. Of the experiences which are counterfeited by the dance WALLASCHEK enumerates "hunting, war, fishing, rowing, the life and habits of wild and tame animals, and various forms of labour and domestic operations." According to Athenaeus (22 a) Telestes, who was employed by Aeschylus, could so dance the Seven against Thebes as to make the story clear by his dancing.

Copious illustrations of the subjects portrayed by the Greek dances are given by EMANUEL (l'Orchestique Grecque); MARIA BECKER (Die Tanzkunst); and H. SCHNABEL (Kordax). The first of these writers maintains that the Greek dance was mainly mimetic, whereas the modern dance is merely a display of graceful movement. A careful analysis of the two modes is given by LANGE (Wesen der Kunst, p. 191).

Romance, etc.: see Introd., p. 70.

Whether through confusion of the styles: according to this the "hexametric fabricator" would deal in prose romances and elegiac romances, because he did not trouble himself about the difference; which according to Aristotle (§ 9) is of very little importance: for the Iliad in prose would still be "fabrication." CLAYTON HAMILTON (The Theory of the Theatre, p. 8) mentions a case in which several cultivated people who had heard a play were asked whether it was in prose or verse; and though these people were themselves actors and men of letters, no one of them could say. When the play was published it was found to be in blank verse.

Accidental employment, etc.: if the dealer recognizes the difference, but having no generic name employs a specific name instead, it is a case of accident if one species rather than another is employed for this purpose. This principle, then, is the same as that whereby our author

§ 1. 1447 a 28—30.
up to this time of one particular metre as genus: for we [Greeks] should [otherwise] have no generic name which we could apply to [all prose fiction, _e.g._] the farces of Sophron and Xenarchus with the Socratic dialogues, or to all fiction which might be composed in iambic, elegiac or other similar [non-hexametric] styles; only when ordinary people compound the verb "to work [_i.e._] uses "harp-playing" for "music of stringed instruments"; it is not that he fails to distinguish between different sorts, but employs one species for the genus in this book, whereas he might employ another elsewhere.

_For we should [otherwise] have, etc._: whence the use of a species for the genus is reasonable and proper (Rhetoric 1405 a 36).

_Farces of Sophron and Xenarchus_: those of Sophron are said to have been in rhythmic prose (R. Hirzel, _Der Dialog_, i. 23). The history of the mime is dealt with by H. Reich, _Der Mimus_, Berlin, 1903.

_The Socratic dialogues_: the inventor of either the Socratic dialogue or the dialogue as a literary style is said to have been Alexamenus of Styra or Teos; other claimants were Xenophon and Simon, the latter regarded by many as a myth. Aristippus composed dialogues, but such as were not Socratic; other Socratic dialogues were attributed to Euclides, Antisthenes, Aeschines, etc. (Hirzel, _l.c._, i. 99-140).

_Hirzel_ praises Aristotle for calling attention to the difference between the mime and the dialogue, the former being entertaining, the latter serious literature; yet it is not clear that Aristotle has this in mind.

_All fiction which might be composed_: in § 24 it is pointed out that narrative fiction in any other metre than the hexameter would be incongruous.

_Only when ordinary people compound, etc._: the objection to the theory is that in popular usage "hexameter-making" is not a species of "making" in the sense of "composing fiction," but in the sense of "versifying." Since metaphor means the application of a specific name to the genus or to another species of the same genus, "hexameter-making" might be used for other forms of _verse composition_ in accordance with the vulgar theory, but it would not be used for _prose fiction_, which is not in the same genus. The following arguments show in the first place that this is the vulgar theory of the meaning of such compounds, and in the second that that theory is erroneous. To this the author recurs in § 9. He is controverting the view of Socrates in the Phaedo.

§ 1. 1447 b 8—12.
fabricate]" with an author's metre, *e.g.* "elegy-wright, hexameter-wright," they apply the name to him not as a fabricator in the sense of fiction-maker, but so as to signify versification by both components. For they ordinarily call him so equally if he produce a medical work in one of these metres or an artistic work; now the work of an Empedocles [hexametric science] has nothing in common with that of a Homer [hexametric art] except the hexameter; whence it is right to call the one "fabricator" [poet or artist], but Empedocles scientist rather than artist. Similarly, if a man were to compose fiction

Now the work of an Empedocles, etc.: the first argument showing that by "hexametric poet" artist in hexameters and not maker of hexameters should be meant is based on the theory that things are called after their ultimate aim (*de Anima* 416 b 23); Homer's object is art and that of Empedocles science. If any one asks what Homer *is*, the reply is "poet" (*de Interpretatione* 21 a 26). Where genus and species are the same, two things and not only one must be common, the second being a differentia which is not accidental (*Metaphysics* 1058 a 2); in the present case what they have in common is in the case of Empedocles an accident.

Similarly, etc.: the reference in this second argument is to *Metaphysics* 1033 a 16, where it is pointed out that the material cause does not give its name to the result. A statue of wood is not wood, but wooden, etc. A work in a mixture of all the metres would not be metre, but something else for which the metres had been put together. Chaeremon would not be called maker of all the metres, but maker of something which resulted from their mixture. If, therefore, things are called by their ultimate aim, the "making" in such a case must have for its aim something which is not metre. In *Metaphysics* 1088 b 5 the same rule is employed to refute the theory that "many" and "few" are the elements of number; for the element cannot be predicated of that of which it is an element.

On the question to which allusion is made here, viz. whether poetry is necessarily metrical, there is an historical discussion in Gummere's *Beginnings of Poetry*. This writer decides emphatically in favour of those who make metre the distinctive feature of Poetry, and Hegel seems to have taken the same view, which on the whole has not been
in a mixture of all the metres, after the style of Chaeremon’s creation *Centaur*: A Miscellaneous Rhapsody, he should be called maker [poet], too, *out of* [not *of*] all the metres. Thus much is sufficient on this matter.

Finally, certain forms of art employ all that have been enumerated, *e.g.* Dance, Tune and Verse, viz. Dithyrambic and Nomic Poetry, Tragedy and Comedy; the difference between these groups is that the former employ them all simultaneously, the latter employ them in different parts of the performance.

These, then, are what I mean by the differences between the Arts in their clothing of the imagination.

Dance, Tune and Verse: the foregoing discussions have placed us in a position to specialize in the case of each of the forms of clothing mentioned. In the case of lyric poetry the language takes the form of verse, *i.e.* is in measured syllables, but the “restraining element,” as will be explained in § 6, is not the metre, but the tune. In any case the dance and tune are not accompaniments of the drama throughout.

Aristotle does not appear to take a side on the question debated between Wagner and Nietzsche, the former asserting that “now the Poet has become Musician and the Musician Poet, now they are both an entire artistic man” (*Prose Works*, ii. 300, etc.), while the latter maintains with vehemence that the only purpose of the words is to give the less intelligent hearers an idea of what the melody means.

The differences between the Arts in their clothing of the imagination: *i.e.* the Arts that are purely creative, and do not touch matter. It may be doubted whether any modern classification of the Fine Arts approaches Aristotle’s in exhaustiveness or depth. Of modern methods we may mention Dessoir’s into Space-Arts and Time-Arts, with the cross-division Imitative Arts (of definite association and real forms) and Free Arts (of indefinite association and unreal forms). Hartmann divides Art into Illusion of the Space-sense, the Time-sense, the Sight, the Hearing and the Fancy; Lange somewhat similarly into § 1. 1447 b 20—28.
§ 2. Inasmuch as those who portray persons—who must be relatively good or bad, since thus only can character regularly be classified, for the difference between any characters is relative badness and goodness—portray such as are better than, worse than, or on a level with ourselves; e.g. portrait-painters: for Polygnotus painted

Illusions of Force, Space, Colour, etc. Dessoir's is obviously near Aristotle's; the classification by the latter of the Reproductive Arts is like that of the Creative according to Category, two sorts of Quality and Quantity; and the first two may be combined. The Reproductive Arts would have been distinguished by him from the Crafts as imitating in inappropriate matter; a real sword can only be made of a substance like steel; Art can imitate one in paint.

Those who portray persons, etc.: this paragraph is explained at length in the Introduction, but may be briefly analysed here. "Persons" form a genus, and cannot therefore be reproduced except with specific qualities; these specific qualities must be drawn from the differentia of the genus. A dramatis persona is a character; and the differentia of character is virtue (or, as the Greeks say, virtue and vice). The proof of this is that difference between any two characters is a difference in degree of goodness; if, e.g. Pompey and Caesar differ in courage, the meaning is that one is less courageous than the other or more cowardly. Further, all virtue in our system is choosing a mean in accordance with "right reason"; courage of any other sort does not count. Hence any person can be ranged on a scale of virtue. There being, however, no objective poles, we have to make ourselves the standard, and range persons in three classes accordingly.

E.g. Portrait-painters, etc.: the subjects of Polygnotus were mainly gods and heroes; the other two painters are far less known. Klein (Geschichte der griechischen Kunst, ii. 187) suggests that Pauson was a sign-painter; but it seems more likely that he was a caricaturist. The precept in the Politics that the young should not study his works would in that case be intelligible. A pictorial puzzle is ascribed to him; and his Hermes, to which there is a reference in the Metaphysics, would appear to have been something of the kind. Dionysius (identified by Klein i.e. with Dionysius of Colophon) is "an obscure personage"; Plutarch asserts that his works showed signs of the labour expended on them. The division of painting into religious art, portrait and caricature, or at any rate by subject, is according to Dessoir (p. 411) by no means to be despised; and their functions seem
superior, Pauson inferior, and Dionysius average beings: it is clear that each also of the modes of portraying the imaginary enumerated will admit of subdivision on this principle, *i.e.* be capable of classification by the moral quality of what it portrays. For all three varieties can get into a Dance, a piece for the Flute or a piece for the Harp; or may belong to the authors of prose or unaccompanied verse, *e.g.* Homer portrayed imaginary heroes, Cleophon average men, Hegemon of Thasos, inventor of parody, and Nicochares, author of the Diliad, knaves; characters like ourselves might also be por-

to be separated in quite the same way as those of the corresponding dramatists—of whom the intermediate class did not exist in Aristotle’s time. As the difference is a moral difference, the commentary on these artists’ works would probably have belonged to the discipline called “Physiognomy,” to which there are references in the Natural History, and on which there is a treatise ascribed to Aristotle. The statement that every character has corresponding externals will meet us presently (§ 6); we must assume that in the works of Polygnotus the indications of virtue were exaggerated, just as in those of the caricaturist those of vice would be.

*For all three varieties can get into a Dance, etc.*: the intermediate no less than the poles. In the last section there is an allusion to a piece for the flute called the “Quoit,” which would have no character; whence they are not necessarily found in it. The same section tells us that both ladies and low-class women were portrayed in dances; so, too, were gods and goddesses.

*Or may belong to the authors of, etc.*: here, too, the emphasis is on the word *all*; the author recognizes the romance of ordinary life, though he does not regard it as either Tragedy or Comedy.

The ascription of the difference to the authors anticipates what we are to learn in § 4, viz. that the artist chooses the type which suits his individual temperament.

*Characters like ourselves, etc.*: the reference proving that the Cyclops is “a character like ourselves” is to Nic. Ethics 1180 a 27, where it is observed that in most of the cities each person lives as he likes, “in the style of a Cyclops, governing his wife and children.” The likeness between the Earth and ourselves probably lies in the

§ 2. 1448 a 5—12.
trayed by an author of Dithyrambs or Nomes, e.g. the Earths and Cyclopes of Timotheus and Philoxenus. Tragedy and Comedy are at the Poles: for the former means to portray a superior, the latter an inferior being to modern man.

§ 3. The third basis of classification is the Treatment. You can present the same fiction in the same clothes at one time as a narrative, either with change of rôle as Homer does, or in the same person throughout, at another former being in the middle (de Caelo 296 b 17). That both the poets mentioned composed pieces with the title "Cyclops" is known; whether the Earth figured in both as the Mother of the Cyclops, or otherwise, is not known; there appears to be no reason for questioning Aristotle's statement that she was presented. Representation of the Earth in the plastic art was not uncommon; she appears in a relief with the name GE, described by Overbeck, Geschichte der griechischen Plastik (ii. 241).

You can present the same fiction, etc.: from § 6 we learn that the author recognizes only two styles, the narrative and the dramatic, not three, as Plato does; and indeed, the difference between oratio recta and oratio obliqua is obviously not deserving of more than an allusion. The important difference is that in the one case we have narration of the past, in the other realization of the present. This, we are reminded in § 26, is equally true of the written and of the acted tragedy; it is not what happened, but what happens. The phrase "becoming something else," instead of "becoming different persons," appears to be explained in § 24 (1460 a 11), where what Homer introduces is "some character," man or woman. "Assuming various characters" is then consistent with narration, just as retaining the same personality is consistent with it.

At another as being experienced and realized, etc., by all the fictitious persons: these are not the persons imitated, since we are expressly told that Tragedy is not an imitation of persons; but the simulators, pretenders, whether actors or dramatis personae. This proposition becomes the foundation of the system. Tragedy is a fictitious realization of fully conscious life. There must then be more than one person involved, since man is a social animal. They are not casually brought together, but the individuals whose dynameis are by their association brought into energeia. Homer's merit was, as will be seen,
as being experienced and realized as their function by all the simulators [i.e. fictitious persons]. Portrayal of the imaginary, then, varies in these three ways, as we said at the start, directly; so that on one principle Sophocles's is identical with Homer's, for both portray heroes; on another with Aristophanes's, for both portray persons going through an experience, i.e. performing. This fact is said by some to have given the Drama [a Performance] its name; and in consequence both Tragedy and Comedy are claimed by the Dorians (the latter by the Megarians, that he made the "praxis" the basis of the epic, whereas from the nature of the case it must be the basis of the drama.

Varies in these three ways, etc., directly: i.e. they are not accidentia differentiae, which form no true basis of classification (Topics 144 a 23). The test is whether he basis of classification could be withdrawn, and the work yet be carried on; thus, e.g. metre would not be a true basis, because the mimesis need not have metre. But if you portray conscious life, it must be of a certain quality; and it must be either in narrative or dramatic form. Hence these form cross-divisions.

This fact is said by some to have given the Drama its name: Aristotle does not endorse this opinion. The assertion that the verb dran is Doric, for which the Attic is prattein, is also not endorsed, and is indeed clearly erroneous, since the words are both Attic and mean different things; only a foreigner (like the author of the Wisdom of Solomon, xiv. 10) could ever confuse them.

The origin of all these names is obscure, and they varied greatly in different Greek states (Athenaeus xiv. 621 d sqq.). An attempt has been made by Thiele (Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie, 1902, i. 411) to throw light upon them, and he decides in favour of the etymology "revel-song" for Comedy. Other names of the same type, but not free from difficulty, were Magnus and Hilaroxodos. Aristotle's statement that the beginnings of Comedy were unnoticed makes it probable that nothing certain will ever be known on this subject.

The latter by the Megarians: the Megarian democracy is the subject of an allusion in the Politics (1304 b 35). A "Megarian jest" seems to have been a current phrase in Athens for a low jest, and the expression may have given rise to this theory. In the Ethics (1123 a 24) there is an allusion to the vulgarity of Megarian comedy.

§ 3. 1448 a 22—29.
and indeed both those of the mainland, who suppose it to have been invented during their democratic period, and those of Sicily, the home of the poet Epicharmus, who was considerably senior to Chionides and Magnes; while Tragedy is claimed by some of the Peloponnesian Dorian), on etymological grounds; for they assert that Koma is their word for village, whereas the Athenian is deme (Comedians according to this deriving their name not from komazein "to revel," but from their strolling from village to village, not being tolerated in town), and that dran is their word for "to do," whereas the Athenian is prattein. This is sufficient on the classification of the modes wherein the imaginary can be portrayed.

§ 4. Poetry is likely to owe its origin mainly to two

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The poet Epicharmus: the word "poet" must have some special force in this passage, else it would be otiose. That force is perhaps rightly divined by Thiele (Neue Jahrbücher, 1902, i. 418), who shows that Sicilian comedy began as a puppet-show, to which afterwards a text was attached. That "poet" as applied to Comedy has some special sense is further indicated in § 5. We may also infer that the word Comicus was not in Sicily applied to Epicharmus.

Some of the Peloponnesian Dorians: said to mean "the obscure story of Epigenes of Sicyon." Bentley very rightly infers from this that there were no written texts of the pre-Aeschylean tragedies current in Aristotle's time; since the existence of such texts—which need not indeed have been written—would have settled this question; whereas the only arguments with which Aristotle credits the Dorians are etymological.

Poetry is likely, etc.: the second commencement is now made, in which the historic beginning of the thing, and not its ideal commencement is explained.

Its origin: the cause, which is called the "source of the commencement of the change" (Metaphys. 1013 a 30), was then nature, not mind, i.e. a deliberate inventor. This result is adopted by the majority of modern inquirers (enumerated up to 1906 by Dessoir, p. 310, n. 5); the suggestion of M. Tarde (Les Lois sociales, 1898) that rhythm was an invention of certain talented persons, afterwards imitated by others.

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§§ 3, 4. 1448 a 29—1448 b 4.
particular instincts. On the one hand, the power of

is met by Dessoir with the assertion that in primitive communities
the arbitrary power of the individual is insufficient to create the basis
of a form of life; it can only make special alterations in its expression.

The question, like others dealing with "origins," is of great obscurity.
Aristotle's statement is doubtless aimed at those who undertook to
name the inventors of poetry; but, confining himself to a single nation,
whereas modern science would extend the inquiry to all nations, he has
confused two questions. It is clear that in certain cases poetry has been
an introduction from one civilization to another, though something
analogous to it may have preceded it. On the other hand, the actual
beginnings of poetry must go back to a date so long before recorded
history that nothing certain can be formulated; and indeed Aristotle
rightly professes to give a conjecture only. His chief omission is
the failure to connect the beginnings of poetry with magic, with which
Mohammed in an oft-cited utterance shrewdly identified it.

The analysis of the origins of art given by Hirn is described as
"most felicitous" by Wallaschek (Anfänge, p. 282), who reproduces
it thus: in the first place the desire to objectivate a feeling, and by
communicating it to others render it innocuous or increase its value.
To this are added certain secondary sources, the desire to communicate
events to contemporaries or posterity, to display personal gifts, to
increase efficiency in various operations of importance for life, and to
conjure up a conflation of the real and imaginary world.

This is certainly a good classification of the uses to which poetry has
been or can be put; but it seems to give the final causes rather than the
origins. For us the question would naturally take the form: What in
normal cases was the earliest use to which rhythmic speech was put,
and what was the supposed connection between it and the purpose which
it was supposed to compass? And to the first of these questions
Mohammed's answer is probably right: rhythmic speech is the language
of gods and demons, which they speak and which they understand.
And the plausibility of this doctrine lies in the speech being fairly
intelligible, yet unlike ordinary speech, and containing an artifice which
few can understand or reproduce. If we remember that the simple
laws of the Greek Iambic were unknown to Bentley, the chief metrician
of his age, and were rediscovered by Porson, after being forgotten for
perhaps 2000 years, we shall not be bold in supposing that even simple
artifices would be the secrets of the few who could converse with the
gods. The Arabian theory is that their highly complicated technique
was practised by persons who had no knowledge of the rules, but were
inspired by demons.

§ 4. 1448 b 5.
mimicry is innate in infants, and one advantage which man has over the other animals is that he surpasses them therein, and by mimicry first makes things out; and equally innate is the power of enjoying mimicry by others. An indication of this is to be found in the case of works of art: for we enjoy contemplating the most exact likenesses of objects which we dislike looking at in the original, such as animals at the bottom of the scale of creation, and corpses. And this, too, is due to the fact that to make a thing out gives the keenest pleasure not

The power of mimicry is innate in infants: this subject is fully discussed by LIPPS (Grundlegung der Ästhetik, p. 118), who shows that the process is carried out before the imitator can have associated any special movement of the nerves with the corresponding outward effect. "There is, we must assert, an original psychic connection, which admits of no further explanation, between visual perceptions of movements in others and impulses to corresponding movements on one's own part, causing these motions to be produced, or rendering it possible to produce them when such visual perceptions take place."

Over the other animals: in the Natural History various creatures are mentioned as imitators or mimics, e.g. the night-raven (597 b 24), the Anthos (609 b 16).

By mimicry first makes things out: in the Problems (956 a 14) this is suggested as one of the reasons why man should be trusted more than any other animal, but the reasoning is obscure. For the doctrine we may quote HIRN, Origins of Art (p. 77): "a difficult movement is fully understood only when it has been imitated either internally or in actual outward activity. By unconsciously and imperfectly copying in our own body the conduct of a man, we may learn to understand him."

"It is to imitation," says Groos (Der ästhetische Genuss, p. 201), "that it falls to mediate between instinct and reasoned action."


Animals at the bottom of the scale: in Physics 261 a 17 and elsewhere animals are ranked in a scale of evolution, the more advanced being called those who have more attained their nature. In Metaphysics 1051 a 3 it is proved that "actuality" is more honourable than "potentiality." Examples of animals low in the scale are worms and beetles (Great Ethics 1205 a 30).

To make a thing out gives the keenest pleasure, etc.: hence most of the

only to the professional researcher, but to every one else in a like degree—only the others carry the process but a little way. For they enjoy looking at the likenesses because the process is accompanied by the solution of a problem, viz. the identification of the subjects. For if magazines publish puzzles, charades, etc., and the detective story is read by the whole world. In the Problems (956 a 17) it is pointed out that it would be equally pleasant to make out that all the angles of a triangle were equal to four as to two right angles.

For they enjoy looking at the likenesses because the process is accompanied by the solution of a problem: this, then, is an unhindered motion "according to nature" and therefore pleasurable (Nic. Ethics 1153 a 14, Physics 255 b 22, Rhetoric 1370 a 5). For the translation see Introd., p. 47. This theory must be supplemented from what is said in de Partibus Animalium (645 a 13), that part of the pleasure comes from admiration of the skill of the artist; but he is here trying to eliminate all elements but the actual counterfeiting. His explanation accounts for a fact which has often been discussed, viz. that in order to give aesthetic pleasure too much must not be reproduced; room must be left to the imagination and the reasoning faculty. Of modern authorities Lipps seems to differ most from Aristotle, since he holds that whereas intellectual pleasure comes from connexion which is in accordance with experience, aesthetic pleasure is what is produced by the objects themselves.

Witasek, who discusses this matter at length (Grundzüge, p. 286 sqq.), would go beyond the mere pleasure of identifying details, and include the power which the competent observer possesses of penetrating into the mind of the artist. Lange (ch. xx.) applies to the explanation his formula of "conscious self-deception," i.e. the shifting between the illusion and the reality, which he regards as constituting the chief pleasure of art; a formula which Aristotle would have approved (Parva Naturalia, 450 b 30 sqq.). Lange very rightly calls attention to the fact that much that causes us to dislike looking at the originals necessarily disappears in the work of art, e.g. evil smells, excruciating sounds, etc. And this, too, Aristotle appears to have remembered in the de Anima (427 b 21-24), though he does not notice it here. Identification of the subjects: in the Rhetoric (1410 b 19) the pleasure of performing this operation speedily is described.

For if you happen not to have seen the original: it was considered bad art to label a picture (Topics 140 a 21). Dessoir (p. 413) is probably.
you happen not to have seen the original, any pleasure produced by the likeness will not be in its character of semblance, but due to the execution, the colouring, or some similar source.

Secondly, it being natural to us to mimic in harmony and rhythm (of which metre is obviously a variety), right in thinking that where the face is unknown, but the personality familiar, the spectator will come to the picture with an idea of the original in his mind; so one who saw the portrait of Carlyle by Whistler would say it must be like, because he would have formed from Carlyle’s works a notion of what he must have looked like.

The execution: see the quotation from the de Partibus Animalium above.

The colouring: the contemplation of green gives pleasure to the eye (Problems 939 a 35).

Some similar source: the objective beauty of the person delineated (Politics 1340 a 25).

It being natural to us to mimic in harmony and rhythm: i.e. in tune and dance. The proof of this is not given here but in Problems 929 b 30 where it is shown that both harmony and rhythm come under the genus “order,” and that order is “natural” is given as a principle in the Physics (252 a 12), where “order” is stated to be always a logos, i.e. “principle.” The inductive proof of the proposition is given in the Problems, i.e.: viz. children all delight in harmony and rhythm, and orderly habits keep us in health. Darwin (quoted by Grosse, Anfänge der Kunst, p. 213) says: “the perception, if not the enjoyment, of musical cadences and of rhythm is probably common to all animals.” Similarly Dessaïr (p. 287): “delight in symmetry and rhythm seems to have existed from the beginning and to have exhibited itself in the artistic attempts of primitive peoples.” Bücher in his remarkable work Arbeit und Rhythmus endeavoured to show that rhythmical speech was suggested by those operations in which the work is aided by regular movement, especially those in which united effort is required; Dessaïr objects that primitive hunting and pastoral communities would scarcely have any such operations. Hirn (Origins of Art, p. 80) anticipates this objection by the suggestion that rhythm was required for the expression of common emotions and not necessarily common operations. Lange (p. 537) would apparently be ready to derive rhythm from the motions of the arms and legs, which in walking occupy the same times.

Of which metre is obviously a variety: i.e. it is not the metre that

§ 4. 1448 b 17—22.
those with most original talent for them by gradual improvement evolved poetry out of their rudimentary performances.

The cross-division which has been noticed was in accordance with individual temperament. The more serious took to mimicking fine doings (the doings of fine characters), the more frivolous the doings of the ignoble, beginning with the composition of lampoons, just as the

is superimposed on the language, but the language which is superimposed on the metre; similarly in the account of the origin of Tragedy he asserts that "language came in," the original performance being music and dancing. Bücher's doctrine agrees well with this: "therefore every operation, work, play or dance, has its own song, such as is sung on no other occasion; among some primitive peoples every individual has his own song, over the possession of which he jealously watches." Of the three forms of clothing then two only are "natural"; the third, "language," is artificial.

Those with most original talent, etc.: it is remarkable that a theory associated with the name of Darwin, which connects poetry with the sexual instinct, was not unknown to Aristotle, though he must have rejected it. "It is common to all animals," we read in the Natural History (488 b 1) "at mating time to sing and chatter most." The idea is worked out by G. Naumann (Geschlecht und Kunst) with many disagreeable details. It is submitted to searching criticism by Dessoir (297-9), who rejects it as historically untrue, since primitive poetry is not usually erotic, and grounded on false assumptions, viz. that bird-music is music, and that birds only sing at this season.

Beginning with the composition of lampoons: this history of poetic origins agrees fairly well with Arabic phenomena. There the two divisions of poetry are encomium and satire, and it never got beyond them. What Aristotle naturally failed to see was that both were magical: this is best shown perhaps by Goldziher, Abhandlungen zur arabischen Philologie, i. The man who possessed the power of uttering words which would bring down blessings or curses was an important asset to the tribe, and his services deserved remuneration on Balak's scale. Even in Pindar it is not forgotten that words are weapons; usually a weapon is for the purpose of injuring, and Balaam in the narrative of Numbers is called not to bless, but to curse; he blesses per accidens. There is a natural confusion of thought between words which

§ 4. 1448 b 22—27.
others composed hymns and panegyrics. We cannot name a pre-Homeric author for any poem of this type, though probably many uttered such; from Homer onwards we can, e.g. "Homer's Margites," etc. In this period an invective metre, too, appropriately came sting, and make the person against whom they are directed contemptible, and those which possess a more mysterious power to damage. The spell against a demon usually takes the form of violent abuse; in the travels of Apollonius of Tyana the party get rid of a vampire by insulting her. And indeed an insult is ordinarily the best means of making people go away. Similarly the thrilling effect of sublime poetry would be interpreted magically before it was interpreted psychologically.

The fact that poetry also represents the commencements of history and science is ignored, as that is not in accordance with the author's system, with its separation of the mental faculties. For his neglect (here, though not elsewhere) of the obvious fact that metre aids the memory and so enables literature to exist long before writing is invented, or cheap writing materials discovered, it is less easy to find a reason.

An invective metre, too, appropriately came in: as well as the hexameter, the appropriateness of which is emphasized in § 23, to which this passage refers. The Margites was in hexameters.

The suitability of the iambic is presently said to be due to its resemblance to the rhythm of conversation. According to Dessoir (p. 133) observations made on children show that the trochee is the earliest form of foot; and this is the rhythm of certain primitive dances (Wallaschek, Anfänge, p. 246). The anapaest, according to the former authority, has the unmistakable effect of an attack, and this might be shared in a minor degree by the iambus. According to Lipps (p. 307) in the iambic metre the character of a circumscribed unity is more apparent than in the trochee; where the first syllable is accented the speaker is uncertain what is to follow; where the last is accented he has already made up his mind as to the character of the series. Bürcher (Arbeit und Rhythmus, p. 369) most interestingly assigns the metres to different forms of labour; the iambus and the trochee are stamping measures, representing one foot planted down vigorously and the other feebly; the spondee is a striking measure, representing the alternate strokes of two men: the dactyl and anapaest are hammer-measures, always heard at the village smithy. The Arabs also regard the iambic metre as the most conversational and the least poetic (Bürcher, Divan de Ferazdak, i. 77).

§ 4. 1448 b 27—31.
in, called in these days "iambic" [invective], as having once been used for mutual abuse; and of the ancients some became fabricators of hexameters, others of lampoons. Homer, just as in the heroic style he was a fabricator [poet] in the full sense, for besides skilfully versifying, he and he alone composed fiction on the dramatic principle [unity of theme]; so he, too, suggested the Comic style, when he made the ludicrous in the abstract instead of a villainy the subject of a drama. For just as the Iliad and Odyssey are structurally analogous to the Tragedies, so is the Margites to the Comedies. And when Tragedy and Comedy had shown themselves [in the Homeric poems], those with an impulse towards either form of poetry in accordance with its evolution,

Just as in the heroic style: the references are to § 8, where Homer's service is explained at length, and to § 23. He was a maker or creator in the full sense, because he made the praxis the unit, instead of the hero, and composed fiction instead of reproducing the actual past.

Are structurally analogous: the word "structurally" is supplied from the Arabic. The reference is to § 8, where this is particularly shown in the case of the Odyssey; the work is not a biography of Odysseus, but "the Return of Odysseus." The addition "structurally" is necessary because we are told in § 24 that the two epics also illustrate the four varieties of tragedy.

So is the Margites to the Comedies: this would be true even of such a play as the "Knights," or the "Clouds," in spite of the fact that Cleon and Soerates were historical personages; for in the plays they stand for types, and historical events are not reproduced in either play.

With an impulse towards either: i.e. with an excess of "black bile" in their natures, since only such persons become poets of eminence (Problems 953 a).

In accordance with its evolution: "the proper evolution" is what nature intended the thing to be, for that which is embryo or undeveloped has not yet got its "form" (Metaphys. 1050 a 6). So one in these days with an impulse towards publication according to its proper evolution gets his work printed; to have it engraved on a stone or copied by slaves

§ 4. 1448 b 31—1449 a 4.
became [in the Homeric sense] "comedians" instead of lampooners, "tragic dramatists" instead of hexameter-wrights, because the newer styles were fuller grown, i.e. more highly developed than the older.

would be to go back to an embryo stage, which was not what nature intended.

Became "comedians" instead of lampooners: the words "comedian" and "tragic dramatist" are used here so as to include satire and epic, in accordance with the theory that the difference between Homer's works and the tragedies and comedies proper is accidental.

Were fuller-grown, i.e. more highly developed: things have a natural size as well as a natural shape, which as they are developed they acquire (Physics 261 a 35). Each succeeding figure includes the preceding (de Anima 414 b 29), as here Tragedy includes versification and portrayal of the noble. The phrase "more highly developed" literally means "more honourable"; actuality being "more honourable" than potentiality (Metaphys. 1051 a 3; cf. Physics 293 b 13, Topics 116 b 17).

With the doctrine in the text we may compare the view of Hartmann (p. 38), that a figure which embodies a higher law of formation gives greater pleasure than a figure which embodies a lower one; and that of Lange (p. 295), that the final cause of art lies in the desire to apprehend in the relatively shortest space of time the relatively greatest number of presentations without wearying.

It will be observed that the chronology in this and the following paragraph is so cautious that the only point which admits of contradiction is the attribution to Homer of "unity of theme," i.e. the portrayal of an imaginary praxis in place of the reproduction of actual performances by individuals. The desire to reproduce what people had done when coupled with rhythm or tune produced the two styles panegyric and lampoon; out of these, by the substitution of fiction for reality and unity of theme for unity of person, the tragic epic and the comic burlesque were evolved, by Homer's genius. This is the history of poetry per se; as a public performance it began as a representation by dancing and developed into classical Tragedy and Comedy.

Except, then, for the place which Aristotle assigns Homer, he does not differ from modern anthropology. "This historic order is Drama, Lyric, Epos," says Wallaschek (Anfänge, p. 257). Grosse (p. 239 foll.) observes that in genuinely primitive poetry the Epos is not specially prominent, and it is almost impossible to distinguish between epic poetry and historical narratives. Foth (das Drama in seinem Gegensatz § 4. 1449 a 4—6.
THE POETICS OF ARISTOTLE

The question whether Tragedy at this stage has or has not all the requisite factors, is a distinct theme in the abstract from the same in relation to audiences.

Having then started rudimentarily, no less than Comedy—and indeed the former as the performing of the Dithyramb, the latter of the Phallic ceremony kept up still in zur Dichtkunst, 1902) endeavours to show that the different branches of poetry developed out of the mimetic dance by division of labour.

Having, then, started rudimentarily, etc.: the last sentence of the paragraph on the origin of poetry is resumed.

As the performing of the Dithyramb: it seems best to regard this word as a Christian interpolation similar to the alterations in the rest of the sentence recorded in the critical note. See also Introduction, p. 63. In the first place, it is not true that Tragedy started from the dithyramb, since the character of the music whence the two styles sprang is essentially different; “tragie” music is that of which the pitch is irregular, and so mimics the sounds of persons overwhelmed with some crisis or some sorrow; whereas dithyrambic music is “drunken” (Politics 1342 b 25). The rudiment in the one case is howling or wailing, the rudiment in the other the movements and exclamations of the intoxicated. The connexion of Tragedy with Dionysus appears to be wholly factitious, as Herodotus records. Moreover, the dithyramb is so far from being a rudiment that Aristotle regards it as a developed form of poetry. The performance mentioned in this place must, then, have had a name which Christians thought offensive, but could not alter so easily as they could “phallic.”

The performance which best illustrates the origin of Tragedy is the Persian ta’ziyeh, or Passion-Play in memory of Husain. Since ten days have to be filled with such plays, not only the sufferings of Husain, but those of his relations, and, indeed, various Koranic and Old Persian myths are also performed. The “portrayal of heroism” is involved in such a performance.

The Phallic ceremony, etc.: this fact explains, what otherwise would be unintelligible, the obscenity of Attic Comedy. This, which originally constituted the whole of the performance, remained then as a rudiment in the finished product, when, like Tragedy, it had developed into a form of Art. “The Hos and Mundaris afford an example of sexual selection in its grossest form at their yearly festivals, during which excited dionysiac dances and obscene and blasphemous speeches are connected with wild promiscuous orgies” (Hirn, Origins of Art, p. 234). Murray, § 4. 1449 a 7—12.
many of the states—Tragedy [in the ordinary sense] was developed as it revealed itself, and went through many

The Albany Review, ii. 201 (November 1907), makes the same suggestion as to the origin of Comedy. The study of G. Thiele (Neue Jahrbiicher, 1902, i. 404-426) could perhaps be reconciled with it. In the Politics (1336 b 16) Aristotle admits the continuance of obscene rites in honour of certain gods, but confines their celebration to those who are of age.

These Phallic rites must have lasted to the end of Paganism: for Iamblichus de Mysteriis still defends them. His view of their purpose quite agrees with the above. “The chief performance is a type of the generative power, and we regard it as inviting to the continuation of the world. For this reason most of these ceremonies are performed in spring, when the whole world receives from the gods the renewal of creation. The foul language I regard as symbolizing the negation of beauty to be found in matter, and the original formlessness of what was afterwards to receive shape. These things, wanting order, desire it all the more that they condemn their own foulness. Realizing what is ugly from the ugly speeches, they pursue the opposite, the causes of the ideas and the beautiful; the act diverts them from what is ugly, but exhibiting the knowledge thereof in words, it turns their desires in the contrary direction” (ed. Parthey, p. 39). He then suggests a theory of a vent for the feelings.

In our time (1911) phallic rites are represented in India by the Holi festival, described in Theists and Muslims of India by J. C. Oman, pp. 242-257.

In the essay of Preuss quoted below an attempt is made to find a trace of the old animal dances in the comic choruses, which often assumed this form; and even the chorus of Clouds, he suggests, may go back to times when men pretended to be Clouds with the view of summoning them to the sky. The earliest of Aristophanes' Comedies were not, it would seem, of this sort.

Was developed, etc.: there is some difficulty about the expression, because the thought hovers between what happens in the case of a work of nature and in that of a product of art. In both cases the parts exist “potentially” in the embryo; but they make their appearance at different times; this is explained in the de Generatione Animalium, pp. 734 and 735. In the case, however, of a work of nature the thing, when it comes into being, increases or develops itself (735 a 14). This the work of Art cannot do; what comes to light is the part of its definition which reveals itself to the inventor, who then develops it accordingly.

And went through many transformations: the limit of change in the

§ 4. 1449 a 12—14.
transformations before it had attained its ultimate form and could stop.

The number of the actors was first raised from one to

case of "growth" is perfection from imperfection (Physics 261 a 35), or greatness from littleness, illustrated by the plot and the language.

*Before it had attained its ultimate form*: the phrase is defined in the Physics 193 b 1 as "the form which is in accordance with the definition."

In the treatise of Foth, which has been quoted, the suggestion is made that the Arts developed out of the Drama (by division of labour), not the Drama out of the Arts. The Siberian bear-drama, described by Wesselowski, contains the nucleus of the Athenian drama; it is partly song, in which the life of the bear is portrayed, partly dance, which is a mimetic reproduction of the contents of the songs. There are never more than three actors, always masked, and always men; they take special names for the occasion, and are allowed to "chaff" the spectators as much as they like. The occasion is a feast held to celebrate the slaughter of a bear, who has certain divine attributes.

"Among hunting tribes the drama is a musical pantomime, in which the habits of the most important beasts of the chase are reproduced without words" (Dessoir, p. 293): "we have to familiarize ourselves with the supposition that the counterfeiting of a thing will influence it even from a great distance, and that the counterfeiting of the buffalo-dance will force the animal to come within the huntsmen's range" (p. 300).

*Hirn, The Origins of Art* (p. 173), observes that "in most cases there will always be a doubt whether the religious drama, poem, or design, was originally intended as a means of conveying knowledge of some real or legendary event, or whether the idea of these events was derived from a simple game, a propitiative poem, or a magical design."

The ethnologist Pretzsch, in the *Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie*, 1906, i. 160–193, partly on the ground of Mexican analogies traces Tragedy as well as Comedy to sympathetic magic. The original performance is a mode of conjuring up certain occurrences (chiefly rain and other matters connected with fertility) by pretending to be the animals with which either the seasons or the particular phenomena are connected. Apparently he holds that the time and leisure provided by the festival led to increasing fastidiousness in the taste of the audience; but while regarding this as the cause of progress from the magical dance to the drama, he admits that no other nation exhibits a development of it comparable to that of the Greeks.

§ 4. 1449 a 14—16.
two by Aeschylus, who also concentrated the interest on the discourse at the expense of the dance. A third actor with scenery was introduced by Sophocles. Further, its plot and diction, originally of "satyric" proportions, the one meagre, the other frivolous, acquired stateliness at a late date; and the iambic was substituted for the trochaic metre, at first employed because the poetry was "satyric," i.e. with the dance predominating; but when language came to be the clothing, instinct discovered which was the appropriate metre; for the iambic is the most conversational of metres, as is indicated by the fact that we frequently in ordinary dialogue drop into iambics, but into hexameters rarely and only when we depart from the vocabulary of conversation. The

Because the poetry was "satyric," i.e. with the dance predominating: the trochaic rhythm is said to be best suited to the kordax or Comic Dance (Rhetoric 1408 b 36). "The Dances of the Kamchadals are pantomimic; the song which accompanies them is sung with the expression of a constantly increasing emotion. The rhythm is a system of six trochees. The Fish-Tunguses have the same rhythm, but without termination or division into strophes" (WALLASCHÉK, Anfänge der Tonkunst, p. 246). The chronology implied in this sentence agrees with BÜCHER's to a certain extent; the counterfeiting was originally done by dancing; hence it got a rhythm suited to dancing; when speech was introduced first in the form of a casual aid, it adapted itself to the dancing rhythm; when it became the main agent, a development which the author ascribes to Aeschylus, the speech fell into the metre suited to business, which is the iambic (Rhetoric, l.c.). It is noticeable that dancers are distinguished from actors, yet named among voice-artists (Problems 901 b 2). The difficulty with which the author has to deal is the employment of the iambic metre for (1) the ancient lampoons or philippics, (2) the portrayal of high-class matter on the stage. He seems to solve it by assuming a double origin for the metre. The obvious difference between the iambic of tragedy and that of comedy is not noticed, because (unfortunately) the metre of the old lampoons came nearer the tragic than the comic style.

When we depart from the vocabulary of conversation: see Introduc-

traditional list of improvements, multiplication of scenes and other details, may be regarded as included in the above; it would be too tedious to go through each detail separately.

§ 5. Comedy is, as we stated, the portrayal of an inferior class, yet not in all their inferiority, being the ludicrous side of ugliness abstracted. Ludicrousness is

tion, p. 49. In the Rhetoric (1908 b 3) the language of iambics is said to be that of conversation “itself,” whereas that of hexameters is partly the language of conversation, only needing “harmony”; this is afterwards explained as mixture with the unfamiliar.

Comedy is . . . the ludicrous side of ugliness abstracted: according to a rule of the Physics (193 a 31) the names for the arts can be used objectively and subjectively; art is both the artistic and the artist’s power. Hence Comedy is both the comic and the comedian’s capacity. The truth of Aristotle’s observation can be seen in such cases as Micawber and Skimpole; the defrauding of tradesmen is common to both; in the one case its ludicrous side is abstracted, in the other the full hideousness is depicted.

Ludicrousness is . . . of the genus failing: pain, as we are told in the Problems (886 b), is sympathetic, whence a failing which gives pain, e.g. a racking cough, is not amusing. Nor should the failing be such as to “destroy the nature” of that in which it occurs; so a foreign accent is ludicrous when it does not render the words unintelligible. Of vices drunkenness has most frequently been employed for comic effect on the same ground—as occasioning neither pain nor destruction; to a more sensitive age it occasions pain and suggests “destruction of the nature,” whence it ceases to be ludicrous.

This is Aristotle’s well-pondered analysis of the ludicrous; the best account of modern theories is to be found in the treatise of Th. Lipps, *Komik und Humor* (1898). He quotes a definition by Lilly, “an irrational negation, which arouses in the mind a rational affirmation”; one by Kräpelin, “an unexpected intellectual contrast, arousing in us a contest between aesthetic, ethical or logical feelings, with preponderance of pleasure”; one by Bain, “the occasion of Comedy is the degradation of some person or interest possessing dignity, in circumstances that excite no other strong emotion.” His own theory is that Comedy arises when “in place of what is expected to be important or impressive, and under the presumption of the very connexion of §§ 4, 5. 1449 a 27—32.
the painless and non-destructive variety of the species ugliness of the genus failing; thus, e.g. a ludicrous countenance is ugly and distorted, but not painful. Whereas the transitions of Tragedy and their intermediaries have attracted attention, those of Comedy from the commencement attracted none, owing to its being no reputable concern; until a Comic troupe was ultimately provided by the Athenian magistrate, they were unpaid. Its form had become more or less fixed by the time when its so-called “poets” come to be

ideas which causes it to be expected, something arises that is less impressive for us, our feeling, our view, our immediate understanding.” Finally, M. BERGSON, in a remarkable treatise, would find the secret of Comedy in the introduction of the mechanical into life.

None of these definitions possess either the lucidity or the guardedness of Aristotle’s. The observation of KANT (quoted by Lipps, p. 24) that the “Comedy must always contain something which could for a moment deceive” is contained in Aristotle’s word for “failing,” which includes mistakes. But the objective sense “defect” would bring witticisms within it; for since clearness is a “virtue” of speech (§ 22) ambiguity is a defect; but when such ambiguity neither hurts nor harms, it is witty: as in the example quoted (p. 82), when a poet declined to write about the king on the ground that the “king was no subject.” It is not witty when it leads to serious misunderstanding.

Owing to want of sympathy the same thing may be amusing to the spectator and painful to the person who experiences it; hence the performances of the blind Samson, whose blindness and consequent impotence were defects, could amuse the barbarous Philistines, but would horrify a civilized audience.

They were unpaid: the word here rendered “unpaid” was used in Thebes for “comic actor.” There can scarcely be a reference to this here (Thiele, l.c. p. 410), as Aristotle is speaking of the Chorus. This apparently was provided by private guilds of “pleasure-seeking youths,” such as are described in the oration of Demosthenes against Conon (Thiele, l.c. p. 408).

When its so-called “poets” come to be recorded: Aristotle, as has been seen, declines to give the comic author the name poet, perhaps because his function is not the same as that of Homer. Thiele § 5. 1449 a 35—1449 b 4,
recorded. Of the mask, the prologue and the caste the contributors are unknown. The story was contributed by Epicharmus and Phormis (this, then, was originally a Silician invention); among Attic authors Crates was the first to drop personalities in favour of the abstract disquisitions which we call fiction.

To a great extent only did Romance coincide with

(l.c. p. 418) supposes that the “poets” were Epicharmus and others, who finding the popular farce or puppet-show of the deikelistae developed into a caricature of civic life, introduced travesty of the Greek mythology. Aristotle evidently draws from the earliest comedies to which he had access—whether in writing or otherwise—that the art must have gone through many transitions before it reached such elaboration as they displayed. Thiele seems right in holding that there was a non-religious as well as a religious element; the puppet-show, naturally exhibited at a feast, amalgamated with it. The chorus, which appears to have no organic connexion with the puppet-show, is found in some of the Sicilian Comedies; but there is no reason why the development in Sicily should have been identical with that in Athens.

Of the mask, the prologue and the caste: in the puppet-show naturally all the speaking is done by one person. This person was the “amateur” in Theban nomenclature. The mask appears to go back to the early history of the performance, being a mode of rendering the actor ridiculous, compared by Thiele with other disfigurements of which vase-paintings furnish evidence. The mask, it may be added, often figures in mimetic dances; “among the Fan, who are cannibals, the dancers dress up in all sorts of ways: a man by the aid of cloths and mats transforms himself into wild animals of all kinds; such disguises, which are to be found on all the continents, are the origin of the masks (especially masks of beasts) which are much liked by savages, and are to be found in highly characteristic execution” (Wallaschek, Anfänge der Tonkunst, p. 244).

To a great extent only: Introduction, p. 86. The numbers, etc., are carefully chosen here, to prevent the application to Romance generally of statements which refer to Epic Poetry only. It is true of all Romance that there is no time-limit; but it is not true that it only portrays heroes, or that its metre is simple or that it is in narrative style; these peculiarities belong not to Romance, but to the special branch which portrays heroes, i.e. Epic Poetry.

§ 5. 1449 b 5—11,
Tragedy in being a portrayal of imaginary heroism; they differ, however, in that this form of Romance has its metre simple and is narrative: and, moreover, in length: Tragedy trying to keep within, or nearly within, a revolution of the sun, whereas there is no time-limit for Romance: though the tragic practice in this matter was at first similar to the romantic. Tragedy has some peculiar factors, but the factors are otherwise the same. Hence the critique of Tragedy includes that of Romance:

Within, or nearly within, a revolution of the sun: Lange (p. 85) finds that "time-illusion," i.e. the crowding of events into a short time comparable with the space-illusion of painting, is one of the chief charms of Poetry, whence the idea current in France in the seventeenth century that the difference between real time and ideal time should be so far as possible reduced to a minimum is to be condemned as "dull naturalism." The aesthetic writer Carrière (Die Poesie, p. 459), after quoting Corneille's suggestion of a maximum of thirty hours to be reproduced in three, offers as a substitute for the Unity of Time "steadiness of internal development, or continuity in the formation of resolves, deeds and feelings." Of modern writers on the theory of the drama Pröß (Katechismus der Dramaturgie, 1899, p. 217) admits that the "unity of time" has certain advantages, but he does not state what they are; G. Freytag does not even discuss the subject as one that can concern the modern dramatist, but supposes the unities of time and place to have been an innovation of Sophocles, due to his introduction of scene-painting, and to the technical difficulties of scene-shifting on so gigantic a scale as the Attic theatre required. This explanation seems to suit the account given by Aristotle exceedingly well, and since Aristotle quotes nothing from Attic tragedians earlier than Aeschylus, it is probable that he had no access to their works, which had not continued to be taught to reciters. It seems clear that the longer the period taken up by the "action," the less would be the probability of the same scenery serving (see Technik des Dramas, p. 27).

There is no time-limit for Romance: Baumgart (Poetik, p. 340) shows that this, as well as all other differences between Epic and Drama, is traceable to the difference of "Treatment."

The critique of Tragedy includes that of Romance: a Tragedy is judged by its eide, which give it its quality; the same holds good in both cases of Plot, Character, Reasoning and Diction; "externals" and

§ 5. 1449 b 11—18.
for Tragedy has all that Romance has, but Romance has not all that Tragedy has.

§ 6. Leaving the portrayal of the imaginary in hexameters and Comedy until later, let us now speak of Tragedy, first gathering out of what has preceded the definition of its essence which results. A Tragedy is, then, the portrayal of an imaginary chapter of heroic life, complete and of some length, in language sweetened in different parts in all known ways, in dramatic, not narrative form, indirectly through pity and terror righting mental disorders of this type.

"music" are wanting in the case of Epic. "Homer," like the minstrels, would assuredly have regarded music as an integral part of his performance.

Gathering, etc.: see Introduction, p. 28.

The definition: we may compare Clayton Hamilton's of a Play: "a Play is a story devised to be presented by actors on a stage before an audience."11

Sweetened in different parts in all known ways: the reference is to the Rhetoric (1408 b 27, 1409 a 31, b 4, and, further, 1414 a 25). We there learn that language can be sweetened in two ways: by limitation, i.e. the introduction of periodical recurrence, or rhythm and period; and by the mixture of the familiar with the foreign, which is here termed "harmony." The third mode, the employment of tune, does not belong to the Rhetoric, but that it is a "sweetening" is known from the Politics (1340 a 4). Lange and others point out that these "sweetenings," besides tickling the ear, have the object of taking the hearer out of the real world, and so making him conscious of the illusion.

Indirectly: glossed in the Physics 197 b 26.

Righting mental disorders of this type: i.e. such as are occasioned by chilling of the black bile. See Introduction, p. 57. The homoeopathic cure restores the due proportion of heat indirectly, by the contrariety between the external and the internal chill, unlike the allopathic treatment, which would be by introducing hellebore, which contains an excess of heat (Problems 864 a 4). Gustav Freytag's account of what is meant by "katharsis" is interesting: "the spectator's tears flow more easily and his mouth twitches more readily than in ordinary life; yet this pain is accompanied with a vigorous sense of pleasure;—

§§ 5, 6. 1449 b 19—27.
By "sweetened language" I mean that which has Rhythm, mixture with the unfamiliar, and Tune; by "in different parts in all known ways" that only certain parts are restrained by metres and others again by tune.

Since the *dramatis personae* go through their parts themselves, one factor of a Tragedy must necessarily be presentation, another musical composition, and a third language; for these are the clothing of the fiction.

By language I mean the material of the versification, by musical composition a thing whose whole force is on the surface.

*after the fall of the curtain, in spite of the effort of attending for hours, he feels an intensification of vital power, his eye sparkles, his step is elastic, every movement is firm and free. His agitation has been succeeded by a feeling of joyful safety."

*That only certain parts are restrained, etc.: the mixture of the familiar with the unfamiliar which is here called "harmony" is found in the language of tragedy throughout; but the restraining principles of metre and tune are not employed coincidently. The difference between these two methods of restraint is explained in the Metaphysics (1087 b 35, 6): it is that the unit of measurement in the one case is the syllable, in the other the semitone. "The rhythm and measure, by making us foresee the movements of the dance, make us believe we now control them."


*A thing whose whole force is on the surface*: if the text is right, and the Eastern tradition agrees with the Western, the meaning of this definition must be that whereas in the case of verbal poetry the meaning is not all on the surface, i.e. it admits of interpretation, and appreciation of it varies with the knowledge of the hearer, in the case of music the appeal is direct. This is the view of Music eloquently expressed by Schopenhauer (*Philosophie der Kunst*, i. 159): "music is in the highest degree a universal language; it stands to the generality of concepts somewhat as they stand to the individual objects. Yet its generality is by no means that empty generality of abstraction, but of a quite different sort, and coupled with clear definition throughout. It resembles geometrical figures and numbers, which are *a priori* applicable to all possible objects of experience, as general forms, yet are visible (anschaulich), and thoroughly definite."

§ 6. 1449 b 27—35.
Since it is an imaginary experience, lived by individuals of the genus "conscious and responsible beings," whose specific qualities must be those of character and intellect, because conduct [the manifestation of responsible consciousness] in our system derives its qualities from those two: we get two causes, character and intellect, for the fictitious conduct, and in that conduct every *dramatis persona* is hitting or missing an imaginary mark.

The fictitious chapter of Life is the Story; for by Story here I mean the group of occurrences, while by the Character [or Psychology] I mean the traits in virtue of which the fictitious personages have qualities ascribed to them, and by the Intelligence the passages in which they verbally demonstrate propositions or formulate opinions.

A Tragedy must thus have six Factors, analytically speaking: Story, Psychology, Diction, Intelligence, Presentation, Music. Two Factors go to the Clothing, one to the Treatment, three to the Theme. There is no other. These Factors are, roughly speaking, embodied by

*Because conduct in our system derives its qualities from those two:* the reference is to Nic. Ethics 1139 a 34, "well-doing or the contrary in conduct is not without intellect and character." The argument is, then, that, since a genus cannot be separated from all species, the behaviors must behave in a particular way; but to behave in a particular way is to display moral and intellectual qualities; hence the stage personages have qualities of the heart and of the head. In what follows the intellect is confined to what is displayed in words; whereas character is exhibited in both speech and action. The reason for this does not appear to be explained; but popular usage agrees with Aristotle in speaking of the stage "characters."

*These Factors are, roughly speaking, embodied by not a few:* Gl. The correction of the passage from the Arabic renders it intelligible. When we speak of the six factors of a Tragedy we do not mean anything uniform, but something that varies with each figure or class of figures.

§ 6. 1449 b 35—1450 a 12.
not a few of the *dramatis personae*; for every character has its own externals, story, diction, melody, and intellect to correspond.

The most important of these is the group of occurrences; for Tragedy portrays not imaginary human beings, but an experience, a condition of life, *i.e.* happiness; and wretchedness is an experience, and the end a career, on the stage; thus if you have on the stage a king, a princess, a slave, the dress of each, the story of each, the diction of each, and the music corresponding with the character of each will be different. Since it has been shown that the main differentia of the stage figure is character (Gl.), the other five elements vary with that. And indeed we know from the Physiognomy that looks and configuration vary with character; from the Rhetoric (1405 a 14) that dresses vary with age; from the Politics (1340 a 19) that the music varies with moods; from the Rhetoric (1404 b 16) that the language of a child or a slave must be plainer than that of a higher-class personage; and from the Physics (197 a 7) that the purpose (or principle of conduct), which is indicated by the Psychology, is "not without reasoning"; *i.e.* the reasoning varies with the character. That the story and speech vary with the character is also stated in § 9, where we are told that the problem to be solved by the poet is what such and such a character would do or say under definite conditions. Hence the elements of a Tragedy are not six multiplied by one, but six multiplied by *n*, *i.e.* nearly the number of characters on the stage. The cautious phrase "not a few, roughly speaking," is adopted because some stage figures are mute, and some act in groups, *e.g.* the Chorus. At times, too, a character of the play never appears on the stage.

The variation of the music with the character is dwelt on by the author, especially in the Problems (922 b), and that treatise contains some important supplements to what is said here; *e.g.* that the harmonies called hypodoristi and hypophrygisti were used in stage music but not in orchestral music, because they were "imitative," and "practical." He adds that in Phrynichus' time there was more music in the play than metre. Carrière (*Poesie*, p. 436) says felicitously with regard to stage songs, "each individual figure becomes a lyric poet, in order to express itself and show the world the mirror of its soul."

*Wretchedness is an experience:* to test whether the genus has been rightly given, you should see whether it holds good of the contrary

§ 6. 1450 a 13—18.
not a quality. Now people are qualified [as good or bad] according to their character, as happy or wretched according to what they go through. The *dramatis personae* do not therefore "go through" [i.e. undergo experiences] in order to exhibit their characters, but it is because of what they are to go through that they are invested with characters. The events, therefore, *i.e.* the Story, constitute the ultimate factor in a Tragedy, to which the

(Topics 124 a 5). The genus being the essence, this assures us that we have got the essence correctly.

*And the end a career, not a quality:* happiness (the virtuous or heroic life) is not led for any purpose save for itself (Metaphys. 1050 b 1); hence the final cause is *farers*, not a subjective quality. For men are not happy in order to be virtuous, but virtuous in order to be happy. It is because of what they are to go through that they are invested with characters: as has been seen, the genus cannot be presented without the species; and the species of "farers" is determined by character. Since the dramatist presents a "farer," he has to give him a character.

The priority of the "experiences" is thus demonstrated from the axioms; the dramatic personages live only for the time that the play lasts; whence the subject is not a person or persons, but a chapter of life of a certain order; as life is doing, not quality, the former is the essence of the drama, the latter accident, though inseparable accident.

The dramatic critics CARRIÈRE and FREYTAG observe that the evolution of the action from the idiosyncrasies of the personages is much more noticeable on the modern than on the ancient stage, though the latter (*Technik des Dramas*, p. 39) regards Sophocles as improving on Aeschylus and Euripides on Sophocles. GEORGY (*das Tragische als Gesetz des Weltorganismus*, p. 24) says, from his standpoint, much the same as Aristotle: "the artist, having to speak to men and work upon men, must evolve mental states and facts of consciousness, but only in order to solve the world-riddle." GROSSE (*Anfänge der Kunst*, p. 245) observes that whereas in the modern romance the only purpose of the action is to develop the characters, in primitive narratives the characters serve only to carry the action; consequently they are nowhere depicted, merely designated, and indeed in the most superficial and scantiest fashion. In the stories of the Esquimos we are told nothing more about a man than that he is "good" or "bad."

§ 6. 1450 a 19—24.
others must be subordinate. Further, there could not be a Tragedy without a career, but there might be without characters. For the Tragedies of most modern playwrights are unpsychological, and in general there are many poets who resemble Zeuxis in his relation to Polygnotus as a painter; for the latter is a skilful delineator of character, whereas the work of Zeuxis is destitute of psychology. Further, if you merely arrange a series of exquisite psychological orations, phrases and reasonings, you will fail to produce the tragic effect, whereas a Tragedy worse off in these respects, yet with a group of incidents forming a story, will succeed better. In addition to this,

There could not be a Tragedy without a career, but there might be without characters: G. Freytag (p. 218) maintains that the Romance dramatists attach more importance to the action, the Teutonic to the psychology. The plural in the Greek (characters) renders this sentence defensible; for some sort of character, we have been told, the personages must have. "The Greeks of Racine," says Macaulay, "are mere names, mere words printed in capitals at the head of paragraphs of declamation."

The Tragedies of most modern playwrights: at a still later time those of Seneca, with which Racine's correspond, illustrate the style to which Aristotle refers.

In general: i.e. outside the limits of Tragedy.

Zeuxis in his relation to Polygnotus as a painter: his art, as we are presently told, was idealistic. The plan illustrated by the story of his Helen would (Lange observes, p. 465) prevent an organic whole being realized, as there would be no guarantee that the attractions to be found in the separate beauties would suit one character.

Further, if you merely arrange, etc.: the text must not be altered, since we are told in the Rhetoric that the same discourse is not both psychological and "reasoning."

Fail to produce the tragic effect: i.e. fail to draw tears or horrify. School Speech-days, when Demosthenes, Cicero and Burke are declaimed, give evidence of this; of the converse proposition an example may be found in some plays which draw tears, though there are practically no harangues.

§ 6. 1450 a 24—33.
Tragedy's chief fascinations, the Irony of Fate and the Disclosure of Mistaken Identity, are parts of the Story. A further indication is that beginners can sooner master diction and psychology than plot-construction, as was the case with *** and nearly all the first poets.

The Story, then, is the heart and soul, so to speak, of the Tragedy, and the Psychology only second in importance. The case with the pictorial art is similar: a random smear of gorgeous pigments would give less pleasure than an actual figure drawn in chalk. And Tragedy is the portrayal of an imaginary state of life, and mainly for its sake of those who experience it. Third in order comes the Intelligence. This is the faculty of telling

Beginners can sooner master diction, etc.: it might be fancied that this was not a matter of practice, but one in which natural talent came in. Nietzsche asserted that patience was the most important quality for the novelist, but this view is not generally held.

A random smear of gorgeous pigments, etc.: some good authorities have maintained what might seem to be the contrary. "Botticelli is said to have boldly asserted that there was no occasion to study landscapes; a sponge, saturated with colour, and flung against the wall, would give sufficient landscape; and Whistler looked forward to a happy time when the public would no longer require objects, but would be satisfied with combinations of colour" (Dessoir, p. 410). What these artists would point out is that the smear must not be random; the colours would require artistic selection.

An actual figure drawn in chalk: the pleasure of "recognition," as an intellectual pleasure, is greater than that of the sense (cf. Metaphys. 1072 b 24).

Mainly for its sake: just as one who wishes to reproduce a figure has to give it a colour (Parme Naturalia 437 a 8).

The faculty of telling what is within and suits a case: this definition is applicable to all cases in which the intelligence has to be exercised. "What is within" applies equally to what is within the power of the individual or what underlies the problem before him; and the suitability admits of the same subjective and objective interpretation.

§ 6. 1450 a 33—1450 b 4.
what is within and suits a case; which in the case of utterances belongs to that science of human nature [or Ethics] which forms part of Rhetoric: for the older dramatists made their characters speak naturally, the modern dramatists like persons with rhetorical training. Psychology in the sense of "an index to the quality of the purpose" has for its sphere places where the ulterior purpose of an immediate resolve (positive or negative) is naturally obscure; whence those discourses do not admit

In the case of utterances: here it is clear that both the subjective and objective interpretations are required, and indeed the Rhetoric insists on both.

To that the science of human nature [or Ethics]: the word politikê in Aristotle means "Ethics" (Rhetoric 1356 b 27), and Rhetoric is according to him a parasite of Ethics and even masquerades as that science. For according to his theory what the orator must know is how to persuade; and for this purpose he must familiarize himself with human foibles of various sorts.

Made their characters speak naturally: i.e. like persons without rhetorical training but with average ability.

Psychology in the sense of "an index to the quality of the purpose": until now "Psychology" (éthos) has been used for the character of the personages; it is now used in the sense of something belonging to utterances or conduct (§ 15), and the author quotes his definition of it in the Rhetoric (1395 a 15), with an allusion to Eudemian Ethics 1227 b 37.

Has for its sphere, etc.: the word "purpose" as explained in the Eudemian Ethics has a double sense; an action is constituted by immediate purpose, but qualified by ulterior purpose; e.g. one who fires a pistol accidentally without purpose or intention of firing it has not done an action; but if he fire it intentionally, it is the ulterior purpose (e.g. burglary or self-defence) which will qualify it as a right action or a wrong action. In the case of intentional acts, then, of which the ulterior purpose is not clear there is room for "psychology" in the sense of traits which will indicate that ulterior purpose.

Whence those discourses do not admit of psychology, etc.: as in the case of demonstrations of natural laws, Rhetoric 1418 a 15.

"The important thing," says Dessoir (p. 259), "is the whole character of which only fragmentary manifestations are before us; it is

§ 6. 1450 b 5—10.
of psychology in which the speaker has no purpose, positive or negative; Intelligence has for its sphere passages where the characters prove, disprove, or generalize.

The fourth of the coefficients is the Diction, this meaning, as was said before, Interpretation by nomenclature, which is as effective in verse as in prose; of the remainder, Music is the greatest of the sweetenings, whereas the Presentation, though fascinating, is least amenable to scientific treatment, and least connected with Poetry; for as a function of Tragedy it does not imply a stage to be divined, as Dilthey and Lipps have demonstrated, out of single expressions in virtue of the context in which they stand."

Clayton Hamilton (The Theory of the Drama, p. 24) insists that the one standard method of conveying the sense of character in the drama must be the exhibition of objective acts; and this is equivalent to Aristotle's doctrine here that the only place for ethos or psychology in the harangues is where the motive would not otherwise be clear.

The fourth of the coefficients: as opposed to the intensifiers (1462 a 16). The word rendered "coefficient" (logos) is here used in its metaphysical sense of "essence," or part thereof according to Metaphys. 1034 a 20, where the question is discussed how far the logos of the portions enters into the logos of the whole; just, then, as eidos (which is synonymous with logos) is used for "part according to the eidos," so here logos is used for part contained in the logos. Hence no numbers are assigned to the intensifiers (music and exhibition), because Tragedy does its work without them.

Is the greatest: the proof of the agreeableness of music is given in the Politics (1339 b).

Presentation, etc.: it is least scientific, because the dressing must be local and historical, and these things belong to the region of the particular, not of the universal. On the other hand, so far as physiognomy enters, i.e. so far as appearance is associated with character, it is scientific, but not connected with Poetry.

As a function of Tragedy: a Tragedy is so composed as to admit of being exhibited, which is not the ease with Epic. Since, however, a Tragedy can be read and perform its function in that way, whereas, on the other hand, the dressing will not be done by the poet, it is a negligible factor, and so is not assigned a number.

§ 6. 1450 b 10—18.
with actors, and the costumier has more to do with the success of the actual presentation than the Poet.

§ 7. After these definitions we come to the qualities which should be displayed by the grouping of the occurrences, since this is the first and most important factor in Tragedy. It has been laid down that Tragedy portrays a complete, i.e. whole, chapter of life, of some magnitude (for there is a thing which, though complete, has no magnitude). That magnitude is a whole, which has beginning, middle and end: a Beginning is that which follows nothing by a law of nature, but which by the plan of nature is or is to be followed by something else;

*Complete, i.e. whole*: Physics 207 a 13. The words are said to be almost synonymous.

*A thing which, though complete, has no magnitude*: the reference is to the "first motor," or primary cause of motion, which, on the one hand, has no magnitude (Physics, last sentence), on the other hand is complete (Metaphys. 1073 a 1).

*That magnitude is a whole, which has beginning, middle and end*: from Metaphys. 1024 a 1, where it is shown that these belong to magnitude, and that where the order matters the word "whole" is applied, but not where it does not matter.

*A Beginning is that which follows nothing, etc.:* the question is how to find in the stream of events a point which will serve for the commencement of a story; and the answer is the point whence the plot begins to work out by laws of nature or moral certainty. So in the Oedipus Tyrannus the point whence the discovery is set in motion is the plague in Thebes; in the Antigone the exposure of the corpse starts the series of events in the play. Given the circumstances, there might not have been a plague at Thebes, and Creon might not have exposed the corpse; when once these things had taken place, the natural causes began to work.

*But which by the plan of nature, etc.:* the plan of nature is seen in what happens when there is nothing to prevent. A seed is meant by nature to develop into a plant; but it may be prevented (de Generatione 337 b 6). This is why "law of nature" is not used in this part of the sentence.

*Is or is to be followed*: in the deductive sciences the consequences are simultaneous with the beginnings, e.g. the equality of the square of

§§ 6, 7. 1450 b 19—28.
an End, on the contrary, is what by the plan of nature invariably or normally follows something else, but is followed by nothing else; a Middle is what on the same principle both follows and precedes. A well-constructed story must, then, neither begin nor end at a fortuitous point, but should embody the above formulae. Further, since any composite object, image or other, to be beautiful, must not only have its components in their proper order, but be planned on no fortuitous scale; for the beautiful

the hypotenuse to the squares of the sides is simultaneous with the principles whence it is deduced. Where the beginning is in time they are not simultaneous.

Invariably or normally, etc.: the end, then, like the beginning, is the point at which the laws of nature and moral certainty cease to work with regard to the sequel.

The subtlety of distinguishing the prospective reasoning as based on the necessary or normal, whereas the retrospective reasoning is based on the necessary only, is evidently intended.

For the beautiful is a size and an arrangement: "beauty is to be found in a great body; the small may be trim and symmetrical, but they are not beautiful" (Nic. Ethics 1123 b 7). The size must, however, be limited, else the animal, plant or machine will not be able to perform its function (Politics 1326 a 37). Hence size is less important than arrangement, symmetry and limitation (Metaphys. 1078 b 1). Symmetry is what constitutes unity (Problems 916 a 1). The argument that follows here is, then, that the size must not be such as to interfere with the unity of the object; which is constituted by the symmetry of its parts, while its integrity (wholeness) is constituted by the arrangement of its parts (Metaphys. 1042 a 2). Consistently, then, with the whole being taken in at a glance, the larger the parts are the more will their symmetry and arrangement appear; but the relative size of these is fixed by the nature of the whole, whence there is no possibility of compensation.

This ingenious argument involves, then, premises scattered over many treatises. An object is "blurred" if its parts are not distinct; and if that happen, two constituents of beauty, order and symmetry, are lost; if, on the other hand, the unity and integrity be lost, the symmetry and order are also lost.

§ 7. 1450 b 28—36.
is a size and an arrangement, whence there could not be
a beautiful animalcule, for here the duration of the visual
impression is so near the [actually] imperceptible that it
is blurred; nor a beautiful monster, for in such a case the
visual impression is not simultaneous, and the spectator's
mental synthesis loses unity and completeness (as would
happen with an animal a thousand miles long). Just,
then, as the beautiful in the plastic art must, like the
beautiful in the case of the original creatures, have some
size, yet not more than the eye can take in, so in the
case of stories the beautiful must have some length,
but not more than the memory can retain. A limit for

The duration of the visual impression, etc. : there is a point at which
a thing ceases to be actually perceptible, except in conjunction with
another; by itself it is only potentially perceptible (Parva Naturalia,
pp. 440 and 446).

The visual impression is not simultaneous, and the spectator's mental
synthesis loses unity and completeness : numerical unity is judged by
the outward vision, specific unity (i.e. as a lion, a house) by the inward
sense (ibid. 447 b 25).

The study of Dessoir on this subject is of great interest (pp. 141–
151). The size of pictures must bear some proportion to the importance
of the objects which they represent, though it is not a case of direct
variation. It has been noticed that reduction and magnification by
photography produce great variation in the effect. Small sizes are not
suitable for subjects of overwhelming importance; on the other hand, to
paint a lemon the size of a beer barrel would be ridiculous. Fechner
appears to have the merit of first throwing light on this subject.
Dessoir calls attention to the fact that in the Sixtine Madonna the
Child is unnaturally magnified for the sake of the proper effect.

Lipps (p. 64), in agreement with Aristotle, observes that the nature
of the soul requires “not only concentration of activity but breadth of
activity; not only points of altitude and unity, but width, wealth and
copiousness.”

A limit for the duration of a performance in the concrete : this cannot
be fixed by science, because too many subjective considerations enter,
Freytag (Technik, p. 309), who gives some interesting statistics
suggests three hours.

§ 7. 1450 b 36—1451 a 6.
the duration of a performance in the concrete is not to
be fixed by science; had the practice been to let a hundred
tragedies be performed [at a session], "the performance
would have had to be regulated by chronometer," as
they say was done on a certain other occasion. With
regard to the quantitative compass in the abstract, the
greater the finer, so long as it is all in focus: an adequate
quantitative compass (with the proviso bare) is such a
quantity of natural or normal sequences as gives room
for good fortune to turn into bad fortune or bad fortune
into good fortune.

§ 8. A story has unity, not, as some fancy, if it revolve
round a single personage; the genus has any number of

As they say was done on a certain other occasion: viz. by the
hetaera "Chronometer" (Clepsydra), who entertained her lovers on
this principle, and formed the subject of a comedy by Eubulus
(Athenaeus, p. 567 d).

With regard to the quantitative compass in the abstract: i.e. the amount
of incident got into the drama, without reference to the number of
words in which it is expressed. For the word rendered "compass"
see Gl. We learn from the Physics that the "form" of a thing is
constituted by its "limit," which regulates its, size (p. 209 b), and
the same doctrine is found in the de Generatione (335 a 21); hence
"compass" and "size" become interchangeable, as they are used
here.

This definition follows from the words "complete chapter of life"
in the definition of Tragedy. For a complete praxis is a complete
"motion," which by the doctrine of the Physics is between Poles;
the Poles of "farin" are good and bad fortune.

The genus has any number of accidents, some of which, etc.: see Introd.,
p. 83. The species is a unity (Physics 190 b 28), whereas the genus
is not (ibid. 249 a 21); some particular differentia turns the genus
into a species, but others do not (Topics 143 b 6). "The same thing
may be a man, white, and a myriad other things; but if you are asked
whether this is a man or not, you should reply what signifies one thing,
and not add 'white' or 'great'; for the number of accidents is infinite,
whence it is impossible to go through them" (Metaphys. 1007 a 14).

§§ 7, 8. 1451 a 7—16.
accidents, some of which do not make of it a species; and so an individual has a number of experiences which do not together constitute a career. The poets who have composed a Heracleid, a Theseid, and similar works are likely, therefore, to be in error; for they fancy that since Heracles was a unity therefore his story should be all one. Homer, pre-eminent elsewhere, is likely to have clearly seen this too, and he must have perceived it either by knowledge of principles or by instinct; for his plan of an Odyssey was not a chronicle of all the events in Odysseus's life, e.g. his being wounded on Parnassus, then feigning to go mad on the Trysting-day, events of which the latter followed the former neither by law of nature nor moral certainty; no, he constructed the Odyssey, and likewise the Iliad, all round one single experience, such as we mean. Just, then, as in other forms of portraiture one subject is presented in one piece, so, too, the story, as the portrayal of an imaginary experience, should portray one experience and the whole of it; the component parts thereof being so arranged that the displacement or removal of any should shatter and disconcert the whole. For that is no member of the whole which could be detached without any one being the wiser.

§ 9. It is plain also from what has been said that it is

"Two-footed terrestrial animal" will make one thing, but the other "accidents" will not.

An individual has a number of experiences, etc.: a chapter of his life is made up of certain imperfect praxeis only. It would seem, however, that the author regularly thinks of the tragic "chapter of life" as being shared by a number of individuals.

It is plain also from what has been said: viz. from the definition of Poetry as "portrayal of the Imaginary," and the doctrine deduced

§§ 8, 9. 1451 a 10—35.
not the poet's business to treat the actual, but the *typical*, i.e. the Potential as regulated by moral certainty or laws of nature. For the difference between the historian and the poet is not that the one speaks prose, the other verse—as the Chronicle of Herodotus might be versified, and it would remain a history, with a metre no less than without a verse; but (this is the point) that the poet deals with types and the historian with facts, whence poetry is the

from the theory of dramatic treatment that the existence of the characters is bounded by the beginning and end of the play. The first, however, seems to be the real source of this paragraph. Hence in what follows (§ 14) the dramatist is told to invent himself, and only adhere to the most important features of the tradition.

The Potential as regulated by moral certainty or laws of nature: this is a definition of the sense of the potential mood, as the apodosis of a hypothetical sentence. The rendering "moral certainty" is from the Rhetoric, see Gl. The word "would," as the text states, means something different in the phrase "if a man were injured, he would avenge himself," and the phrase "if \( a + b \) were multiplied by \( a + b \), the result would be \( a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \); in the first case the result generally occurs, in the second it invariably occurs. The rendering "probability" is unsatisfactory, because "probability" is reducible to rule, whereas the "would" of the text is something which is not reducible to rule; for even a vindictive man may in some particular case decline to avenge himself. Poetry (or rather fiction), then, deals with the consequences of assumptions; the assumptions being in the main the characters of the personages: the results which follow from these assumptions will in part follow moral certainty, e.g. an Oedipus will charge Creon with having suborned Tiresias, blind himself, etc.; in part follow laws of nature, e.g. Zeus having established a law of retaliation, Agamemnon will be slaughtered as he slaughtered his daughter, etc. The chief discussion of this subject is Metaphys. 1047 b, where the theory of the potentially necessary is explained as above.

Poetry is the more scientific and the higher class: in the Posterior Analytics (88 a 6) we are told that the universal is honourable, because it explains the cause; and that whereas the case is learned by sense-perception, the principle can only be made out by the understanding. This is repeated in the *de Anima* (417 b 22). The researcher is superior to the orator on the same ground (Problems 956 b 6). Science and

\[ \text{§ 9. 1451 a 35—1451 b 6.} \]
more scientific and the higher class; for it generalizes rather, whereas history particularizes. What sort of utterances or experiences go with what sort of qualities is a general question, which poetry tries algebraically to solve; what did Alcibiades? or, what was done to him?

Politics are the two possible occupations of a gentleman (Politics 1255 b 37). The difference, then, between the two may be illustrated by comparing a tradesman's account book with a treatise on algebra. The former "registers cases," e.g. A bought so much, B sold so much; the latter "formulates principles," e.g. given a series, how would it be summed? Fiction, in which the real formulae are made up of characters, i.e. combinations of qualities and circumstances, stands to history in the relation which algebra bears to book-keeping.

For it generalizes rather, whereas history particularizes: compare Macaulay, Essay on History (in the Miscellaneous Writings): "In fiction the principles are given, to find the facts; in history the facts are given, to find the principles." The main differences between history and fiction are well analysed by Dinger (ii. 126-136) as elimination, combination and aesthetic complement: the last being a principle explained by Fechner (Vorschule i. 51), by which two or more attractions combined give greater pleasure than the separate values; e.g. the aesthetic value of a statue in alabaster is greater than that of the work of art and of the alabaster separately; (a + b) is greater in this case than a + b. The first two principles are illustrated by those romances in which the characters admit of identification. Only certain features of the original are reproduced, and they are ordinarily combined with characteristics taken from other persons.

The connexion of this chapter with Aristotle's doctrine that the pleasure of a counterfeit is constituted by recognition is explained by Witasek's analysis of the Characteristic (Grundziige, p. 260 sqq.). "An object is characteristic when the characteristic marks of the species and variety to which it belongs are distinctly expressed therein. In this case it is called a type of its species. The characteristic offers the subject [i.e. the spectator] specially favourable conditions for recognition. Therein in part lies its importance as a source of pleasure. For to make out and to recognize is to judge. If the judgment takes place with special ease, precision and certainty, the act is accompanied by pleasure, supposing always that such a judgment is not too commonplace or trivial."

§ 9. 1451 b 6—12 f.
is a question of detail. In Comedy this is already clear; the dramatists wait till they have constructed a probable story, and only then put casual names into the argument; unlike the lampooners who used the names of individuals.

In the case of Tragedy they adhere to historical names, and the reason is that the potential is a matter of faith.

In Comedy: M. Bergson (Le Rire, p. 16) calls attention to the fact that Comedies are more often called by epithets (e.g. L’Avare, le Joueur) than Tragedies; his theory being that in the case of Tragedy the qualities are forgotten in the person who embodies them, whereas in Comedy the vice which is ridiculed remains the central personage, invisible and present, auquel les personnages de chair et d’os sont suspendus sur la scène. The Comedian Antiphanes (Athenaeus, vi. init.) calls attention to much the same phenomenon.

Casual names: this surprises us, for ordinarily the names have a sort of appropriateness, and indeed in the New Comedy there were stock names, which were employed long after. Probably this would have been compared by Aristotle to the incompetent painter’s practice of labelling his pictures, because they would not otherwise be identified.

In the case of Tragedy, etc.: the reason alleged by Viehoff (Poetik, p. 521) is that the general acquaintance of the public with the characters may be assumed, and they require no introduction. He quotes from Jean Paul: "a Socrates or Caesar, when the poet summons him, comes forward like a prince, and takes his cognito for granted. Such a name implies a crowd of situations."

Avonianus (Dramatische Handwerkslehre, p. 13) asserts that no subjects are so dangerous for incipient dramatists as historical subjects. "He will always be tempted to deal most fully with that which is indifferent to the spectator. The spectator always wants to see on the stage his like; personages who, whether they wear sandals or boots, lived before or after a.d. 1, get involved in the same embarrassments as he himself has to face."

Clayton Hamilton (p. 129) makes an interesting distinction between Tragedy and Melodrama somewhat similar to Aristotle’s account of the former. "All that we ask of the author of Melodrama is momentary plausibility. But of the author of Tragedy we demand an unquestionable inevitability; nothing may happen in his play which is not a logical result of the nature of his characters."

The potential is a matter of faith: the field of poetry is, as has been seen, the potential or possible, and what one man thinks possible another

§ 9. 1451 b 11—17.
Now when a thing has never occurred we do not yet believe in its possibility; but when it has occurred it must clearly be possible, since, had it been impossible, it had not occurred. In some Tragedies, nevertheless, only one or two familiar names occur, the rest being invented, while in some there is not one, e.g. the Antheus of Agathon, in which names and events are equally fictitious, but are none the less entertaining. You should not study, therefore, to adhere at all costs to the traditional stories round which the Tragedies centre; such research would be absurd, since even the familiar is known scientifically by few only but entertains all.

may think impossible; but in the case of what has actually happened this doubt cannot arise, whence, e.g. “the handwriting on the wall” will not be ridiculed if the subject be Belshazzar, but would be in an original play. The subject is further discussed in Problems 917 b 8–16. We attend more, we are there told, to what is known, and the definite is better known than the indefinite; whence a story about a single thing is more agreeable than one about many things. Further, the most agreeable stories are about what is neither extremely ancient nor quite modern; in the former case the thing is so far off that we disbelieve, and we find no pleasure in what we do not believe; on the other hand, the quite modern is still almost within perception, whence we take no pleasure in hearing about it. The true rendering of this passage is suggested by the reading of MS. D (see critical note); the matter of faith is what constitutes the province of the Orator (Rhetoric 1355 b 27), who deals with opinion, not with knowledge. \textit{A priori} we might suppose that no mother would, merely to spite her husband, kill her children; but when we are familiar with the tale of Medea, her name may be used in a plot wherein this occurs; attributed to a fictitious name, it might seem too improbable. But the names are the chief thing which the author of fiction borrows from history.

\textit{Even the familiar is known scientifically by few only:} the purpose of Tragedy is not knowledge but pleasure; it is taking unnecessary trouble to be scrupulously accurate in matters of detail, for even in the case of familiar stories few \textit{know} them at all accurately, \textit{i.e.} could give dates and authorities for them; the number of persons who could give a scientific history of Oedipus is a very small fraction of those whom the story

§ 9. 1451 b 17—27.
It is plain from this that the poet should be the novelist rather than the versifier, inasmuch as imagination constitutes him poet, and they are imaginary chapters of life that he portrays. If, indeed, he accidentally portray past events he is none the less a novelist; for there is nothing to prevent certain past events being, in the respect wherein he portrays them, like what potential events would be morally certain to be.

Of simple stories (experiences) the disjointed are the worst. Such are dramatized by poor poets on their own account, by good ones for the sake of the actors; composing declamations, and overstraining the capacity of the story, interests. Provided, then—as is afterwards observed—the salient features of the story are not violated, liberties in matters of detail will not be resented.

Of simple stories, etc.: it is the author's practice to begin with the worst variety, and practically to exclude it from the list; so in the list of § 14 (1453 b 36), where the plan of making the crime to be consciously projected and not perpetrated is mentioned, but excluded from the reckoning. Here the story which is simple, but disjointed, is treated in the same way; it is put outside the real list, which begins with the Story that is Simple, but continuous; the occurrence of the last word in the next paragraph as a reference to this shows that the sentences cannot be inverted, and that the anticipation of the definition of simple (like that of peripeteia) is only a characteristic of the esoteric style. The proof is next given that a story which involves the Irony of Fate is better than one without it; the best sort is then shown to be that in which recognition or disclosure of mistaken identity is accompanied by the Irony of Fate.

Composing declamations and overstraining, etc.: the reference is to the Rhetoric (1413 b 10), where we are told that the poets look out for the actors who look out for plays that are "agonistic." The account which follows shows that this word corresponds with our declamation, as it represents a style which is unsuitable for writing, but suitable for public orations. Repetition of the same thought with change of expression characterizes it; and it can be sentimental or ratiocinative. An actor, then, does not get a fair chance unless he has something to declaim; and the poet has to furnish the opportunity for declamations, else he

§ 9. 1451 b 27—1452 a 1.
they are often compelled to wrest apart what should be contiguous.

Since the portrayal is not only of an imaginary experience, but of imaginary atrocities and woes, and these either culminate or are intensified when the atrocity is the unforeseen outcome of the woe, or the woe of the atrocity; for it will be more marvellous so than if they were spontaneous, *i.e.* accidental retribution; since even of accidental retribution those cases are most marvellous

is unable to get the best actors to perform in his plays. Clayton Hamilton (*Theory of the Theatre*, p. 86) says similarly, "The actor of the 'old school' in England was fond of the long speeches of the Drama of Rhetoric, and the brilliant lines of the Drama of Conversation. It may be remembered that the old actor in *Trelawny of the Wells* condemned a new-style play because it did not contain 'what you could really call a speech.' He wanted what the French term a *tirade.*"

*The unforeseen outcome, etc.:* in the Trachiniae Deianira's murder of Heracles is the atrocity which is the unforeseen outcome of a suffering; in the Oedipus Tyrannus the woes of Oedipus are the unforeseen outcome of his parricide, and that atrocity itself the unforeseen outcome of his suffering. The cautious phrase "culminate or are intensified" is to take account of the varying degrees which belong to different situations. That pity and fear are correlative and ordinarily connected with the same event is noticed in the Rhetoric.

*For it will be more marvellous so:* intensity is the occasion of wonder, Eudemian Ethics 1239 a 26.

*Spontaneous, i.e. accidental retribution:* the meaning of the terms used in the text is analysed with great care in the Physics 197 b. The second of the words is restricted to cases in which a result which might have been purposed is achieved without any such purpose. A case of chance is not in itself wonderful; but a case of chance retribution is: and the author argues that the more clearly the working of providence can be traced the more wonderful it becomes, provided that the working is unforeseen. The state subsists by "correspondence" (Nic. Ethics 1132 b 34); and the court of justice is established in order to set right losses and gains. If, therefore, that correspondence happens by chance which might well be effected by design, it is a proper cause for wonder (§ 23, 1460 a 13).

§ 9. 1452 a 2—7.
which seem providential, as when the murderer of Mitys was killed by Mitys’s statue falling upon him, as he contemplated it in Argos—because such a chance seems no blind chance—stories of this kind will therefore be preferable.

§ 10. Stories are some simple, others complex; for such are the real experiences, of which they are the imaginary counterpart, known to be. By a simple career I mean one continuous unit of the sort described, in which the transition proceeds without the Irony of Fate or Disclosure of Mistaken Identity; by a complex course one in which the transition is the resultant of the original motion together with a Disclosure, the Irony of Fate, or both. These, however, ought to be deduced from the original structure of the story so that their occurrence comes about from the antecedents by law of nature or moral certainty; for there is a vast difference between sequel and consequence.

§ 11. The Irony of Fate is the transformation of an

Such are the real experiences, etc.: as “motions” they may be simple or mixed (de Caelo 302 a 6). The simple motion is in a straight line, the mixed motion a mixture of straight and circular (268 b 30). The motion of the compound object is mixed (ibid.). The words “simple” and “complex” are logical, meaning “admitting of no variety” and “admitting of variety” (de Partibus Animalium 643 b 31). An experience or course must be in the direction of either good or bad; the possibility of mixture lies in the fact that the subject may be deceived about it; think the direction towards good, when it is really towards evil.

The transformation of an experience, etc.: an admirable example of the Irony of Fate is given in the Natural History (vii. 2, 590 b 14). “The Polypus devours the Karabos, the Karabos the Conger, and the Conger the Polypus.” The experience of the Polypus, pursuit and eating, is by law of nature transformed into the contrary, being pursued and being eaten; for the Karabos which he pursues would have saved
experience into its contrary, according to what has been said; only, as we are saying, in accordance with moral certainty or law of nature, as when in the Oedipus a messenger who was to have gratified Oedipus and relieved him of his anxiety about his mother, by revealing his origin, produces the contrary result; or where in the Lyceus the hero is led away to execution followed by Danaus as executioner, but as the effect of the antecedents Danaus is executed and Lyceus escapes. Disclosure of Mistaken Identity, as the name implies, is the transformation of the doomed or elect of the play from being strangers into acquaintances, i.e. connexions or foemen. The finest form of Disclosure of Mistaken Identity is one accompanied by the Irony of Fate, as above in the Oedipus; there are, indeed, other forms, for it may be some inanimate or casual object which is “transformed from a stranger into an acquaintance,” and it may be disclosed that some one is or is not the author of a deed; but that which has been described belongs most to the story, i.e. to the career; for such a combination between Disclosure and Irony of Fate will be either piteous or terrible, and it is an imaginary experience of this kind which Tragedy, as

him from the Conger which confronts him. We could not get better cases than those which follow as illustrations from the Drama.

The transformation of the doomed or elect, etc. : transformation, as we learn from the Physics, is always between Poles, but not necessarily from Pole to Pole, as was the case with the Irony of Fate. A person who stood in no definite relation is, therefore, by the disclosure of his Identity, transformed into some one in a definite relation.

Belongs most to the story: the story will be more seriously affected by the disclosure of the identity of the main characters than by any other sort. The disclosure that Oedipus had murdered Laius would have been unimportant as compared with the disclosure of their relationship.

§ 11. 1452 a 23—1452 b 2.
has been laid down, portrays; besides, misfortune or good fortune will in such cases be an accompaniment.

Since identification involves parties, some disclosures are of one party only to the other, the other being known; but at times both have to have their identity disclosed, as where Iphigeneia's was disclosed to Orestes by the dispatch of the letter, but he had to disclose his identity to Iphigeneia in some other way.

Two parts of the story, then, hinge on the same pivot: the Irony of Fate, and Disclosure; a third part is the Catastrophe. Irony and Disclosure have been described; a Catastrophe is an experience involving destruction or pain, e.g. physical death, a broken heart, mutilation, etc.

§ 12. The factors of a Tragedy, which it should embody as abstractions, have already been enumerated; its anatomical divisions (separable members) are the following: Prologue, Scene, Finale, Chorus; of which the last is partly Introit, and partly Stationary. These are to be found in all types, whereas the stage-song and the lamentation are peculiar to certain types. The Prologue is an entire section of a Tragedy—all that comes before the Introit of the Chorus; a Scene is similarly an entire section—all that comes between two entire choric odes; the Finale likewise an entire section—that which is followed by no choric ode. The Introit is the first deliverance of the

The Catastrophe: the usage of this word in this subject is, then, somewhat different from its ordinary usage (see the Glossary).

Physical death: Volkelt points out that in a great number of cases what befalls the hero is not physical but moral death, disgrace or some calamity which renders life no longer worth living (Ästhetik des Tragischen, ch. vii.). The first case provided for in the enumeration of Catastrophes is naturally that in which physical death takes place. The rendering death on the stage suggests that it often took place there, whereas it scarcely ever did (see the Glossary).

§§ 11, 12. 1452 b 2—22.
whole chorus, the Stationary is a choric ode not in Anapaests or Trochees, and the Lamentation is a plaintive song in which both actors on the stage and chorus take part. The factorial analysis has been given above, these are its anatomical divisions.

§ 13. It is our next business to state the things at which the novelist should take aim, the things which he should avoid, and whence the tragic effect will come. Since the structure of the ideal tragedy should be not plain, but complex, and it should portray the terrible and piteous, this being the peculiarity of this kind of fiction: in the first place it is evident that the virtuous ought not to be

This being the peculiarity: the "peculiarity" forms the subject of the Topics, bk. v. It should be something which does not indicate the essence, yet it is interchangeable with the subject. Every tragedy must counterfeit the terrible and the piteous; and nothing but Tragedy need do so.

It is evident that the virtuous ought not, etc.: many endeavours have been made to refute what Aristotle says here, but they have been unsuccessful. Dinger (i. 193) has a long discussion on the subject; he observes that Wagner commenced a tragedy of which the hero was to be absolutely faultless, but it was never finished; and that the comparative faultlessness of Socrates is probably what has prevented him from being made the hero of a tragedy. Dinger complains that Aristotle's canon would exclude the thorough villain from artistic work altogether; but all that Aristotle says is that such a man's fate will neither thrill nor draw tears, which appears to be true. The tragic pleasure is produced by the disproportion between cause and effect. Where the two are proportionate, the result is only what is expected. Where there is no cause, the spectator cannot identify, i.e. apply his theory of the government of the world to explain the phenomena, so that he has only an unsolved riddle before him. But where the cause is trivial, and the effect stupendous, the tragic pleasure is realized; while where the cause is stupendous and the effect trivial, comedy results. That Tragedy is concerned with high life results from the consideration that a fall must be from a height.

Lange (p. 596) asserts that countless heroes are innocent; a proposition for which some evidence should have been adduced. Liebmann

 §§ 12, 13. 1452 b 22—33.
represented in transition from good to ill fortune, for this is neither fearful, nor piteous, but shocking, nor the wicked in transition from ill fortune to good—which is the least tragic of conceptions: for it has no quality that it should, neither edification, nor piteousness, nor fearfulness—nor should the thoroughly wicked, either, fall from good to ill fortune: for though such a plot would be edifying, yet it would be neither piteous nor fearful; for pity is concerned with unmerited ill-fortune, fear with what happens to one’s like; whence the result will be neither piteous nor fearful. There remains, then, the mean between the two characters. Such is a person who is neither a paragon of virtue or integrity, nor one who falls into misfortune owing to moral depravity, but does so owing to a mistake, of the kind committed by men of high rank and fortune, e.g. Oedipus, Thyestes, and the like famous princes. A well-constructed story, then, must be single rather than double (as some maintain), its transition not from ill to good fortune, but, on the contrary, from good to ill, and occasioned not by wickedness, but by some serious error, and the hero of the sort described, or, if anything, rather better. The truth of this is indicated by what actually occurs; originally the dramatists reeled off any legend; but of late the good dramas hinge on a few families, those

(Gedanken und Tatsachen, p. 338) defends Aristotle on the ground that the Greek word ("error") does not necessarily imply moral guilt. The context, however, seems to leave no doubt about this.

Fear with what happens to one’s like: in the Rhetoric (1383 a 10) we are told that if we wish to frighten people, we should show them that others like themselves have suffered the same things as we expect. It is not quite easy to reconcile this with the assumption that the Tragic hero is necessarily on a different plane from the audience.

Rather than double: i.e. with contrary fates for the virtuous and the wicked.

§ 13. 1452 b 33—1453 a 19.
of Alcmeon, Orestes, Meleager, Thyestes, Telephus, and a few others, in which crimes have come to be undergone or perpetrated. The best Tragedy technically is, then, one so constructed. Hence the critics are under the same misapprehension when they attack Euripides for doing this—making many of his plays end unhappily. He is, as has been said, quite right; and a clear indication of it is that such plays, when actually put on the stage, if they meet with approval, prove most effective, and Euripides, though otherwise his management may be imperfect, yet draws more tears and terrifies more than all the rest.

The second variety (according to some authorities the first) is one, like the Odyssey, with elements belonging to two classes, heroes and villains, and contrary endings for them respectively; it can only be regarded as the first owing to the weakmindedness of the spectators whom the

Under the same misapprehension: as those who thought a play should be double, i.e. have a double set of characters, rewarded according to their deserts.

If they meet with approval: the audience, it would seem, was apt to shout down a play, if anything which it contained occasioned displeasure; we shall see that a slight theological error caused a play of Careinus to come to an abrupt conclusion. Seneca tells a story of a play of Euripides being stopped, because gold was praised in a way which seemed immoral; the poet had to implore the audience to wait out the result. Demosthenes, in a familiar passage, speaks of hissing as the privilege of the spectator, while to be shouted down was the fate of the actor.

With elements belonging to two classes, heroes and villains, and contrary endings for them respectively: that this is not the best type follows from the definition of Tragedy, as a chapter out of the life of heroes; properly, then, there is no place in it for villains.

The weakmindedness of the spectators: i.e. those who are incapable of aesthetic exertion (ästhetisch minder leistungsfähig), as Witasek, who has a subtle analysis of this phenomenon (p. 228), expresses it. According to his theory assumptions underlie both games and spectacles; and

§ 13. 1453 a 19—33.
playwrights try to gratify. But this is not a gratification which should be sought from Tragedy, as it belongs rather to Comedy, where the deadliest foemen, like Orestes and Aegisthus, make friends before the piece is over, and no one kills any one else.

§ 14. Alarm and tears may be evoked by the exhibition, but they can also be by the story, and this is most natural and more artistic. The plot should be so constructed that one who merely hears the course of events should shudder and shed tears at the result, as one who heard the tale of Oedipus well might do. It is less scientific, and decidedly in the case of the spectacle the aesthetic enjoyment consists in a sort of introspection—watching the production of fictitious sentiments by fictitious events.

The weaker-minded are unable to keep the fictitious feeling apart from the real feeling, and so are dissatisfied when the play or novel ends badly. This analysis seems to be correct, but the weak-minded spectator could urge that what pained him was the recognition that such endings were true to life.

No one kills any one else: WALLASCHEK (Anfänge der Tonkunst, p. 245) quotes an example of a pantomime of the Dayaks in Borneo: "it represents a sham fight, in which a warrior receives a mortal wound. Too late the victor discovers that he has killed a friend, and bursts into loud lamentations. At the conclusion, however, the dead man arose and commenced a fanatical dance. Even at this stage of civilization the need for a happy ending appears to be felt."

"The practice of the greatest dramatists goes to show that such a violation of the strict logic of art (as to force a happy ending to the action) is justifiable in comedy but not in the serious drama" (CLAYTON HAMILTON, p. 171). This author argues that the spectator is in the position of one watching a match, and is displeased if it be not fought out fairly.

It is less scientific, etc.: HARTMANN (p. 97) makes a division between the internal conflict, the external conflict, and the combination of the two. In Tragedy the two should be simultaneous; the employment of the external without the internal is to be found only in debased forms of art, e.g. the pantomime, the backstairs novel, the historical ballet, etc.
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expensive, to produce this effect by properties. Those who by the employment of them produce not the terrible but the monstrous, have nothing in common with Tragedy, for not every gratification should be sought from Tragedy, but that which belongs to it. Since, then, the dramatist ought to produce the gratification which comes from the portrayal of imaginary woes and terrors, he ought to introduce them into the experiences.

Let us make out what sort of coincidences look terrible

The gratification which comes from the portrayal of imaginary woes and terrors: both pity and fear are defined as forms of pain; although, as Lange has shown, the counterfeiting screens off much that is painful, it does not remove all; and Aristotle, both in the de Anima (427 b 23) and in the Problems (886 b 33), calls attention to the fact that we feel pain when we witness painful sights, or see pictures of what is pitiful or horrible, but that this sympathetic pain is less than real pain, and that to hear gives less pain than to see. He therefore anticipated the modern doctrine of the pleasure of pain, a subject which forms ch. v. of Hinn's Origins of Art, where the literature of the subject is dealt with. "The delight in witnessing the performance of a Tragedy involves the enjoyment of a borrowed pain, which by unconscious sympathetic imitation we make partially our own" (p. 59). His explanation of the phenomenon comes to little more than the desire for the sensational or for excitement, but he quotes some remarkable cases of the employment of pain for relief, and the old and barbarous methods of expressing sorrow at once occur to the reader. Mr. Walkley, in Frames of Mind, defended the theory that the pleasure produced by the piteous and terrible is the malevolent one of conscious superiority; and the connexion of Tragedy with "high life" shows that this analysis is not altogether erroneous. This, however, is only one of many elements in a highly complicated phenomenon.

What sort of coincidences look terrible, etc.: the tragic crime is one for which one pities the author, whence the second alternative is preferred. The doctrine here is similar to that in the Politics (1262 a 28), where it is pointed out that such occurrences (there enumerated as outrage, murder and manslaughter, strife and abuse) are not serious when they take place among strangers, and, if the relationship be known, can be "cancelled" (by religious ceremonies). In the Rhetoric (1385 b 15, etc.) a man's relatives are included with himself in piteous matters.

§ 14. 1453 b 9—15.
or what sort look piteous. Such experiences must be shared by connexions, enemies or neutrals. If a man perpetrates or projects the murder, etc., of an enemy, he earns no tears either by design or perpetration, unless it be for having an enemy; nor if the parties be neutrals; but when the catastrophes occur between persons who belong to each other, e.g. brothers, son and father or mother, or mother and son, etc., these aspects should be sought for. You may not violate traditional narratives, e.g. the murder of Clytaemnestra by Orestes or Eriphyle by Alemeon; only you should invent yourself, and make skilful use of the tradition.

He earns no tears either, etc.: the enmity and anger of those who have some power is fearful (Rhetoric 1382 a 33), and therefore piteous (ibid. 1386 a 27), whence a man is to be pitied for having an enemy; but he earns no pity by killing that enemy, nor by killing a neutral. But one of his relations counts as identical with himself (1386 a 18); if, therefore, he kills one of them, he is pitiable. And the tragic crime is one of which one pities the perpetrator.

You may not violate, etc.: Goethe held that no person was historical for the poet who chooses to present his moral world, and for that purpose does certain historical characters the honour of lending their names to his creations (cited by Dessoir, p. 378). Dessoir agrees with Aristotle; alteration of a vital part in a familiar narrative will be resented by the spectator.

Similarly Fechner (Vorschule, ii. 47) says that in reading an historical novel we are apt to be disturbed by a feeling of uncertainty as to how much of it is true; and that we must have often put aside historical novels when they presented the appearance of wishing to deceive us. His remark that this interest in the exact reproduction of the truth increases the nearer it concerns ourselves seems a good supplement to what Aristotle says. For a certain amount of licence in expurgating was surely allowed themselves by the tragedians. If a poet might make out that Iphigeneia had not after all been sacrificed, it is not obvious why some similar improvement of the story of Orestes would have been intolerable. See in general Murray’s Rise of the Greek Epic.

You should invent yourself: “complete retirement of the personality of the artist behind the personages whom he depicts, though § 14. 1453 b 16—25.
Let us elucidate the word "skilful." The crime may come about in the style favoured by the early dramatists, who made their characters commit them consciously, i.e. with knowledge of the facts; as Euripides, too, makes Medea slay her children. Or they may go through it, but go through the horror unconsciously, and afterwards discover the relationship, like the Oedipus of Sophocles (in his case in the background of the drama, whereas cases within the drama are those of the Alcmeon of Astydamas and Telegonus in the Wounded Odysseus).

The remaining alternative is where the unconscious projector of an atrocity discovers the truth in time. These are the only real alternatives; for they must either perpetrate it or not, and consciously or not, and of these conscious projection without perpetration is so bad—for it shocks without drawing tears or terrifying, since it is without catastrophe—that it is rarely if ever presented (e.g. by Haemon with regard to Creon in the Antigone). Next worst comes conscious projection with perpetration; often demanded by Aesthetic, cannot be regarded as the ideal of the aesthetic effect (Lange, p. 352). The personality of the artist ought to appear, and indeed Ibsen is quoted by the same writer for the assertion that in order that any of his plays should be understood all ought to be read.

The word "skilful": the record ordinarily allows the romancer considerable scope, as in the degree of intention involved in the deed.

These are the only real alternatives: according to the Greek text there is a double division, doing or not, and with knowledge or not. The Arabic makes the last a little clearer by adding "yet destined to know," but its further addition, "and the victim may be conscious or not," only confuses the text. The latter seems quite sound; to know and not do is the worst, and so rare that it was not mentioned in the preliminary list. To know and do comes next; not to know and do next; whereas not to know and not do is the best. The Arabic addition, "yet destined to know," is obviously implied in the third and fourth cases, whether it be part of the original text or not.

still better is unconscious projection, with perpetration followed by disclosure; for the shocking element is absent, and the disclosure is thrilling. But the best is the last, viz. such a case as that in the Cresphontes, where Meropë, meaning to kill her son, discovers his identity in time, or in the Iphigeneia, where the heroine identifies her brother, or in the Helle, where a son recognizes his mother when on the point of giving her up. Hence, as was stated above, the Tragedies hover round a few families. The playwrights, seeking to furnish such situations in their plots, discovered not the rule for their production, but that certain plots somehow contained them; they have ever since in consequence been compelled to resort to the families in which such catastrophes came about.

A sufficient account has now been given of the grouping of events and the proper character of the plot.

§ 15. With regard to the delineation of character (or psychology) four things should be aimed at. The first and most important is that the characters should be good.

The playwrights, seeking, etc.: the Greek here is very much compressed. The meaning, however, is clearly what is given above. Experience showed that certain stories “brought down the house”; to these stories, therefore, the playwrights adhered. Had they gone to science, and discovered the rule for the production of the effect, they might have had a larger selection. The complaint of the unscientific character of artists is often heard; an attempt at turning the tables on the science of Aesthetic is made by Julius Hart in his Revolution der Ästhetik (Berlin, 1910), with what success we do not yet know.

That the characters should be good: Carrière (Poesie, p. 456) rightly finds the reason for this precept in the fact that we require in the drama persons with whom we sympathize, and where such are wanting the dramatist will scarcely be able either to arouse or gratify our interest. According to Aristotle there should, then, be no villain in the piece, whence the compound transition is to be condemned. And indeed the villain of the piece has a tendency to become a comic character.

§§ 14, 15. 1454 a 2—17.
Speech or Conduct will be psychological, if, as has been said, it reveal any intention with which [a course is adopted or rejected], and the character delineated will be good if the intention be so. This is relative to the divisions of humanity; for there are good women and good slaves, and yet women are perhaps inferior beings and slaves generally base. The second point is that it should be appropriate; for it is possible for the person to be of brave character, yet for the species of courage to be unsuitable, if the person be a woman. The third is that it should be like; for this is different from making it good and appro-

Women are perhaps inferior: the male is braver and juster than the female (Physiognonomics 814 a 9).

And slaves generally base: in the Politics (1260 a 35) we are told that he should have just enough virtue not to do his work badly out of intemperance or cowardice.

It is possible for the person to be of brave character, etc.: in the Politics (1260 a 22) the question is discussed of the gradations of virtue to be found in different members of the community, and we are told that the chastity, courage and justice of a woman are different from those of a man, being in the man’s case such as the ruler should have, in the woman’s case such as the subject should have. The assertion with which some translators credit Aristotle here, “that it is unsuitable for a woman to be courageous,” contradicts his own doctrine, besides being evidently untrue; the other assertion, “that it is unsuitable for a woman to be unscrupulously clever,” is even more untenable. The stage view of the matter is expressed by Suzanne in Le Demi-monde of Alexandre Dumas fils: la femme la plus niaise est cent fois plus rusée que l’homme le plus spirituel.

It should be like: i.e. the historical character portrayed must not be seriously altered in the reproduction. Achilles must not be made cowardly or Odysseus brainless. Viehoff (Poetik, p. 520) assigns some limits to this rule, doubtless in the spirit of Aristotle: “it is not the purpose of the dramatist to obtain the greatest possible likeness between the original and the fictitious character, but to produce a figure which will arouse in the spectator the strongest and noblest aesthetic emotion. To please the spectator he will frequently depart from the original; the extent to which he may do so depends on the public whom he serves

§ 15. 1454 a 17—24.
priate, as has been said. The fourth point is equability; even if the character portrayed be fitful, and such a character be the theme, it ought to be uniformly fitful.

An example of immoral psychology is any unnecessary [case of knavery], e.g. Menelaus in the Orestes; the lament of Odysseus in the Scylla and the harangue of Melanippe are examples of the unseemly and unsuitable; and of the fitful, the Iphigeneia in Aulis, where the heroine on her knees is unlike her later self.

In the character, as in the grouping of the incidents, you should always study laws of nature and moral certainty, so that it should become either necessary or morally

and the celebrity of the character to be represented. Thus Schiller could be far bolder in his treatment of Don Carlos than in his treatment of Wallenstein, his public being German, and the Spanish hero being a person of no tremendous historical importance. If the dramatist alters a leading trait in the character of some hero of world-wide celebrity, the spectator is puzzled."

Immoral psychology is any unnecessary case, etc.: the passage is explained below, § 25 end. A poet can only be charged with immorality when he introduces a knave without anything making such introduction necessary; for the knavery may belong to the part, either because it is inherent in the class, e.g. women and slaves, or because the contrast renders the play more effective (e.g. the case of Aegisthus in the Agamemnon). But badness of character on the poet’s part is when he makes his characters bad without any such justification.

The lament of Odysseus in the Scylla: see Bywater’s note. The passage which he quotes shows that this is the example of the unlike, i.e. making Odysseus unlike what we most of us suppose Odysseus to have been.

The harangue of Melanippe: the “wise Melanippe” in Euripides’s play of that name delivered a harangue disproving the existence of monsters, and otherwise trying to save her children, who were supposed to have been the offspring of cattle. It was regarded as unsuitable to put into her mouth the philosophy of Anaxagoras. In any case the proposition here can be defended from Politics 1260 a 30, where the principle that a woman should be silent is urged.

§ 15. 1454 a 24—34.
certain for the kind of character to say or do the kind of thing, and in the particular order.

It is then evident that the evolution of the story should come about from the characters themselves, and not by a *deus ex machina* as in the Medea, or the Departure of the Fleet in the Iliad;¹ the *deus ex machina* may, however, be employed for events in the background of the drama, either primeval mysteries unknowable by man, or futurity, which requires revelation and foreknowledge; for the gods are supposed to see everything.

In the proceedings themselves there should be nothing

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¹ ii. 166.

§ 15. 1454 a 34—1454 b 6.
unaccountable; if there is, it should be in the background of the play, as in the Oedipus of Sophocles. And since Tragedy is the portrayal of a superior or ideal class it should imitate good portrait-painters; for they too, while reproducing the peculiar features, without impairing the likeness, improve upon it; so the poet, when portraying people who are irascible, slothful or with similar failings in their characters, should represent them as such, yet virtuous withal; even as Homer made his Achilles a model of hardness, yet a hero. While observing these rules, he should also be careful of the impressions only indirectly connected with his own art; for here, too, mistakes can often be made. Enough, however, has been said about them in the published works.

§ 16. Disclosure of Mistaken Identity has been defined above: as for its varieties, the first is the least scientific,

In the background: Clayton Hamilton (p. 38) asserts that a crowd will accept without demur any condition precedent to the story of a play, however impossible it might seem to the mind of the individual.

He should also be careful of the impressions only indirectly connected with his own art: a hint as to the meaning of this is given in § 16, where Carcinus is said to have wounded the religious sentiments of the audience. A tragedy must have psychology, and the characters, if they are to win sympathy, must be good; it need not trench on religion or politics, but, if it does so, the prejudices of the audience should not be hurt. Similarly Clayton Hamilton (p. 28) illustrates the dependence of the dramatist on his audience by the fact that many important plays have become ineffective for later generations solely because they were founded on principles whereon later generations have ceased to believe.

The first is the least scientific: the word "scientific" is explained in Sophistici Elenchi, last paragraph, and in the Rhetoric (1355 b 36). The scientific is that which belongs to whole classes of cases, whereas the unscientific is what belongs to the special case. Hence the production of a contract, etc., is an unscientific plea, whereas what is based on the laws of human nature is a scientific plea. Similarly in the present §§ 15, 16. 1454 b 6—21.
though most frequently employed, through incompetence, viz. by tokens. Such are either congenital, e.g. "the spear-head which the earth-born wear," or bright spots like those employed by Carcinus in the Thyestes; or they may be acquired, and these again physical, e.g. a scar; or external, e.g. a necklace, and the disclosure in the Tyro by means of the Ark. Such tokens can be employed with different degrees of dexterity; thus Odysseus's identity was disclosed by the scar to the Nurse and to the Swine-herds, but not equally well; for the production of a mark in proof of an assertion, etc., is less scientific, whereas one which reveals the identity contrary to what is intended (as that in the Bath-scene) is preferable.

The second sort are proofs of identity fabricated [not by the costumier, but] by the poet, and therefore unscientific; such is Orestes's demonstration in the Iphigeneia that he is Orestes; for she discloses hers by her letter, whereas he has himself to say what is wanted—by the poet,

series of examples we proceed from the most casual to the most universal. It would be natural for any woman in Iphigeneia's circumstances to wish to communicate with her brother, and her disclosure of her identity is therefore scientific; but the scar of Odysseus belongs to the individual, and is therefore unscientific.

Tokens: the author has in mind his account of signs transmitted by heredity, in the De Generatione Animalium (721 b 30). According to Plutarch, the "spear-head" which the earth-clod, acting as the Mother of Cadmus's Sparti, impressed on her offspring was occasionally found even in his time (de Sera Numinis vindicta, § 21). The descendants of Pelops had a "bright spot" on their shoulders, commemorative of their ancestor's ivory shoulder. Similarly the Prophet Mohammed had on his shoulder a "seal of prophecy," which according to some was of sparkling brightness.

In the Tyro by means of the Ark: a play of Sophocles of which several fragments have been collected. It is not clear whether the ark whereby the sons of Tyro, who had been exposed in it, were identified had been preserved or was merely described by the shepherd.

§ 16. 1454 b 21—33.
but not by the story; wherefore it comes near the error that has been noted; for Iphigeneia might have had a notion of his appearance in her mind. So, too, in the Tereus of Sophocles is the Voice of the Shuttle.

The third process is effected by a mention or a sight which agitates the hero; as in the Cyprians of Dicaeogenes, where the sight of the picture makes him weep, and that in the Discourse before Alcinous, where the minstrel's lay, rousing memories, draws his tears, and leads to disclosure.

The fourth process starts from observation of coincidence, as in the Choephoroe "Some one like me has come, there is no one like me save Orestes; clearly, then, Orestes has come." Or Polyidus the Sophist's suggestion for Iphigeneia: for Orestes would be likely to notice the coincidence that both his sister and he had been doomed to be sacrificed. So, too, in the Tydeus of Theodectes: "coming to find his son he is lost himself." Also that in the Phinidae: when the women saw the place, they noticed the fatality, that they were to be executed in the very place where they had also been exposed. There is another process compounded out of this and misleading the audience, as in Odysseus the False Messenger; that Odysseus and no one else could string the bow is

Misleading of the audience: the misleading of the audience is a common device of novelists; Avonianius says (Dramatische Handwerkslehre, p. 55), "if you would introduce a surprise, it should only be in the form of a disappointed expectation. The spectator had made up his mind that something definite was going to happen, and suddenly it all changes, and fresh and promising complications present themselves to his gaze." In a recent controversy on the probable end of Edwin Drood it was pointed out that the obvious clues were probably intended to mislead.

1 Odyssey, viii. 533. 2 Ibid. xix. 586.
§ 16. 1454 b 33—1455 a 15.
assumed in the fiction by Homer, though Penelope thinks "Odysseus will know the bow which this beggar has not seen;" to produce the disclosure by the knowing, when it was to have been by the stringing, is a case of misleading.

The best Disclosure of Mistaken Identity is that which proceeds without violation of probability from the actual composition of the story; such is the Disclosure in the Oedipus of Sophocles, and that in the Iphigeneia; for Iphigeneia might well want to dispatch a letter. Only this sort can dispense with fictitious evidence of identity and "necklaces." The next best are those which are due to the observation of coincidence.

§ 17. While composing the story, and helping it out with the diction, you should, so far as possible, visualize it; the poet will thus be, as it were, an eyewitness of the events, most likely to discover what is appropriate and

Only this sort can dispense with, etc.: in this sort there is no need for either what the author calls "necklaces," i.e. accidental tokens, or for special fictions. Where the natural construction of the events causes the person whose identity is mistaken to disclose it or get it disclosed, no adventitious fiction is required. In the two forms of the Iphigeneia it is clear that the heroine and hero are put into situations where they naturally disclose their identity; how Iphigeneia would have proved hers in Polyidus's scheme is unknown. For several of the cases of Observation of Coincidence laws have to be assumed, e.g. in that of the Choephoroe, the similarity of footprints, which may be regarded as a fiction. The objections that have been found to this sentence are obscure.

Visualize it: i.e. in your mind's eye (Gl.). Wallaschek (Psychologie und Pathologie der Vorstellung, p. 38) makes a similar observation: "the author of a spoken drama should be advised to settle the action of the piece as a pantomime in pictures, and not to rest until it is intelligible through these and these alone. The drama is no linguistic art, it is a scenic art, the art of representing in living pictures, helped by language, but not to be produced by language. The dramatist must be a sculptor, perhaps even a painter, but on no account a talker." Later on (§ 19) we are told that the language is used to make the action "agreeable."
alive to inconsistency. An indication of this is to be found in the inconsistency of which Carcinus was charged: the resurrection of his Amphiaraus out of a temple, which might well have escaped the thinker who failed to visualize, when on the stage shocked the spectators and wrecked the piece.

You should also, while composing, assist the work by your gestures so far as possible; for a fictitious emotion emanating from a reality of the same kind is most realistic; he who is feeling distress or anger can also counterfeit it according to Pausanias the people of Oropus were the first to regard Amphiaraus as a god, but were afterwards followed by others (i. 34 § 2); a god has indeed a temple, but comes down, not up: for "the heavens and the upper region were assigned by the ancients to the gods" (de Caelo 284 a 12); a ghost comes up, but out of a tomb. "The same things do not suit men and gods, tombs and temples" (Nic. Ethics 1123 a 10); whence the poet should have made up his mind which of the former Amphiaraus was to be.

Assist the work by your gestures, etc.: "it has always been a rule of the stage that gesture precedes utterance; to speak more precisely, gesture is the preparation for utterance" (WINDS, Technik der Schauspielkunst, p. 5). DESSOIR observes (p. 256) that many artists confess that they are automatically driven to mimetic or other expression of feelings which they would portray, e.g. the thought of a hero’s anger makes them clench their fists. “The mental emotions of the poet arise through reaction upon the experienced symbols.”

A fictitious emotion emanating from a reality of the same kind is most realistic: this is denied by many modern authorities: HARTMANN (p. 16) asserts that neither actor nor poet could carry out their function properly under the influence of emotion; the emotion must have cooled down and only the image remain in the recollection. DESSOIR’s view in the above passage is nearly the same. LANGE (p. 180) says the actor by autosuggestion puts himself into such a feeling as, e.g. jealousy, but treats his body objectively rather than subjectively.

He who is feeling, etc.: in the analysis of LANGE it is shown that the artist has too many things to think of to be able to feel the emotions seriously when he is feigning them.

§ 17. 1455 a 27—33.
best. Hence poetry is the work of the finely constituted or the hysterical; for the hysterical are impressionable, whereas the finely constituted are liable to outbursts.

The argument, equally whether it has already been

Hence poetry is the work of the finely constituted or the hysterical; for the hysterical are impressionable, etc.：“ the finely constituted” are to be told by the delicacy of their sense of touch (de Anima 421 a 24). That they are passionate is asserted in the Great Ethics (1203 b 1 compared with Nic. Ethics 1151 a 1). That the hysterical are readily impressionable is stated in the Parva Naturalia (464 b 2), where they are said to pass rapidly from one impression on to the next. The meaning of this is explained by M. Nordau (Degeneration, 1895, p. 25): “The leading characteristic of the hysterical is the disproportionate impressionability of their psychic centres. They are, above all things, impressionable. From this primary peculiarity proceeds a second quite as important—the exceeding ease with which they can be made to yield to suggestion. 
The earlier observers always mentioned the boundless mendacity of the hysterical. They were mistaken; the hysterical subject does not consciously lie. He believes in the truth of his craziest inventions. The morbid mobility of his mind, the excessive excitability of his imagination, conveys to his consciousness all sorts of queer and senseless ideas. A result of the susceptibility of the hysterical subject to suggestion is his irresistible passion for imitation, and the eagerness with which he yields to all the suggestions of writers and artists. When he sees a picture he wants to become like it in attitude and dress,” etc.

With regard to the proposition in the text it may be observed that the physiologist Möbius (Kunst und Künstler, p. 95) merely confirms the fact that most artists are irritable and passionate. Wallaschek (Psychologie, p. 250 sqq.) deals with it experimentally and statistically. He calls attention to the fact that whereas the artist controls his frenzy, the madman is controlled by his; that under the word “madness” heterogeneous diseases are included by those who would prove genius to be a form of madness; and that the number of the geniuses in a country bears no proportion whatever to that of the inmates of asylums. Wallaschek’s distinction is somewhat neglected by Th. Achelis in his interesting monograph on ecstasy (die Eksüse, Berlin, 1902). Dessoir (p. 263) says “if we mean by normal teleologically important, then we regard the man of genius as normal, however sickly or eccentric he may be.”

The argument, etc.: the phrases used here are technicalities of § 17. 1455 a 33—1455 b 1.
treated or whether you are treating it yourself for the first time, should be first stated in the abstract, then filled in with scenes to the requisite length. The argument, e.g. of the Iphigeneia could thus be presented to the imagination. A girl, supposed to be sacrificed, is mysteriously rescued from her butchers, and wafted to a land where it is customary to sacrifice strangers to the goddess of the place. This duty becomes hers as priestess, and after a time it comes to pass that her brother arrives (the fact that his coming was in obedience to an oracle, demanded for some reason which does not belong to the argument, and the object of his coming, are in the background of the story). Arriving, then, having been bound and being about to be slaughtered, he reveals his identity, whether by Euripides’s device, or as Polyidus treated it, who makes him say, as he well might, “not only my sister, then, but I, too, was doomed to be sacrificed,” which leads to his deliverance.

The names may now be inserted and the scenes composed; they should, however, be germane, e.g. in the case of “Orestes,” the mad fit which led to his seizure and his

Logic, as will be seen from the Glossary. We have been told that it is the Poet’s business to deal with principles; therefore, whether the story be an oft-handled theme, or one of his own composition, he ought first to make out clearly what principles he wishes to illustrate, and this applies to the dialogue as well as to the plot. So in the Bacchae we can imagine the poet thinking out the religious theory involved—that it is not for man to judge whether a cult is immoral or not, but to pay the gods their honours in all cases, and also thinking out the case of the man who resolves to defy an immoral god, and the fate which he must meet.

In the case of “Orestes”: i.e. in the Iphigeneia, analysed above, Plato (Cratylus, 394 e) calls attention to the suitability of this name to his wild and savage character. A mad fit is suitable for a person whose name signifies “rager.”

§ 17. 1455 b 1—15.
ENGLISH TRANSLATION

rescue by virtue of the purification. In a play the scenes are concise, in a Romance they are spun out. Thus the main story of the Odyssey is of no great length. A man who has been long in exile, alone and dogged by the sea-god, whilst in the meantime his estate at home is wasted by suitors and there is a conspiracy against his son, finally arrives shipwrecked. He then reveals his identity to some persons, aided by three of them attacks and destroys his enemies, and survives himself. This is the main story, all the rest interlude.

§ 18. In every Tragedy one part is the tying, the other the loosing. The tying is constituted frequently by the background with some of the events in the foreground, while the remainder constitutes the loosing. A real tying, I hold, is one which stretches from the commencement to the exact point at which the change of fortune (in either direction) commences, while a real loosing is one that occupies the space from the transition-point to the end. Thus in the Lynceus of Theodectes the tying is constituted by the previous history, the seizure of the child, and subsequently of himself, whilst the loosing is from the murder-charge to the end.

There are four varieties of Tragedy, as there are four

By virtue of the purification: the word used in the text for "purification" also signifies "curing madness" (Introd. p. 59). Hence there was a peculiar appropriateness in the rescue of Orestes by this process, though the "cleansing" was not of the temperature, but of a statue.

There are four varieties: Introduction, p. 104. The author has enumerated four "coefficients" or essential factors of Tragedy (§ 6); by the theory of mixture the predominant element will give its name to the whole (de Generatione 321 a 35). Hence we may have a Plot Tragedy, a Psychological Tragedy, an Emotional Tragedy (it being the function of the Intelligence to produce emotion, § 19), or a Tragedy of appropriate expression. This last is explained in the Rhetoric (1408 §§ 17, 18. 1455 b 16—35.)
factors. There is the Plot Tragedy, wherein the interest turns on the Irony of Fate and the Disclosure of Mistaken Identity; the Emotional Tragedy, of which those dealing with Ajax and Ixion are examples; the Psychological Tragedy, illustrated by the Phthiotides and Peleus; while the fourth is the Tragedy of appropriate expression, illustrated by the Phorcides, Prometheus, and those of which the scene is laid in the lower world.

You should try, if you can, to combine the beauties of all four, but if that be impossible, as many as possible of the most effective; especially as in these days an unfair demand is made upon the poet: for whereas there have been masters in each style, the modern dramatist is expected to excel each master in his own original

\[\text{a 10–31}.\] The illustrations adduced have perished except the Prometheus: that has little of a plot, is more philosophical than psychological, and the characters are too far removed from us to arouse much sympathy; the success of the poet lies, then, in this—that he has made them speak in language worthy of gods and the like. “If the gods and heroes did speak, they would use Aeschylus’s language.”

This is the solution of the passage offered by cod. D. Cod. E offers “equable,” which might perhaps agree with the word “simple,” substituted for the fourth variety in § 24; but it is clear that this solution is excluded by what follows, where we are told that the best Tragedy should have all. That “simple” can be substituted must be due to the fourth factor being the vehicle for the other ingredients.

The treble classification is arrived at by Victor Hugo on another principle; he divided the audiences “into three classes—the thinkers who demand characterization, the women who demand passion, and the mob who demand action; and insists that every great play must appeal to all three classes at once” (Clayton Hamilton, p. 52). Another classification is attempted by Volkelt (Ästhetik des Tragischen): the Tragedy of external and that of internal conflict; the Tragedy of crime; and the tragedy of liberating and oppressing types. One far more detailed is offered by Pröß (Katechismus der Dramaturgie).
field. Nothing should decide the identity of Tragedies equally with the Story; the identity of Stories is decided by the matter which can be identically tied and loosed. Many can succeed with the tying, but fail with the loosing; both have to be mastered. It cannot be too often repeated that a Tragedy must not be turned into a Romance, i.e. a piece with endless interludes, such as the Iliad would make if dramatized as a whole. In the Iliad, where brevity is no object, each interlude can be treated at due length, but in a Tragedy—you never know what will happen. Thus the playwrights who have handled the Fall of Troy as a whole, instead of treating it in a series of plays like Euripides, or the Fortunes of Niobe, otherwise than as Aeschylus treated them, have either been hissed off the stage or met with a chill reception; for this only was the occasion of Agathon’s failure. But when these dramatists handle the Irony of Fate or “simple stories” they compass their end excellently; for the same thing is tragic and edifying, and this takes place when a Sisyphus, wise, but wicked, is outwitted,

Nothing should decide, etc.: the introduction of the same characters does not render tragedies identical, but only employment of the same story; and the identity of stories is determined by such matter as admits of being “tied and loosed” identically. Thus, e.g., the stories of Joseph and Hippolytus correspond with respect to the tying—i.e. the false accusation brought by a disappointed woman; but the loosing is quite different. If, however, the loosing had been the same, the difference of names and nationalities would not have prevented our calling the stories the same.

For the same thing is tragic and edifying: this rule has been anticipated above, where edification is co-ordinated with pity and fear as a proper effect of tragedy. It is, of course, true that tears are more easily drawn by the portrayal of generous conduct than by anything else. “If a man’s character be virtuous, good will is felt towards him” (Great Ethics 1212 a 11).

§ 18. 1456 a 8—22.
and one who is brave, but in the wrong, defeated. And there is a probability about such a result, for, as Agathon says, the improbable has a tendency to occur.

The Chorus should regard itself as one of the actors and a member of the entirety, and should participate in the performance as Sophocles rather than as Euripides makes it. With most authors the Choric songs have no more to do with the story of one Tragedy than of another; whence some actually transfer songs from one piece to another, a practice which Agathon introduced. It would be as reasonable to transfer from one play to another a speech or a scene.

§ 19. Every factor has now been discussed except Diction or Intelligence. What concerns the latter should be looked for in the Rhetoric, to the topic of which it more properly belongs. To the province of Intelligence belong all the operations of which Speech is the instrument, of which the divisions are demonstration and refutation, the arousing of emotions, such as pity, fear, anger, etc., exaggeration and depreciation.

It is clear that in the action resort must be had to the same patterns, when situations that are terrible, piteous, grand or plausible have to be produced: the only difference being that the situations should manifest

As Sophocles rather than as Euripides: Nietzsche, Geburt der Tragödie (p. 100) points out that even Sophocles no longer ventures to assign the Chorus the chief share in the action, but confines the range of its activity so that it is almost co-ordinated with the spectators. Hirn (Origins of Art, p. 95) has the interesting observation that the Chorus has the important function of starting an emotion among the spectators. In any crowd the sympathy felt by a part is likely to spread among the whole; the chorus, therefore, in virtue of “the psychology of crowds, influences the spectators in the direction which the poet desires.”

§§ 18, 19. 1456 a 23—1456 b 5.
these qualities without interpretation, whereas in the declamation they should be produced by the speaker and be the effect of his style. For what would be the speaker's difficulty if the matter were going to prove charming without being rendered so by his expression of it?

Of the studies grouped round Language one is the Classification of Sentences, knowledge of which belongs to the science of Elocution or some similar discipline; which explains the difference between Command, Prayer, Narrative, Menace, Question, Reply, etc. No serious censure can fall on Poetry for ignorance of these matters. For wherein could one suppose the error to lie which is censured by Protagoras, viz. that Homer, under the impression that he is praying, is really commanding when he says, "Sing, goddess, the wrath"; "for to order some one to do or not to do is a command." This subject may then be left as unconnected with Poetry and belonging to another discipline.

§ 20. Of Speech in general the following are the parts:

What would be the speaker's difficulty, etc.: the meaning of this is explained in Rhetoric 1356 a 9, where the phrase here employed is shown to mean "by the mode of stating" as opposed to "by the matter of the speech" (ibid. 19). The other references are to the Eudemian Ethics (1241 b 8), where the word rendered "difficulty" is explained, and to the Metaphysics (1019 a 25), where it is pointed out that such a word as "speaker" can mean competent or skilful speaker. Lange holds that the versification has the effect of rendering things tolerable which would be intolerable in prose. It is also obvious that if the mode of stating made no difference, there would be no occasion to study it; just as no study is required for the use of a musical box; but if the same matter stated one way will prove unattractive, whereas another mode of statement will render it attractive, the mode of stating requires study.

The Parts of Speech: the division begins with the least and proceeds to the most complicated utterance; and also from the least to the most

§§ 19, 20. 1456 b 5—20.
Letter, Combination, Conjunction (Separative), Noun, Verb, Inflexion, Statement. A Letter is a voice-unit, yet only such as is intended by nature to enter into intelligible utterance; for the lower animals have voice-units, which I do not call letters. A Letter may be Vocal, Semi-vocal or Mute. A Vowel is pronounced without collision and audible; a Semi-vowel is pronounced with collision and audible; a Mute is pronounced with collision, is by itself inaudible, but becomes audible with vowel or semi-vowel, e.g. G, D. They differ in the shape assumed by the mouth and the place whence they are produced, in breathing (hard or soft), in length (long or short), and intonation (acute, grave, intermediate); all these differences should be studied in the Prosody.

A Combination is an unmeaning utterance made up of a Mute and a Semi-vowel or Vowel; thus GR no less than GRA counts as a combination. The varieties of these, too, are for Prosody to study.

A Conjunction is a meaningless utterance, which ought
not to be put at the beginning of a statement by itself, 
e.g. "indeed," "either," "but," or "a meaningless 
utterance, intended to make one intelligible utterance 
out of a number of intelligible utterances."

A Separative is a meaningless utterance, which indicates 
the beginning, end or limitation of a statement, e.g.—; 
or "a meaningless utterance neither preventing nor con-
stituting a single significant utterance out of several, 
capable of being placed at the beginning, middle or end."

A Noun is a significant group of sounds in themselves 
meaningless, destitute of the notion of time; in compound 
nouns the elements are treated as meaningless of them-
selves, e.g. in the name Theodore the element Dore.

A Verb is a group of sounds in themselves meaningless, 
as in the case of nouns, associated with the notion of 
time: for whereas "man" or "white" does not indicate 
when, "walks" or "walked" conveys the additional 
notion of present or past.

An Inflection of noun or verb signifies either case 
one in an isolated sentence; the positive definition is that they serve 
to unify separate utterances, whence the twenty-four books of the Iliad 
become one statement by their aid, while they also can couple utterances 
that are not statements, e.g. nouns and verbs.

A Separative: this has the same character as the Conjunction in that 
it hovers somewhere between being significant and the opposite, but 
differs in that it can be put at the beginning, middle or end of a sentence. 
The illustrations are written in the MSS. as abbreviations; and the 
definition bears some resemblance to those of the "proem" and 
"period" in the Rhetoric, bk. iii. There is nothing surprising about 
the use of the word "joint" or "limb" (color) in the sense of "indica-
tion of the beginning or end of a joint, i.e. clause"; nor would it be 
 dificult to produce parallels from other languages to the employment 
of particles which merely indicate the beginning of a sentence, and 
 perhaps the end; only it does not appear that the Greek language 
uses them.

§ 20. 1457 a 3—18.
(e. g. "his," "him"); or number ("man," "men"), or mood, such as interrogative or imperative; "walked" or "was walking" is a verbal inflexion of this style.

A Statement is a group of significant sounds, one of which is the equivalent of a substantive in the nominative case; it is not necessarily made up of nouns and verbs, e. g. the definition of Man [biped land animal]; but [though there can be a statement without a verb], it must always have the equivalent of a substantive in the nominative case, e. g. in "cleon is walking," "Cleon."

A statement is one in two senses: either [analytically] as signifying one thing, or [synthetically] as the colligation

One of which is the equivalent, etc.: a statement can be either the substitute for a name, or it can be an assertion. The question to what extent things other than substantives admit of definition is discussed in the Metaphysics (1030 a), and the results there reached are assumed here. Anything with which the word "is" can be associated admits of definition; primarily, however, only the substantive can be defined.

As in cleon is walking, etc.: in the verbal sentence there must always be a substantival subject, for otherwise the sentence would give no meaning. The prefixing of the article in Greek signifies this "substantivity," as is pointed out in Metaphys. 1030 a 26; an attempt has been made to represent the difference above by the use of the capital and the small letter.

Either as signifying one thing: the references are to Metaph. 1046 a 12, 1006 a 31, and Post. Analytics 93 b 36. The question which occupies a considerable part of the former treatise is what gives unity to e. g. "man," why is he not many, animal + biped + etc. The reply is that these are not co-ordinate, but stand to each other in the relation of matter and form respectively; a single statement, then, is, "what states one thing of one object not accidentally." Hence the rendering "a statement is one either analytically or synthetically" would be correct; in either case we mean that it is capable of being labelled by one name (Metaphys. 1030 a 15); but in the former it is the connotation of the name, in the latter its material content. The illustration of "meaning one" given in the second passage quoted is "say 'man' means biped animal, then if there exist such a thing as a man, 'biped animal' will

§ 20. 1457 a 19—29.
of several statements; thus the Iliad is one statement in the latter sense, whereas the definition of "Man" is so in the former sense.

§ 21. A Noun may be either simple, i.e. not composed of significant elements, e.g. "earth"; or double, and this again may be made up of either a significant and a non-significant element, only not treated as significant in the noun, or of significant elements (in the same sense). Cases might occur of triple, quadruple, and multiple nouns, e.g. most of the hotch-potch words, "Hermus-Caius-Xanthus-[watered]."

A noun is either an ordinary appellation, or a dialectic name, or a metaphorical appellation, or a euphemism constitute its essence." The single statement, then, is an analysis of the notions which go to constitute a single notion.

Hotch-potch words: literally "words of the megalleion type." Megalleion was the name of a perfume which was supposed to contain more ingredients than any other (Theophrastus, de Odoribus, §§ 29, 30, 35). Dioscorides (ob. 100 A.D. ?) says it was no more made in his time. But it seems as though a vestige of the true interpretation of this word were to be found in the reading of MS. D galiolon, with reference to the Arabian perfume called ghâliâh (mosca galiata), a mixture of musk, ambergris and oil of ben. See Ducange, s.v.

A metaphorical appellation: the subject of Metaphor is dealt with at length by A. Biese in Die Philosophie des Metaphorischen in Grundlinien dargestellt, 1893. The references to the subject in classical authors are put together by Gerber, Die Sprache als Kunst (ii. 72, foll., 1885), where various modes of classifying metaphors are given. Lange (p. 292) brings the pleasure derived from metaphors under his formula of conscious self-deception, i.e. identifying and failing to identify at the same time. Probably the pleasure is similar to that found by Aristotle in paintings, i.e. partly that of identifying, partly admiration for the skill of the artist. Fechner, who discusses this subject (Vorschule, i. 221), says that similes please (1) in proportion to the facility with which the combination can be understood, (2) the greater the apparent incongruity between the things compared, (3) the more unusual and surprising the mode of combination. He adds with justice that the §§ 20, 21. 1457 a 29—1457 b 2.
either a coined word, or a lengthened, contracted or altered appellation).

An ordinary appellation is what is used by a particular community, a dialectic name what is used by another community of the same race; whence clearly the same appellation may be both ordinary and dialectic, though not with the same community; so *sigynon* is ordinary with the Cyprians, dialectic with us; and *dory* conversely.

*Metaphor* is the application of a strange name, either from the genus to a species, or from a species to the genus, or from one species to another, or by analogy.

An example of transference from a genus to a species is "Here stands my bark";¹ for "standing" is a genus of nature of the associations evoked by the image is also of great importance. The observation in the *Rhetoric* that images which suggest motion are more effective than those which are without it seems true. The "cup of Ares" is ineffective, because the use of the cup is absolutely different from that of the shield; but "the scythe or sickle of death" is effective.

*Euphemism*: Aristotle's theory that the poetical language is wilful alteration of ordinary language, and not necessarily archaism (or preservation of older strata of the language), receives curious confirmation from the facts adduced by Bücher (*Arbeit und Rhythmus*, p. 353) in confirmation of his theory that the rhythm was furnished by the nature of the labour which the song first accompanied, to which the language had to be adapted with some violence. "To suit the rhythm the people of the Andaman islands alter and shorten the words of their language, so that they may be said to have a poetical language of their own. It is not unusual for the author of a new poem to begin by instructing both the singers and the public in its meaning in ordinary language." The collections made by the Arabs of the licences of their own poets are very similar to those which Aristotle collects here; a treatise on the former subject has been translated by the present writer (*Letters of Abu'l- Ala*, No. xxviii.). Additional examples of the practice of employing unintelligible or only partly intelligible words in early poetry are furnished by Wallaschek, *Anfänge*, p. 196.

¹*Odyssey* i. 185.

§ 21. 1457 b 2—10.
which being moored is a species; from a species to a genus
"Verily a myriad boons hath Odysseus wrought"; 1 for
"myriad" is a species of multitude; from one species
to another "after he had drawn the life-blood with the
bronze, and had cut it with the sharp-edged bronze,"
where by "draw" he means "cut," and by "cut"
"remove." By Analogy I mean the case in which B is to A as D to
C; when D may be used for B or B for D; and at times
the poet mentions A or C as the case may be. Thus the
Cup (B) is to Dionysus (A) as is the Shield (D) to Ares (C);
the poet may then call the cup "Dionysus's Shield" and
the Shield "Ares's Cup." 2 Or, Old Age (B) is to Life (A)
as Evening (D) to Day (C); Evening may then be called
(as by Empedocles) Day's old age, and old age Life's
eventide, or sunset. In certain cases one or other of
the four has no name in the language, but the figure may
still be employed; thus the discharging of [the stone] by
the date is called "sowing," whereas discharging the flame

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1 Iliad ii. 272. 2 Timotheus in Bergk's Lyrici Graeci iii. 625.
from the sun has no name; still the "sowing" is to the
date as the nameless act is to the sun; whence the poet
may say "sowing the god-created flame." There is yet
another way in which this form of Metaphor may be
employed, viz. to substitute the improper appellation,
but with a negation of one of the properties associated
with the object; so you might call the Shield the Wineless
instead of Ares's Cup.

A coined word is one not actually used by any com-
munity, and invented by the poet; there appear to be
cases of this sort, e.g. erinyges for "horns," prayer for
"priest." A lengthened word is one which has either a
long vowel substituted for a short, or a syllable inserted,
as polēos, Pelēiadeo; a contracted word one of which a
part is suppressed, e.g. kri for krīthē, dō for dōma, and
"one out of both becomes the si(ght)." ¹

A word is protracted, when, leaving part of the original,
the poet remodels the rest, e.g. "the righter breast" for
"the right breast."

Nouns themselves are masculine, feminine, or neuter;
masculine such as terminate in N, R, S, or compounds of
S (PS, X); feminine such as terminate in the long vowels
(Ē, Ō), and among such as admit of lengthening Α;
whence there are the same number of masculine as of
feminine terminations (for the compounds of S do not

discharges its stone; "some [flaming bodies] are cast by being squeezed
out, like the stones out of dates, so that they are seen falling on land
and sea both at night-time and in the daytime in a clear sky" (342
a 10); and the same comparison recurs in 369 a 22. He uses the same
word as is here rendered "sowing," only in the compound διἀσπετρήσων
of this process in reference to the meteors (369 a 35; cp. 341 b 33).

¹ Fragment of Empedocles.
count as separate letters). No noun ends in a mute or in an invariably short vowel. Three end in I, five in U. Neuters in these (i.e. vowels which admit of lengthening), N, S.

§ 22. The excellence of Diction is to be clear and not common. The clearest is that in which ordinary appellations only are employed, but it is common; the poetry of Cleophon and Sthenelus illustrates this. The diction which embodies extraordinary appellations is stately and above the common pitch. By "extraordinary" I mean dialectic names, metaphors, protractions, and everything that is not ordinary. Only if you make all your phrases of this sort, the result will be either a riddle or gibberish, a riddle if you make them out of metaphors, gibberish if out of dialectic names.

For the formula for a riddle is "to state an impossibility, meaning a reality" (which cannot be done according to the original intention of the words but can be done metaphorically, e.g. "I saw a man who to a man did glue bronze with fire"), while the same sort of sentence made

The formula for a riddle: this definition would apply to the Pythian oracles, e.g. "when a mule shall reign over the Persians," where the reigning of a mule is impossible, but mule is used metaphorically for one whose mother is nobler than his father. The definition somewhat limits the scope of the "riddle," of which a classification is attempted by Gerber, Die Sprache als Kunst, ii. 384.

Which cannot be done according to the original intention of the words: i.e. the purpose for which the names were made up of letters. In the Rhetoric (1405 b 1), where this riddle is again quoted, it is observed that the process of attaching the cup to the skin is "nameless," whence another species of "attaching," viz. glueing, is used instead. The rest of the riddle is preserved by Athenaeus (p. 320), who gives a long account of Greek riddles (griphi).

The same sort of sentence made up of dialectic words: the poem of Lycophron would have come under this description.

§§ 21, 22. 1458 a 15—30.
up of dialectic words is gibberish. It should, then, be a sort of mixture of the two; for the one element will produce choiceness and refinement, viz. dialectic forms, metaphor, euphemism, and the other varieties enumerated; while the normal appellation will produce clearness. The clearness and choiceness are greatly assisted by the lengthenings, dockings, and alterations of the nouns; for such words, by the fact that they differ from the normal and so are unusual, will produce choiceness, whilst the clearness will remain owing to their having something in common with the usual appellation. Hence those critics are in the wrong who censure this style of language, and ridicule Homer, like the older Eucleides, who, to show that versification would be easy if he were permitted to lengthen any vowel that he liked, composed a hexametric lampoon in the vernacular—

I saw Ἐπιχάρης walking to Μαραθών,

and

You would not [get] such digestible hellebore as his.

To employ these licences to a noticeable extent is indeed

_A hexametric lampoon_: the use of the word Iambus in this sense is got from the statements in § 4, where we are told that the Lampoon was a pre-Homeric style, and that the invention of the iambic metre was post-Homeric. Clearly then, if the Lampoon was metrical, as it "naturally" was, its original metre was the hexameter.

_In the vernacular_: i.e. "without 'harmony,' or mixture with the unfamiliar," such as the hexameter requires (Rhetoric 1408 b 33).

_You would not [get] such digestible hellebore, etc._: the word for "digestible" is used frequently by Theophrastus, and appears to be purely prosaic. The line would seem to be recommendation of an alienist to some one charged with madness, on the ground that this particular alienist's hellebore was excellent. According to Aristotle hellebore could not in any case be digested, as no drug could be.

§ 22. 458 a 31—b 11.
ridiculous; but moderation is equally necessary in all varieties, for you would produce the same result by infelicitous and intentionally ludicrous employment of metaphors, dialectic names, and the other varieties. The superiority of the suitable had best be studied in the case of the hexameters by putting the nouns into the centre; and in the case of dialectic words, metaphors, and the other varieties too, by substitution of normal appellations you would see that what we say is true. Thus the alteration of a single word by Euripides in a line composed by Aeschylus, consisting in the substitution of a dialectic name for an ordinary appellation, made it seem fine instead of commonplace—

Aeschylus's line in the Philoctetes is:

The gangrene which this foot doth eat;
Euripides substituted "feasting on this foot."
So in the line ¹

Now he a craven, caitiff and unsightly,
if any one recites it with substitution of common words:

Now he a small man, weakly and ungainly,

and for

In the case of the hexameters: for it is only this metre that requires a special vocabulary, or alteration in the quantities of words.

Putting the nouns into the centre: the centre is "the beginning, middle, and end of the size" (Physics 265 b 5), in the case of the circle, of whose motion recurrence is an imitation (de Generatione 338 b 11 and 337 a 7). "Putting the nouns into the centre" means, then, making them the fixed element to which the metre must be accommodated, instead of accommodating them to the metre. Suppose, then, that instead of making the hexameter commence with a dactyl, and so altering όλομένην to ouλομένην, we permit the hexameter to commence with a tribrachys, we shall then see that the altered form has a beauty of its own apart from the fact that it is required for the metre.

¹ Odyssey ix. 515.

§ 22. 1458 b 12—27.
Setting a formless chair and table weak,\(^1\)
Setting a wretched chair and table small,

or "the beach shrieks" for "the beach thunders."\(^2\)

Ariphrades, too, used wrongly to ridicule the Tragedians
for using expressions which no one would employ in
conversation, such as "the house away from" rather
than "away from the house," "thine" [for "yours"],
"him I," "Achilles about" rather than "about Achilles,"
etc.; for through not being found in ordinary diction all
such variations produce the effect of choiceness; of which
the critic was unaware. Important, however, as it is
to make suitable employment of each of the licences
enumerated, of compounds and of dialectic words, it is
still more important that the poet should have the gift
of original metaphor. For this only cannot be borrowed
from any one else, and is a sign of talent. For to coin
metaphors with skill means ability to see the likeness in
things.

Of appellations compounds are most suitable for dithyrambs, dialectic words for hexameters, metaphors for
iambics. In hexameters, indeed, all the sorts enumerated
may be employed; in iambics, owing to the fact that
ordinary conversation is closely imitated, such appella-
tions are suitable as might be used in prose. These are
ordinary appellations, metaphor and euphemism.

This must be sufficient on the subject of Tragedy in the
sense of histrionic fiction.

§ 23. With regard to that form of fiction which is
narrative and in hexameters, it is clear that the story
should be so constructed as to be "dramatic," \(i.e.\)

\(^1\) Odyssey xx. 259.
\(^2\) Iliad xvii. 265.

§§ 22, 23. 1458 b 28—1459 a 19.
embracing one whole and complete chapter of life, with beginning, middle, and end, that like one complete figure it may produce the gratification for which it is designed; and that they should not be monotonous chronicles of the familiar kind, wherein the author must of necessity treat not one chapter of life, but all the events happening within one period in connexion with one or more personages, however casual the relation between those events may have been. For just as the sea-fight of Salamis and the battle of the Carthaginians in Sicily took place simultaneously, without being directed towards the same end, so there may be combination of events in succession, which do not produce one result. Now practically the bulk of the poets commit this mistake. For this reason, as we have already observed, Homer might seem specially inspired, in that he did not attempt to make a poem out of the War as a whole, although it had a beginning and

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\text{Monotonous chronicles of the familiar kind:} \quad \text{"Life itself presents a continuous sequence of causation stretching on, and nature abhors an ending as it abhors a vacuum. Any end, therefore, to a novel or a play must be in the nature of an artifice; and an ending must be planned, not in accordance with life, which is lawless and illogical, but in accordance with art, whose soul is harmony"} \quad \text{(Clayton Hamilton, p. 170).} \\
\text{This passage well interprets Aristotle's doctrine, though it is unlikely that Mr. Hamilton was thinking of the Poetics. Aristotle, however, extends this proposition only to the ordinary chronicles, since it is clear that such an event as the Trojan War is a natural unity, and the same would be the case with the Indian Mutiny and many other chapters of history; but ordinarily the praxis cannot be the unit.} \\
\text{There may be combination of events in succession:} \quad \text{combination in simultaneity might be represented by being on the same plane; combination in succession by being on the same line. The juxtaposed events in time may be steps towards a result,} \quad \text{e.g.} \text{loading a pistol and firing it;} \quad \text{but they may lead to nothing,} \quad \text{e.g.} \text{loading a pistol and unloading it.}
\]

\[\text{§ 23. 1459 a 20—32.}\]
an end, since the story would have been incomprehensibly lengthy, or to portray it at moderate length, but overcrowded with incident. Instead, having selected a chapter out of it, he has employed many of the chapters as episodes, e.g. the Catalogue of the Ships, and otherwise relieves the fiction with episodes. The others, such as the author of the Cypria or the Little Iliad, group their matter round a single personage, or a single period, or if they take a single chapter, it is one with many sections. Hence the Iliad and Odyssey each furnish material for one Tragedy apiece, or, at most, two, while the Cypria has provided themes for many, and the Little Iliad for more than eight—the Award of the Arms, Philoctetes, Neoptolemus, Eurypylus, the Mendicant, the Spartan Women, the Storming of Troy, the Departure of the Ships, Sinon, the Trojan Women.

§ 24. Further, Epic should have the same varieties as Tragedy, i.e. should be Simple, or Complex, or Psychological, or Emotional; and its factors, with the exception of Music and Presentation, are the same; for the Irony of Fate, Disclosure of Mistaken Identity, and Catastrophe are required; further, the Intelligence and the Diction should be of good quality. All these are adequately embodied by their originator, Homer. For each of the two poems is constructed in the same way as a Tragedy, the Iliad so as to be Simple and Emotional, the Odyssey Complex (for there is Disclosure of Identity throughout) and Psychological. Besides this, he has excelled every one in diction and thought.

The Epic differs from Tragedy both in the length to which it may run and in the metre. For the length, the limit that has been suggested will suffice; viz. it should be

possible to embrace beginning and end in one view. For this purpose the pieces would have to be shorter than the classic epics, but might extend to the length of the number of tragedies produced at a single entertainment.

There is one feature peculiar to the Epic which permits of its length being greatly increased. Whereas in Tragedy several portions of the story cannot be presented simultaneously, but only that on which the actors are actually engaged: in an Epic the narrative form permits of the simultaneous enactment of many portions, whereby, without irrelevancy, the bulk of the poem is swelled. This conduces to stateliness, to the diversion of the hearer, and variation of the character of the scenes; for it is the want of variety which, by causing satiety, brings tragedies to grief.

The suitability of the heroic metre to the Epic has been proved by experience. If you were to try narrative fiction in any other metre or metres, it would not suit: of all metres the heroic is the most sedate, and yet the most ambitious, whence it most readily admits dialectic names, metaphors and every other ornament; for the narrative imagery is also superior to other sorts. Iambics and trochaics go with motion, the latter that of the Dance, the former that of active life. [It would be absurd to

For the narrative imagery is also superior to other sorts: of imagery. This clause is inserted to reconcile the statement in the text with that above and that of Rhetoric 1406 b 3, where it is asserted that metaphors best suit iambics. It is, of course, true that the lengthy simile is better suited to Epic than to Drama. In the account of the simile in the Rhetoric it is said to belong to the genus Metaphor (1406 b 20); and in the Topics it is said to be produced by imitation (140 a 14, with reference to images in general). This is the only place in the Poetics where the word mimesis is used for imagery.

§ 24. 1459 b 20—1460 a 1.
employ either of these for the sedate style] and still more, like Chaeremon, to mingle them. No one, therefore, has ever succeeded in composing a lengthy piece of narrative fiction except in heroic metre; as we said, instinct guides the poet to the selection of the metre which is suitable for each purpose.

Besides his other merits, Homer has that of being the only poet who recognizes what part he should take himself. He ought, of course, to say as little as possible in his own person, since he is not feigning therein; whereas, then, the others rarely and only for a time impersonate, and ordinarily declaim, he, after a brief introduction, brings on the stage a man or woman, or some other character, none characterless, but each with a personality of his or her own.

While the marvellous should, as has been seen, be introduced into a Tragedy, that intensifier of the marvellous, "poetic justice," can be more easily introduced

That intensifier of the marvellous, "poetic justice": with reference to § 9, where it is explained that "poetic justice" produces marvel, and indeed this is true of "correspondence" generally when it comes about naturally. At the funeral of Augustus people "vainly marvelled that his death-day and accession-day were the same; that he had died in the same room as his father," etc. (Tacitus, Annals, i. 9). The correspondence in the case of Hector is that just as he had spared the rest of the Danaans and attacked Patroclus only (Iliad xvi. 731), so the rest of the Danaans refrain from attacking him, and leave him to Achilles (xxii. 205). An excellent case of poetic justice, but, as Aristotle observes, difficult to manage, because the Danaans will scarcely refrain of themselves, and if Achilles prevents them, he will have to nod to them with the back of his head; whence this feature is in § 25 described as an impossibility. The emendation of Victories (or his friend Fr. Medici), the unnatural for "correspondence," cannot easily be defended; for we know from § 25 that the details of the Pursuit of Hector were criticized not as unnatural, but as impossible; and it does not appear to have been Aristotle's opinion that the

into an Epic, because the author’s eyes are not fixed upon the performer. For, indeed, the “Pursuit of Hector” would look ridiculous on the stage, Achilles [who is running] nodding back to the Danaans, who are standing still and not pursuing; 1 but in the narrative this escapes notice. Now the marvellous is appetizing, as may be seen from the fact that the recounter always adds something, by way of being agreeable.

Homer has also been the great teacher to his fellows of the way to romance. The process is illusion. When the unnatural was the best producer of wonder; where (de Caelo 269 a 7) he speaks of a theory as involving what is marvellous and wholly unnatural, he is not thinking of the wonder which delights. Moreover, we are to learn in this section that the “unnatural” has the same sphere in Romance as in Tragedy, viz. it must be in the background, if at all.

The marvellous is appetizing: according to Rhetoric 1371 a 31 marvelling produces the desire to make a thing out, and in making it out there is restoration to one’s natural condition, which constitutes pleasure.

Adds something: the form of addition meant is “the picturesque detail,” and the rest of the sentence occurs in the Rhetoric (1417 a 10), where it is stated that when we are repeating a story about a matter of which we know nothing at first hand, still we take a definite view of the situation. Among Homer’s merits, then, is the discovery of the value attaching to the picturesque detail. Victorius’s emendation quite mars the connexion of the sentence here.

The process is illusion: the matter is also explained in Rhetoric 1417 a 6, where the reference is given more precisely to the verse “the old woman held her face with her hands [and shed hot tears]” (Odyssey xix. 361, 2); “for those who begin crying put their hands on their eyes.” The process is now called “attention to detail.” What people know is neither that Euryclea shed tears nor that she put her hands to her face; what they do know is that shedding tears is accompanied by putting the hands to the face. What is true is consistent; thence people wrongly infer that what is consistent is true. The practice, therefore, of adding picturesque details is recommended to the orator who is stating what is false: “for these are plausible, and these things

1 Iliad xxii. 205.
§ 24. 1460 a 14—20.
existence or occurrence of one thing is regularly attended by the existence or occurrence of another, people, if the second be there, suppose that the first, too, is real or actual; which is a fallacy. If, therefore, the first be a fiction, but were it real, something else would by law of nature exist or occur, append that other thing; for the mind, knowing that law of nature to be true, falsely supposes that the statement is true. (Example: that in the "Bath-scene.")

You should prefer a plausible impossibility to an unconvincing possibility; and the account should not be made up out of unaccountable elements; it had best contain none, but if it contain any, it should keep them in the background, as does the Oedipus Oedipus's ignorance of the mode in which Laius met his death, rather than like the report of the Pythian Games in the Electra, where it

which they know [i. e. that A accompanies B] become evidence of what they do not know [the truth of A or of B]. The ordinary cross-examination implies, of course, the recognition of this principle.

A plausible impossibility: in the Poetik of Röttken (pp. 141 foll.) an attempt is made to classify and estimate the violations of possibility which may be introduced. He rightly assigns great importance to the subjective element; if one have been brought into a proper condition of creepiness, one will not be greatly surprised by the appearance of a ghost. Both metre and music lull the critical power.

The account should not be made up, etc.: the unnatural, i. e. what violates natural or ordinary causation, ought not to be an integral part of the story. Röttken gives the rule (p. 146) that, if the poet decides to employ the unnatural, instead of trying to keep it in the background, he had better emphasize it and thoroughly prepare the hearer for it.

The report of the Pythian Games in the Electra: the Pythian contest first included chariot-racing in the year 582, according to Pausanias (X. vii. § 3). Sophocles, then, by introducing it in the days of Orestes was committing an anachronism which most of his hearers would be able

1 Sophocles, Electra 680-760.
§ 24. 1460 a 21—31.
is in the foreground, or in the Mysians the man’s coming without speaking from Tegea to Mysia. It is ridiculous to urge that the story would come to grief [without such unaccountable features]; the story should not have required them from the start. If, however, the poet introduce one, and the possibility of more intelligible procedure be obvious, it is preposterous also: thus the unnatural features in the Disembarking of Odysseus in the Odyssey \(^1\) would, if portrayed by an inferior poet, be unbearable; as it is, the absurdity is concealed by the poet’s other fascinations.

\(^1\) Odyssey xiii. 119.

\(\S\) 24. 1460 a 32—1460 b 2.
218 THE POETICS OF ARISTOTLE

Special care should be taken with the diction in the "flat" passages, i.e. where there is neither psychology nor reasoning; for, conversely, over-brilliant diction obscures both the psychology and the reasoning.

§ 25. The following mode of consideration will make it clear how many formulae there are of critical questions and solutions and what their character is. Since the poet is a portrayer, no less than a painter or other maker of figures, he must always be portraying one of the three following types: the real (past or present), the traditional (or conventional), or the ideal. These are set forth in ordinary language, or in dialectic words and metaphors. Ordinary words are subjected to various treatment, for "such licence is permitted poets." Further, moral

"appetite" should have been sufficient to move him (de Motu Animalium 701 a 35).

Over-brilliant diction obscures, etc.: the principle here adumbrated is that called by Fechner (Vorschule, ii. 263) the economical employment of means, or the smallest exertion. This principle seemed to some philosophers sufficiently important to be made the fundamental doctrine of Aesthetic. The observation has already been quoted from the Rhetoric that the diction must be accommodated to the character; grandiloquence is unsuited to the humbler characters in the play.

The real . . . the conventional, or the ideal: this is introducing a wholly different system of division from that which preceded. The meaning of Idealism is discussed at length in the second volume of Fechner's Vorschule der Aesthetik, esp. pp. 105 foll. This author advises that the real be only departed from when the advantages of doing so outweigh the disadvantages; interesting cases which he discusses are whether a statue of Napoleon should be nude, or whether a modern emperor should be represented dressed as a Roman Emperor. His analysis of the concept of idealizing distinguishes the cases in which the individual is idealized and that in which the type is idealized. With Aristotle, who regards the individual of poetry as the type, this analysis would have little or no meaning.

Such licence is permitted poets: quotation from Isocrates, Euagoras, p. 190.

§§ 24, 25. 1460 b 3—12.
correctness and poetical correctness are not the same, nor is correctness according to any other science identical with poetical correctness. Poetical incorrectness can be of two kinds, direct and indirect. Inability on the artist's part to portray a theme in the manner which he has elected is one error; another is wrong election (e.g. to portray a horse with both his off-legs thrown forward), or violation of any science, medical or other, only not poetry, according to which the fiction is impossible. From these points of view we may find the solutions to the objections raised by critics.

First, "the impossible, even as fiction, has been represented": we admit the incorrectness, but there is no harm if the fiction attains its end (stated above, viz. making the particular passage or some other more marvellous); e.g. the Pursuit of Hector. If, however, accuracy according to the rules of the science involved would not have interfered with the realization of the end in some degree, there is harm; for, if possible, there should be no incorrectness anywhere.

Next, to which side does the error belong—to what concerns the art immediately or to something indirectly connected with it? For it is a lighter error for the painter not to know that a hind is hornless than to paint it so as not to resemble a hind.

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Moral correctness and poetical correctness are not the same: a reply to the criticisms in Plato's Republic on the morality of the Homeric poems. The dispute between Agamemnon and Achilles may be poetical, though it would be highly improper in actual warfare.

Medical: with reference to Plato's criticism on a Homeric prescription. For the horse see de progressu Animal. 712 b.

Its end (stated above): in § 24, where we were told what the im possibility was, and that it produced that "correspondence" which is the source of the marvellous.

§ 25. 1460 b 13—31.
Next, if the criticism is that the thing is untrue, perhaps the solution should be in the style of Sophocles's observation that his own characters were ideal, whereas those of Euripides were realistic. If neither of these solutions will serve, perhaps we may reply that it is traditional; e.g. the [Homeric] theology, for perhaps it is neither edifying nor true, but it may be as Xenophanes describes it: "however, that is the tradition." In other cases the reply may be that though unedifying it represents the facts; thus the line which describes the spears as stuck erect on their ferules ¹ may be defended on the ground that this was the practice of the time, as it is even now that of the Illyrians.

Where the question concerns the propriety of an utterance or performance, it must be judged not only on its abstract merits, but in relation to subject, object, occasion, beneficiary and purpose, e.g. advantage to be secured or detriment to be averted.

In some cases the objection may be answered by an examination of the expression, e.g. reference to dialectic usage, in the case of "first he struck the urees," ² where the word may perhaps signify not "mules," but "guards"; or in that of Dolon, "who was ill-shapen," ³ which may mean not "misshapen," but "ill-favoured," since the Cretans apply the term well-shapen to the well-favoured in countenance; or that of "mix it livelier," ⁴ which may mean not "stronger," as for fuddlers, but "quicker."

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¹ Iliad x. 152. ² Ibid. i. 50. ³ Ibid. x. 316. ⁴ Ibid. ix. 902.
§ 25. 1460 b 31—1461 a 16.
Other [difficult] phrases are cases of transference, e. g. "The other gods and horse-armed men were sleeping all the night," simultaneously with "whenever he turned his gaze to the Trojan plain, the din of pipes and reeds . . ."; for "all" is used for "many" by transference [of species to genus], since "all" is a case of "much"; just as "she alone has no share [in Ocean flood]" is by transference [of genus to species], since the best known [the standard or type] is unique [or a unit].

Cases of solution by (1) change of intonation are Hippias the Thasian's interpretation of "and grant him," and

Cases of transference: the two which are selected, and illustrate the metaphorical use of common words, imply that Homer was acquainted with Aristotle's metaphysical system. "All" (i. e. a whole without arrangement) is a case of "much," because "much" means a quantity in excess of some other quantity (Metaphys. 1057 a 13). An "all" is greater than its parts, as we know from geometry; hence an "all" is invariably a "much." On the other hand, the unit is in the case of every genus the commencement of the knowable, for that whereby we first know a thing is the first measure in all cases (Metaphys. 1016 b 20); since, then, the standard or type is a species of unit, if we use unit for type it is a case of substituting genus for species. If I find out a man's income, I can only do so by knowing what relation it bears to some unit, e. g. pound or shilling; similarly a man's courage, intellect, firmness, etc., can only be scientifically described in relation to some unit or standard. When, then, Homer says (Iliad xviii. 489) that the Wain is the only constellation which sinks not into the ocean, he means that it is the type of a constellation that does not sink. The ancients pointed out that the same was true of all the Northern constellations. The puzzle connected with "all" does not appear in our texts of the Iliad; apparently Aristotle read in x. 1 the same line as ii. 1, with "the other" for "other"; "the other" is the equivalent of "all." And grant him: the reference is to an old reading, which has disappeared from the texts. By "to give" for "we give" the interpreter hoped to clear Zeus of having uttered a false promise.

1 Iliad ii. 15.
25. 1461 a 16—22.
“that is not rotted by the rain.” ¹ Others can be solved by (2) distinguishing, as Empedocles explained “suddenly they grew mortal, which before were used to be immortal, and things raw before” (they had been sorted) “[unmixed]”; others (3) by pointing to an ambiguity, e. g. “night, full two parts, is gone, and a third remains”; for the Greek for “more than” may

That is not rotted by the rain: apparently it was held that a pine stump would be more likely to be rotted than one of oak; see Introd. p. 52.

By distinguishing: the nature of the method is explained in Sophistic Elenchi, § 20. The example there given might be rendered, “Did you see the man beaten with your eye?” where the answerer should find out with which verb the instrumental is to be taken before replying.

And things raw, before (they had been sorted): the verse of Empedocles (see p. 98, n 3) continued “formerly [grew] unmixed, having parted their ways.” The reference is to the de Generatione 339 b 12. The four elements of Empedocles existed before the two forces “Love” and “Strife,” which combined and separated—both functions expressed by compounds of the verb ἕλθεν. “Things formerly raw grew unmixed” can, if we employ the process called distinguishing, be shown to be no contradiction; for “raw” means not “unmixed with each other,” but “unaffected by love or strife.” The word rendered “raw” (ὤπε) when applied to liquor naturally means “undiluted”; but “raw” water means undistilled water, and raw material which has not been worked. Whereas, then, “raw spirit” is the opposite of mixed spirit, “raw water” is the opposite of pure water; since the operation which fits a thing for use in the one case is that of mixing, in the other that of unmixing.

Aristotle’s explanation appears to be quite satisfactory. Athenaeus (424 a) informs us that Theophrastus rendered the word “raw” in this line by “mixed,” and Plutarch records the same of a comic poet Sosicles. In applying the word in this sense to liquor, they were certainly mistaken; Sosicles was probably jesting; Theophrastus most likely has been misrepresented.

The Greek for “more than,” etc.: the three solutions of which this is the second are collected in Sophistic Elenchi 162 a 6, where we learn

¹ Iliad xxiii. 328.

also be rendered "they being full." Others by (4) familiar usage: men call a dilution wine, whence we get "greaves of new-wrought tin," and iron-workers braziers, whence Ganymede is said to wine-pour to Zeus, although the gods drink not wine. This last, however, may be by transference.

Whenever a phrase presents an appearance of inconsistency, you should consider (5) how many senses it could bear in the passage, e.g. in how many senses the

that the word in the text may refer either to grammatical ambiguity or to verbal ambiguity. Here the fact is that \( \pi\lambda\nu\nu \) may be regarded as either the comparative of \( \pi\sigma\lambda\upsilon \), in the nominative singular, agreeing with \( \nu\upsilon \), or as the genitive plural feminine of \( \pi\lambda\nu\sigma \), agreeing with \( \mu\omega\rho\pi\omega \nu \nu \); according to the latter view the words will be construed "two of the three parts being accomplished"; and since the latter use of the word is quite in accordance with usage, there is no obvious objection to Aristotle's explanation.

Men call a dilution wine, etc.: see Introd. p. 25.

Although the gods drink not wine: but nectar, Metaphys. 1000 a 12. In the Great Ethics 1205 b 15 the error of those who do not know this is criticized. On the same principle, then, those who did not know of iron (Herodotus i. 68) called an iron-worker "coppersmith." It seems more likely that the mention of "iron" was avoided owing to the ill luck supposed to attach to that metal. Numerous superstitions connected with iron are collected by Doutté, Magie et Religion dans l'Afrique du Nord (1909), p. 41; he refers further to Reinach, Cultes, Mythes, et Religions, II. xiii.

This last: "to wine-pour" may be regarded as a species of "decanting." But to a mixture of tin and copper, which is "virtually" the former, the doctrine of metaphor will not apply.

How many senses, etc.: the passage apparently suggests that the spear penetrated two layers of copper, and was then stopped by a layer of gold, behind which were two of tin. The ancient critics thought the gold layer would most naturally come outside. To "stay" or "hold" is said to mean to prevent a thing moving according to its natural impulse (Metaphys. 1023 a 18), and the explanation of the difficulty is evidently to be got from the various modes in which this can be effected.

1 Iliad xx. 592. 2 Ibid. xx. 234.

§ 25. 1461 a 26—33.
expression "there the brazen spear stayed" can signify that it was prevented by it: Is it most natural to understand it thus or thus?—the opposite principle to that stated by Glaucon—that critics in some cases assume an unnatural interpretation, argue on a gratuitous verdict, and criticize the poet for having said what they suppose him to have said, if it be inconsistent with some fancy of their own. This is the case with the Icarius controversy. The objectors suppose him to have been a Laconian; how absurd then, they say, that Telemachus should not meet him on his visit to Lacedaemon! But it may be as the Cephallenians say, viz. that Odysseus took a wife from them, whose father was Icadius, not Icarius; whence the objection is probably a mere mistake.

In general a case of impossibility should be referred to poetic plausibility or poetic idealism; for a plausible impossibility is preferable poetically to an unconvincing possibility, and though certain types may be impossible (as were the figures of Zeuxis), yet they may be ideal [and so poetical], which, as the type, should excel the real; while the unnatural may be referred to popular assertion, and occasionally defended on the ground that the thing is not unnatural; for "the improbable has a tendency to occur."

Passages which, taken literally, are inconsistent, should be examined as the dialectical tests examine them; i.e. is it the same thing, in the same reference and in the same sense, in which case it is the poet himself [who is inconsistent]; or is it the same only in reference to the critic's assertions or some reasonable supposition of the latter?

The censorious terms "unnatural" and "immoral" are

1 Iliad xx. 272.

§ 25. 1461 a 33—1461 b 19.
justly employed when what is unnatural is introduced on no ground of necessity, as Aegeus by Euripides, or depravity, as in the case of Menelaus in the Orestes.

Critical objections are, then, taken out of five formulae; a thing may be denounced as impossible, unnatural, immoral, inconsistent or inartistic. The number of the solutions is to be made out [by the student] from the figures given above: it comes to twelve.

§ 26. The question suggests itself: Which is the better form of fiction, the Epic or the Tragic? If the less vulgar be the better, and the better means that which is addressed to the better wits, it is evident that the pantomimic style is vulgar; for it implies that its audience

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The number of the solutions, etc. . . . it comes to twelve: the numbers that have been given are three (1460 b 10), three (ibid. 11), “many,” afterwards specified as four, one (difference between poetic and other correctness), and one (difference between essential and accidental correctness). In detail, a thing may be defended as realistic, conventional or idealistic; or as a case in which poetry conflicts with another science; or as an incidental, not essential, error; or as a foreign word; or as a metaphor; or as a familiar usage; or as a word of which the sense (where it is in ordinary language ambiguous) has been mistaken, wrongly intoned, wrongly distinguished, or wrongly applied.

The pantomimic style, etc.: this matter is discussed by FOTH (Das Drama in seinem Gegensatz zur Dichtkunst, p. 110), who decides that the “composite arts” are not to be regarded merely as palliatives for the collapse of the fancy, as crutches for a lame imagination, but as possessing educational value, in that they guide the reproductive fancy—which would otherwise go astray—into the path followed by the poet, and offer a substitute where the fancy absolutely fails. The opposite view to Aristotle’s, viz. that the Drama is inferior to the Epic, is maintained at length by J. von KIRCHMANN (Ästhetik auf realistischer Grundlage, ii. 248-252). In the combination of arts represented by a stage performance, each art suffers; so the poetry is confined to speeches, and may not concern itself with scenes; and the lyric passages have to be unduly abbreviated, because only a limited time can be allowed for the performance; on the other hand, “the plastic art”
will not perceive unless the reciter adds what will rouse them violently, as does the inferior flute-player when he whirls himself about when playing "the Quoit," or grabs at the director if he be playing "Scylla." Tragedy is then as a style to Epic as the later school of actors is to the earlier, in the opinion of the latter; for Mynniscus used to call Callippides an ape for overdoing his part, and such was Areus's view of our acting too. Epic, then, they maintain, is addressed to a refined audience, who do not require figures; whereas Tragedy is addressed to poor creatures. If, then, it be vulgar, clearly it is the worse.

To this we may reply in the first place that the brunt of the accusation falls not on the poet, but on the actor; for over-gesticulation may be committed by a reciter (the style of Sosistratus), or a part-singer, e.g. Mnasitheus of Opus. Secondly, all forms of motion are not discreditable, as this would involve the condemnation of all dancing: whereas it is only that of inferior artists (as indeed Callippides in his time and now certain other actors are termed) which is censured for its unladylike figures. Thirdly, Tragedy no less than Romance can (here meaning the portraying of emotions by gestures) cannot get fair play, because the attention of the spectator is distracted, and the particular mental activities which are counterfeited by the drama are not suitable for plastic representation.

*The later school of actors*: the matter to which reference is made is discussed in the Rhetoric (p. 1403), where we learn that there was as yet no treatise on histrionic, though in the author's time the actor was becoming a more important person than the poet.

*Call Callippides an ape*: according to Kirchmann (l.c. 249) only the best actors can minimize the tendency to overdo gesture by idealization, but even they cannot quite overcome it.

*Unladylike figures*: that dancing is in the main a feminine pastime is maintained by Wallaschek (Anfange, p. 235, etc.), on the ground that Section 26, 1461 b 31—1462 a 12.
achieve its end without any motion: it can be interpreted by mere perusal. If therefore Tragedy be otherwise superior, this fault, if it be one, need not belong to it. Further, because it has everything that Romance has (for this can be exactly calculated), and in addition—no small assets—music and exhibition, whereby the gratification of each factor is intensified: further, is sharply focused, whether read or acted: further, the purpose of the fiction is realized in a shorter length of time—for the compressed product gives more pleasure than one with a large dilution of time, as might be seen if any one were to expand the Oedipus of Sophocles into as many books as the Iliad. Further, the romancer's fiction has less unity (as is shown by the fact that any romance makes several tragedies; so that if the romancer treats a single story, either it must be set forth briefly, and give the appearance of a torso, or be accommodated to the length it is a means of disposing of superfluous energy, such as in the case of the male is utilized in active life. There are indeed a few tribes in which men only dance, but even in such cases it sometimes occurs that there is an underlying theory which contradicts the practice, a man being supposed to represent a woman. He gives details of the practice throughout the world (ibid. 236–240).

It can be interpreted by mere perusal: this assertion appears to have been the subject of violent discussion recently in Germany (see Forth, l.c. p. 70). Aristotle's opinion is clearly that the tragic effect, so far as it coincides with the Epic effect, can be produced by perusal; but that it can be accomplished better by a performance.

The compressed product gives more pleasure than one with, etc.: this phenomenon is explained in Problems 873 a 30, the reason there alleged being that (in the case of wine) the wine and water are separately tasted, whereas in the less diluted liquor the water is concealed by the wine. (This is also explained in the de Generatione, bk. i.)

Accommodated to the length of time allotted: i.e. to that occupied by the Tragedies exhibited at one sitting, § 24.

of time allotted and seem diffuse); I mean as when it is composed of several life-chapters, as indeed both the Iliad and the Odyssey contain many such portions, and these of sufficient size to stand alone; yet these poems are not only constructed in the best possible way, but are severally in the highest degree portrayals of a single life-chapter. If, therefore, Tragedy be superior in all these respects, and in addition in discharging the function of the art—for they should not furnish any gratification, but only what has been stated—it is clear that Tragedy, as realizing its purpose better, is a nobler form of art than Romance.

Thus ends our analysis, anatomy and critique of Tragedy and Romance, and our account of objections and rejoinders.

*I mean as when, etc.: explanation of the aspect in which the Romance has less unity.*

§ 26. 1462 b 6—19.
GREEK AND LATIN TEXTS, WITH CRITICAL NOTES

SYMBOLS

*In the Latin Text.*

Numerals in ) indicate that the Arabic has two or more synonymous renderings of the same word.

* indicates that the preceding word follows an amended reading of the Arabic.

*Italics* indicate that the Arabic has been supplemented.

*Small capitals* indicate that a rendering of the underlying Syriac has been substituted for the Arabic.

*In the Critical Notes.*

( ) enclosing the sign for a MS. indicate that its reading is for some reason uncertain.

* signifies the Arabic version.

Uniform orthography has been adopted, and purely orthographica variants have been recorded only when they have some interest or importance.

The last lines of B are wanting in the facsimile used by the writer.
ΠΕΡΙ ΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΗΣ

1447 a  Περί ποιητικῆς αὐτῆς τε καὶ τῶν εἴδῶν αὐτῆς, ἢν τινα 1 δύναμιν ἔκαστον ἤχει, καὶ πῶς δεῖ συνίστασθαι τὸν μοῦθον 10 εἰ μέλλει καλῶς ἔχειν ἡ ποίησις, ἑτὶ δὲ ἐν πόσῳ καὶ ποιόν ἐστι μορίων, ὡμοίως δὲ καὶ περί τῶν ἄλλων ὑσα τῆς αὐτῆς ἐστι μεθόδου, λέγωμεν ἄρξάμενοι καὶ φύσιν πρῶτον ἀπὸ τῶν πρῶτων.

ἐποποιοῦσι δὴ καὶ ἡ τῆς τραγῳδίας ποίησις, ἔτι δὲ καὶ 15 μορία καὶ ἡ διθυραμβοποιητικῆ καὶ τῆς αὐλητικῆς ἡ πλείστη καὶ κυθαριστικῆς, πᾶσαι τυγχάνουσιν οὕτω μορίης ποικίλουν, διάφορους δὲ ἄλλην τροίῳ, ἢ γὰρ τῷ ἐν ἑτέρῳ μειώθησα ἤ τῷ ἑτέρῳ καὶ μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον. ὃς τε γὰρ καὶ χρόμασι καὶ σχῆμασι πολλὰ μοιροῦται τίνες 20 ἀπεικάζουσι, οὐ μὲν διὰ τέχνης οἱ δὲ διὰ συνήθειας, ἑτέροι δὲ διὰ τῆς φωνῆς, οὕτω καὶ ἐν ταῖς εἰσημέναις τέχναις. ἀπαθῇ 25 καὶ οὐ ποιοῦνται τὴν μῖμησιν ἐν ὑθμῷ καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἁρμονίᾳ, τούτοις δὲ ἡ χορεῖ ἢ μειμυνόμενος· οὕτως ἁρμονία μὲν καὶ ὑθμωμὲνα χρωμάτω μόνον ἡ τε αὐλητική καὶ ἡ κυθαριστική 25 καὶ εἰ τίνες ἑτέραι τυγχάνουσιν οὕτως τὴν δύναμιν, οὕτως ἡ τῶν συρρήγον ἁρτῶν δὲ τῷ ὑθμῳ μικροῖται χορεῖς ἁρμονίας ἢ τῶν ἀρχησίων, καὶ γὰρ οὕτως διὰ τῶν σχηματισμῶν ὑθμουμὼν μικροῖται καὶ ἡ ἁρμονία καὶ πάθη καὶ πράξεις· ἢ δὲ ἐποποιοῦμαι μόνον τοῖς λόγοις ψυλοῖς ἢ τοῖς μέτροις, καὶ τούτοις εἶτε μιγνύσα μετ' ἄλληλον εἰθ᾽ ἐνὶ τινὶ γένει χρωμένη.
Dixit Aristoteles: Nos loquimur nunc de arte poeta- rum et speciebus eius, et nuntiamus quae vis uniu-
que earum sit, et quo modo deceat constare mythos [et poemata], si poesis destinat ire rem suam cursum boni-
tatis; item ex quot partibus illa constet, et quaedam
sint partes eius, et pariter loquemur super quot extant
quae ad eandem pertineant. Et loquemur et loquimur
de hoc omni, incipientes principio a rebus primis. Jam
omni poema et omni recitatione poetica intendimus
sive tragœdiam sive comoediam sive dithyrambopoeticum
et circa plurimum auleticæ et quodcunque intrat in
imitationem (2) artis citharisticae et alia. Genera vero
eius tria sunt; aut enim per res alias imitatur (2), aut
contraria huic est sc. res alias imitatur (2), aut it rationibus
diversis, non una et eadem. Et sicut homines aliquando
imitantur (2) per colores et formas multa, quatenus alii
imitantur (2) artibus, alii vero consuetudinibus, at alii
eorum vocibus, sic artes quas descripsimus et omnes faciunt
imitationem (2) rhythmò et sermone et harmonia, idque fit
sive separatim sive mixtim; exemplum illius auleticæ et
citharisticae, ambæ enim utuntur rhythmò et compositione
tantummodo; et si existunt artes aliae vi sua similes
harum, quemadmodum ars sibilandi utitur rhythmò uno
atque eodem sine compositione, et ars instrumenti saltatio-
nis item; nam hac per rhythmos figuratos imitantur
(2) consuetudines et passiones item, et actiones item, alia
quidem sermone pedestri mero, plus quam metris, imita-
1447 b τῶν μέτρων τυγχάνονσα μέχρι τοῦ νῦν οὔδὲν γὰρ ἂν ἔχοιμεν ὑμνόμασιν κοινῶν τοὺς Σώφρωνος καὶ Σενάρχου μέμον 
καὶ τοὺς Σωκρατικοὺς λόγους, οὔτε εἰ τις διὰ τριμέτρων ἢ ἐλεγεῖον ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τινῶν τῶν τοιούτων ποιιότο τὴν 
μίμησιν πλὴρ οἱ ἀνθρώποι γε συνάπτοντες τὸ μέτρο τὸ ποιεῖν ἐλεγεῖοσιούς, τοὺς δὲ ἐποιοῦσιν ὑμομάζουσιν οὐχ ὡς 
τὴν κατὰ μίμησιν ποιήσας, ἀλλὰ κοινῆ κατὰ τὸ μέτρον προς-
15 αγορεύσατε· καὶ γὰρ ἂν ἰατρικῶν ᾧ μονοικῶν τι διὰ τῶν 
μέτρων ἐκφέροντα, οὔτω καλεῖν εἰδίπευσαν οὔδὲν κοινὸν ἐστιν Ὀμήρῳ καί Ἐρωτιδεύδει πλὴρ τὸ μέτρον διὸ τὸν μὲν 
ποιητὴν δίκαιον καλεῖν, τὸν δὲ φυσιολόγον μάλλον ἡ ποιη-
τὴν. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ εἰ τις ἀπαίστα τὰ μέτρα μιμοῦσιν ποιοῖ 
20 τὴν μίμησιν, καθάπερ Χαριμῖν ἐποίησος Κένταυρον μικτὴν 
ἐμφροδίαν, εξ ἀπαίστων τῶν μέτρων καὶ ποιητὴν προσα-
γορευτέου. περὶ μὲν οὐν τούτων ὑμοιόθα υποτοῦ τὸν τρόπον 
eἰσι δὲ τινὲς αἰ ἁπαίστα κατα τοὺς εἰρημένους, λέγω δὲ οἷον 
ἐνθημὼ καὶ μέλει καὶ μέτρῳ, ὡσπερ ἡ τε τῶν διθυραμβικῶν 
25 ποίησις καὶ ἡ τῶν νόμων καὶ ἡ τε τραγῳδία καὶ ἡ κωμῳδία: 
διαφέρουσι δὲ ὅτι αἱ μὲν ἃμα πᾶσιν αἱ δὲ κατὰ μέρος.

ταῦτας μὲν οὖν λέγω τὰς διαφορὰς τῶν τεχνῶν, ἐν οἷς 2 
pοιοῖσατά τὴν μίμησιν. ἐπεὶ δὲ μιμοῦσαν οἱ μιμοῦμενοι πράτ-

1448 α τούτος (ἀνάγκη δὲ τούτων ἢ σπουδαίους ἢ φαύλους εἶναι, τὰ 
γὰρ ἦλθα σχέδω ἢ καὶ τούτως ἀκολουθεῖ μόνοις, κακὰ γὰρ 
καὶ ἀφετῆ τὰ ἠθικὰ διαφέρουσι πάντες) ἦτοι βελτιώνας ἡ 
καθ'
turque ea haec sive miscens sive utendo genere uno et metris; quae est sine nomine adhuc*: neque enim habe-

mus nominare quidnam commune sit imitationibus (2) poetae Sophronis* et Xenarchi et sermonibus ascriptis10 Socrati, at neque si facit quis imitationem (2) suam trimetris vel his quae vocantur elegia, vel una ex his reliquis rebus quas imitatur (2) hoc modo; nisi quod homines dum conjungunt metrum artis poeticae faciunt metra, nominantque hunc quidem ab elegia, alium vero in reliquis, et quibus est initium et finis. Neque ut qui faciunt poema quod fit imitatione (2) sed quos (?) nomi-

nunt sunt socii in metris suis. Nam si fecerint aliquid ex rebus medicis vel rebus physicis per metra sic solent nominare: neque ullam rem communem habent Homerus et Empedocles praeter metrum; quare illum quidem decet vocare poetam, hunc vero disputatorem de physicis potius quam poetam. Pariter si facit quis imitationem (2) miscendo omnia metra, ut agebat Chaeremon, imitabatur enim Centaurum saltantem choream ex omnibus metris, tamen oportet nominare eum poetam. Et super his quidem definitum est hoc modo. Et existunt homines qui utuntur omnibus iiis quae descripta sunt, v.c. in rhythmo et sono dulci et metris, quaedammodo ars poetica dithyrambi et nomi et tragoedia etiam et comoe-
dia; differunt vero quatenus nonnullae vero per partem. Has ergo dico esse species artium quibus faciunt imitationem (2).

Et quoniam ii qui imitantur hoc faciunt agendo a actum voluntarium, oportet necessario esse hos aut praestantes aut viles; nam consuetudines (2) exempli gratia sequuntur haec duo tantummodo: nam consuetudines (2) omnium tantum differunt vilitate et praec-

stantia. Faciuntque imitationem (2) aut praestantiores nobis aut viliores aut quorum condicio in hoc
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ΠΕΡΙ ΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΗΣ

§§ 2, 3

148 a ἡμᾶς ἐριχονας ἦ καὶ τοιοῦτους. ὡστε ὠραφεῖςιν

5 Πολύνακος μὲν γὰρ κρείττους, Παῦσων δὲ εὐφράζουσι, Διονύσιος δὲ ὁμοίως εἰκαζέν. δῆλον δὴ ὦτε καὶ τῶν λεχθεσσόν ἐκάση τινάς τὰς διαφοράς, καὶ ἔστιν ἔτερα τῷ ἑτερα μιμεῖσθαι τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον. καὶ γὰρ ἐν ὀρχήσει καὶ αὐλίσθει καὶ κυθαρίσται ἐστὶ γενέσθαι πάσας τὰς ἀνομοίων τητῆς καὶ τό περὶ τοῦτο λόγους δὲ καὶ τὴν ψυλλομετρίαν, ὁποῖον ὁμορος μὲν βελτίους, Κλεοφόρων δὲ ὁμοίους, Ηρήμων δὲ ὁ Θάσιος ὁ τὰς παροφίδιας ποιῆσας πρῶτος καὶ Νικοχάρης ὁ τὴν Δειλαία ἐριχονας ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ περὶ τοὺς διθυράμβους καὶ περὶ τοὺς νόμους (ὕστερ Πας, Κύκλωπας Τιμόθεος καὶ Φιλόξενος) μιμησαί τὸν ἐν αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ διαφορᾷ [καὶ] ἤ ταχυφόλη πρὸς τὴν κωμῳδίαν διέστηκεν ἤ μὲν γὰρ ἐριχονας, ἤ δὲ βελτίους μιμεῖσθαι βούλεται τῶν νῦν. ἔτι δὲ τούτων τρίτη διαφορὰ τὸ ὦτε ἐκάστα τοῦτον μιμή-3 ὕστερ ἐν τοῖς καὶ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μιμεῖσθαι ἔστιν ὦτε μὲν ἀσαγγέλλοντα, ἢ ἔπερον τι γνώμενον, ὡστε ὁμορος ποιεῖ, ἢ ὦτε τοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ μὴ μεταβάλλοντα, ἢ πάντας ὀς πράπτοντας καὶ ἕναρχον τοῖς μιμομένοις. ἐν τρισὶ δὴ ταύτας διαφοράς ἢ μιμητας ἔστιν, ὡς εἰσελέσθαι ἤ διάχας, ἤ ἐν τοῖς τε καὶ ὦτε. ὡστε τῇ μὲν δὲ αὐτῷ ἐν εἰς μιμητής 25 ὁμορος Σοφοκλῆς, μιμοῦσαι γὰρ ἀμφότεροι σπουδαίους, τῇ δὲ Ἀριστοφάνει, πράπτοντας γὰρ μιμοῦσαι καὶ ὄρισές ἄμφος.

B begins ἄλλον καὶ δράματα καλεῖσθαι τῶν αὐτὰ φασίν, ὦτε μιμοῦν-
VERSIO MATTHAEI KONNAENSIS 235

est; sicut imitantur (2) pictores in artibus suis optimi ex iis optimos et pessimi pessimos: quemadmodum Pauson quidem imitatus est (2) pejores, Dionysius vero similem. Lique (2) ergo futuras esse uniuicuic imitationi (2) ex iis quae descriptae sunt et uniuique actui voluntario has differentias, imitabitur (2) que una alteram hoc modo. Nam in saltatione et fistulatione et arte lyrarum licet his esse dissimilibus et circa sermonem et metrum solutum: quemadmodum Homerus meliora Cleophon vero res similes, Hegemon autem ascriptus Thasiae, qui primus fecit tragoediam, et Nicochares ascriptus ostentui, qui imitabatur pejus. Item et circa dithyrambum et nomos sicut imitatur (2) quis sic Cyclopas Timotheus et Philoxenus; et in eadem discrepantia est differentia tragoediae cum comoedia. Scilicet illa quidem pejores, haec vero imitatur (2) meliores.

Etiam tertia quae est harum discrepantiarum et ex iis ea est ut imiteris unumquodque hornum. Nam in his etiam imitationibus (2) ipsis (2) interdum quidem dum pollicentur imitationem sive re alia fit, quemadmodum agebat Homerus, vel si fuit similis ei in quo est nulla differentia. Et omnes qui agunt (2) qui imitantur (2) faciunt imitationem (2) suam quemadmodum diximus ab initio, his tribus differentiis et his necessario. Eo usque ut sit ille quidem imitator (2) idem (2) Homeri quidem Sophocles, nam uterque imitatur (2) meliores; hunc vero imitentur (2) secta Aristophanis, quatenus tamquam agunt (2) ambo. Et hinc dixere quidam haec
ταί δρόμοις. διό καὶ ἀπετίθενται τόσα τε τραγῳδίας καὶ τῆς κομῳδίας οἱ Δορικῶς (τῆς μὲν κομῳδίας οἱ Μεγαρεῖς
30 οἱ τε ἑναβοῦν ὡς ἐπὶ τῆς παρ’ αὐτοῖς δημοκρατίας γενο-
μένης, καὶ οἱ εκ Σικελίας, ἐκείθεν γὰρ ἦν Ἑπίχαρος οἱ
ποιητῆς πολλῷ πρότερος ὁν Χιώνιδου καὶ Μάγνητος, καὶ
tῆς τραγῳδίας ἔνιοι τῶν ἐν Πελοποννῆσῳ) ποιοῦμενοι τὰ
ἄνωματα σημείον ἄυτοι μὲν γὰρ κόμας τὰς περιοχάδας καλεῖν
35 φασιν, Ἀθηναίοι δὲ δήμους (ὡς κομῳδίας οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ
κομῳδίας λειχέντας ἄλλα τῇ κατ’ ἄκρας πλάνη ἀτυχαζομένους
ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεως), καὶ τὸ ποιεῖν αὐτοὶ μὲν ὤραν, Ἀθηναίοις δὲ
πράττεν προσαγορεῖν.

περὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν διαφορῶν καὶ πόσα καὶ τίνες τῆς
5 μαθήσεως εἰρήθω ταῦτα. ἐῴκεισθαι δὲ γεννῆσαι μὲν ὀλος τὴν
ποιητικῆς αὐτίκα δύο τινὲς καὶ αὐτά καὶ συμεία καὶ τῶν
μαθητών σύμφωνα τοῖς αὐθόροις ἐκ παῖδων ἑστὶ, καὶ τούτω
διαφέρει τῶν ἄλλων ζῷων ὅτι μμαθηματικῶταν ἑστι καὶ τὰς
6 μαθήσεις ποιεῖται διὰ μαθήσεως τὰς πρώτας, καὶ τὸ χαῖρεν
tοῖς μμαθήσαι πάντας. σημείων δὲ τοῦτον τὸ συμβαίνον ἔπι
10 τῶν ἔργων: ἡ γὰρ αὐτὰ λυτηρὸς ὁρόμεν, τούτων ταὶ εἰκόνας
tὰς μάλιστα ἠρωτημένας χαίρομεν θεωροῦμεν, οἷον θηρίων
tομοφάς τῶν ἀτιμοτάτων καὶ νεκρῶν. αὐτίκα δὲ καὶ τούτον,
ὅτι μαθήσεις οὐ μόνον τοῖς φιλοσόφοις ἦδιστον ἄλλα καὶ
tοῖς ἄλλοις ὁμοίωσ, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ βραχύ κοινοχώρου αὐτοῦ. διὰ
15 γὰρ τοῦτο χαίρομαι τὰς εἰκόνας ὁρόμεν, ὅτι συμβαίνει
θεωροῦται μαθήσεις καὶ ὀυλογίζεσθαι τό ἔκαστο, οἷον
ὅτι ὦτος ἐκεῖνος. ἐπεὶ ἔδω μὴ τόχῳ προειρησικός, οὖν ἕν
μέλιμμα ποιῆσε τῇ ἡδονή ἄλλα διὰ τῆν ἀπεγόπαν ἕν

29 τῆς μὲν B *: τῆς μὲν γὰρ Α C D E. 32 Χιώνιδου Μάδιος * : χιώνιδος
Α B C E: χιώνιδου D. 34 αὐτόι Σπένγελ: οὗτοι MSS. 35 Ἀθηναίοις Σπένγελ.
1448 b 2 προσαγορεύειν Α B C E : προσαγορευμένους D. 5 αὐτά U πρ. m. Lasc.:
αὐταί A B C D E, τε om. B. 7 διαφέρει B : διαφέρουσι Α C D E *: 10 αὐτά
Α C D E: αὐτῶν B *: 12 τοῦτον Ο *: τοῦτων om. καὶ B : τοῦτο Α D E. 14 ὁμοίως
Α C D E: 3 τι B. 17 ὅχι Ηερμάνν: ὁχι A B C D E *.
appellari etiam dramata, propterea quod imitentur eos qui faciunt; et idcirco sibi vindicant Dores tragoediam et comoediam; comoediam quidem secundum id quod putatur hi qui sunt hic tamquam ubi fuit apud eos democracy; quod vero qui sunt e Sicilia dicunt est eam inventam quemadmodum faciebat Epicharmus poeta, qui fuit antiquior multo Chionide et Magnete, quatenus dabant ii duo indicia, dum uteabantur confirmatione ex nominibus tragoediae quae sunt in Peloponneso; nam illi quidem appellabant vicos comos, sed demosos appellabant Athenienses satira lacesitos propterea quod contemnerentur ab incolis vicorum. Differentiae quidem imitationis et species et quantitas et quae sint hae sunt quae dictae.

Et verosimile est esse causas genetrices poetices quae sunt natura duas. Et imitatio res est quae crescit cum hominibus ex initio cum sunt infantes, et hoc est ex iis quibus discrepant homines ab animalibus reliquis, quatenus homo imitatur magis, disciplinam que facit imitando res primas. Omnes enim delectantur imitando. Indiciumque est eius hoc quod accidit in operibus quoque; quae enim videmus, quorumque est visus tristis, tamen gaudemus eorum forma et imaginibus, cum quidem videmus ea ut quae sint accuratissima, v.c. formas animalium contemptorum mortuorum. Causa-que eius haec est, sc. quod doctrina non modo grata est philosopho soli, sed his reliquis itidem: nisi quod participant in ea parum. Ob hanc ergo causam gaudent cum vident imaginines; propterea quod accidit iis ut videant et discant; idque est ratiocinatio ab eo quod est unicae, v.c. ecce hoc est illud; propterea quod si non antea
1448 b τὴν χοουαν ἢ διὰ τοιαύτην τινα ἀλλην αἰτιαν. κατὰ φύ- 20 σιν δὲ ὅντος ἡμῖν τοῦ μμεῖσθαι ἦν καὶ τῆς ἁμοινίας καὶ τοῦ ὕθμοῦ (τὰ γὰρ μέτρα ὥστε μόρια τῶν ὑθμῶν ἐστὶ φαι- νερῶν) εὖ ἄρχης οἱ περικότες πρὸς αὐτὰ μάλιστα κατὰ μικρὸν προάγοντες ἐγένησαν τὴν ποῖημα ἐκ τῶν αὐτοσχε- διασμάτων. διεσπάσθη δὲ κατὰ τὰ οἰκεία ἡ ἡ ποίημας: 25 οἱ μὲν γὰρ σεμνότεροι τὰς καλὰς ἐμιμοῦντο πράξεις καὶ τὰς τοιούτων, οἱ δὲ εὐτελέστεροι τὰς τῶν φαθόν, πρῶτον ψόγους ποιοῦντες, ὡσπερ ἀτεροὶ ὑμνοὺς καὶ ἐγκώμια. τῶν μὲν οὖν πρὸ Ὀμήρου οὐδένος ἥχωμεν εἰπεῖν τοιοῦτον ποίημα, εἰκὸς δὲ ἢ εἶναι ποιλῶς, ἀπὸ δὲ Ὀμήρου ἀρξαμένους ἔστιν, 30 οἰον ἐκείνον ὁ Μαργίτης καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα. ἐν οἷς κατὰ τὸ ἁρ- μότον καὶ τὸ ἱαμβεῖον ἢλθε πέτρον· διὸ καὶ ἱαμβεῖον καλεῖται νῦν, ὅτι ἐν τῷ μέτρῳ τούτῳ ἱαμβιζόν ἄλληλοις· καὶ ἐγένοντο τῶν παλαιῶν οἱ μὲν ἱρωικῶν, οἱ δὲ ἱαμβὶν ποιηταί. ὡσπερ δὲ καὶ τὰ σπουδαῖα μάλιστα ποιητῆς Ὀμήρου ἢν (μόνος γὰρ 35 οὖχ ὃι εἰ ἄλλα καὶ μμῆρες δραματικὰς ἐποίησεν), οὕτω καὶ τὸ τῆς κομῳδίας σχήμα πρῶτος ὑπέδειξεν, οὐ ψόγον ἀλλὰ τὸ γελοῖον δραματοποιήμας· ὁ γὰρ Μαργίτης ἀνάλογον 1449 a ἔχει, ὡσπερ Ἰλιάς . . . καὶ Ὅδυσσεια πρὸς τὰς τραγῳδίας, οὕτω καὶ οὕτως πρὸς τὰς κομῳδίας. παραφανείης δὲ τῆς τραγῳδίας καὶ κομῳδίας οἱ ἐρ' ἐκατέρθην τὴν ποίημα ὅρ- μωντες κατὰ τὴν οἰκείαν φύσιν οἱ μὲν ἀντὶ τῶν ἱαμβῶν κομῳ-
viderit, non faciet iis quod simulat, sed propter actionem et passionem aut locis aut propter causam aliquam similem. Et natura quidem habemus ut imitemur compositione et rhythmis, sc. quod quidem metra similia sunt rhythmis liquet iis qui creati sunt ad hoc ab initio et praesertim quod generaverunt poeticam dum afferunt illud et supplinant paulispe, generaveruntque eam ab iis qui composuere eam statim ex tempore. Vulsaque est secundum consuetudinem suam propriam, dico Poeticam, nam nonnulli poetarum, et eorum castiores imitantur actiones pulcras et in eo quod simile est illi versantur; alii autem qui quidem turpiores fuerant, lacessendo primum malos faciebant postea laudem et encomia aliorum malorum. Nisi quod non habemus dicere de homine ante Homerum eum fecisse talenm, ex arte poetica, quamquam fuere fortasse poetae alii multi, nisi quod ab Homero est initium; v.c. eius est libido et adulterium et similia. Et haec quae sunt sic sunt quae advexit metrum, quemandmodum advexit iambum, quare similia huius metri appellata sunt iambi, et hoc metro contemnebant alius alium. Et siebant ex antiquis alii poetae in genere iambi, et genere appellato heroico, quemandmodum poeta in rebus seriis praesertim tantum fuit Homerus solus modo nam hic solus tantum non modo fecit res optimas in eo, sed fecit imitationes appellatas dramaticas. Et sic hic primus monstravit formam artis satiricae, cui inest non sita tantum, sed in genere irrsisonis et ludificationis nam fecit in ea poema appellatum Graece dramata. Nam Ecce Libidinis ratio analoga est, et qualis est Ilias ad compositionem* et dicta Odyssea ad tragoeidias, tale est hoc ad genera comoediae. Quum apparuissent methodus tragoeidiae et methodus comoediae, qui conabantur eo, arte poetica, utramque harum, secundum proprietatem naturae alii faciebant vice generis poetici dicti iambi
δοποιοί ἔγένοντο, οἱ δὲ ἀντὶ τῶν ἐπών τραγῳδοδιδάσκαλοι διὰ τὸ μείζω καὶ ἐπιμέτρεια τὰ σχήματα εἶναι ταῦτα ἐκεῖνων. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐπισκοπεῖν ἃς ἔχει ἡδή τὴν τραγῳδία τοῖς εἴδεσιν ἰκανός, ἡ οὖ, αὐτὸ τε καθ' αὐτὸ ζωντείναι εἶναι καὶ πρὸς τὰ θέατρα ἄλλος λόγος. γενομένη δὲ οὖν ἀπ' ἄρχης αὐτοσχεδίας στιχῆς καὶ αὐτὴ καὶ ἡ κομῳδία, καὶ ἡ μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐξαιρεχόντων τοῦ διθύραμβον, ἡ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τὰ φαλλικὰ ἂ ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐν πολλαῖς τῶν πόλεως διαμένει νομιζόμενα, κατὰ μικρὸν ἡδήθη προαγώντων ὀσον ἐγκέντρων αὐτῆς, καὶ πολλάς μεταβολὰς μεταβαλοῦσα ἡ τραγῳδία ἐπαύσατο, ἔστει ἐσχε τὴν αὐτῆς φύσιν. καὶ τὸ τε τῶν ὑποκριτῶν πλῆθος ἐξ ἐνὸς εἰς δύο πρῶτος Ἀισχύλος ἦγαγε καὶ τὸ τοῦ χοροῦ ἡλίαττως καὶ τον λόγον πρωταγωνιστὴν παρεσκεύασαν, τρεῖς δὲ καὶ σκηνογραφίαν Σοφοκλῆς. ἐτι δὲ τὸ μέγεθος ἐν μικρὸν μύθων, καὶ λέξεως γελοίας διὰ τὸ ἐκ σατυρικοῦ μεταβαλεῖν ὑπὲρ ἀπεσεμν. τὸ τε μέτρον ἐν τεταραμετρό ιαμβείον ἐγένετο· τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρῶτον τετραμετρό ἐχθρόντο διὰ τὸ σατυρικὴν καὶ ὁρχηστικώτερον εἶναι τὴν πολέμου, λέξεως δὲ γενομένης αὐτὴ ἡ φύσις τὸ οἰκείον μέτρον εὑρε· μάλιστα γὰρ λεικτικὸν τῶν μέτρων τὸ ιαμβείον ἐστίν ομηλείον δὲ τοῦτο, πλείστα 25 γὰρ ιαμβεία λέγομεν ἐν τῇ διαλέκτῳ τῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἐξαμετράς δὲ ὀλγάξις καὶ ἐξαίινοις τῆς λεκτικῆς ἀρμονίας. ἐτι δὲ ἐπεισοδοθὼν πλῆθης, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ὡς ἐκατά κοσμηθῆναι λέγεται ἐστὶν ἢμῖν εἰρημένα· πολὺ γὰρ ἄν ἵσως ἔρχον εἰς διεξέχεται καθ' ἐκατον.
genera comoediae, alii faciebant vice horum quae sunt 5
dicti epus genera tragoediae. Factique sunt doctores a
idcirco, propter quod haec erat grandior multo et altior
in forma huius. Nam ut visamus hoc est initium artis
tragoediae et speciebus satis, illudque est sive ut fiat te
sentiente hanc, sive sit apud ambas ratione alia; ergo
quum orta est ab initio et crevit subito illa et comoedia
etiam, illa quidem incipiendo a causis primis generis
appellati dithyrambi, haec vero prava estque quae restat 10
in multis urbibus usque adhuc, cepit progressum et
auctum paullisper, quatenus antiqua erat quemadmodum
apparuit etiam haec quae est nunc, et mutata mutationi-
bus multis, cessavit tum demum ars tragoediae propter
quod fuit natura quae ad eam pertinet. Illa vero auxit
hypocritas (2) ab uno ad duos, et primus introduxit 15
genera quae sunt chori, (2) isque etiam primus paravit
genus certaminum, et item primus monstravit hos modos
ludi et ioci Sophocles et item is primus monstravit ex
fabulis parvis magnitudinem sermonis et clamorem et
tumultum in sermone et orationes quae intrant in genus
irrisionis et ludibrii : fecitque illud mutando aliquid de
forma generis dicti satyricae. Et ad ultimum et cum 20
mora adhibuere castitatem, et hoc metrum e tetrametris
quaesunt iambi, nam ab initio adhibebant tetrametrum
propter saltationem dictam satyrlicam, ut similius eius
ficeret carmen. Et ubi oriebatur sermo et oratio, natura
inveniebat metrum suum, quem praesertim metrum
faceret partes—nam colloquimur inter nos alloquio et
iteratione; indicium huius est genus dictum iambi ex 25
aeterno, metrum varo rarius, et digrediendo a composi-
tione disputatoria. Atque etiam plurimum sermonis et
alloquium extollens. Et haec singula reliqua tantum
30 ἡ δὲ κομψὰί ἐστὶν ὀστεοὶ εἰσομένη μίμησις φαυλοτέρων
1449 a μὲν, οὐ μέντοι κατὰ πᾶσαν καλίαν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ αἰσχροῦ
ἐστὶ τὸ γελοῖον μόριον· τὸ γὰρ γελοῖον ἐστιν ἀμάρτητα
τι καὶ αἰσχρὸς ἀνώδυνον καὶ οὗ φθαρτικόν, οἷον εὐθὺς τὸ
γελοῖον πρόοσοτον αἰσχρὸν τι καὶ διεστραμμένον ἀπὸ δυνῆς.
35 αἱ μὲν οὖν τῆς τραγῳδίας μεταβάσεις καὶ δι' ὅν ἐγένοτο
1449 b οὐ λελάβασι, ἡ δὲ κομψὰί διὰ τὸ μὴ σπουδάζεσθαι εἰς
ἀρχὴς ἐλαθὲν καὶ γὰρ χρόνον κομψὸν ὑπὲρ ποτὲ ὁ ἄρχων
ἐδοκεν, ἀλλ' ἀδελφοῦ ἣσαν· ὡδὴ δὲ αχήματά τινα αὐτῆς ἐχούσης
οἱ λεγόμενοι αὐτῆς ποιηθα μημονευοίτοις. τίς δὲ πρόοστα
5 ἀπέδωκεν ἡ προοίμους ἡ πλήθη ὑποκρίτων καὶ δόο τοιαῦτα,
ἤγνωσα. τὸ δὲ μᾶθος ποιεῖ 'Επίχαρας καὶ Φόρμις· τὸ
μὲν οὖν εἰς ἀρχῆς ἐς Συνελίς ἢ θά, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηνίου Κράτης
10 πρῶτος ἦρξεν ἀφέμενος τῆς ἱματικῆς ἱδέας καθόλου ποιεῖν
λόγον καὶ μῦθον.

10 η μὲν οὖν ἐπιστοιχία τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ μέχρι μόνου μέτρου
μεγάλου μίμησις εἰναι σπουδαῖον ἡκολοοθήσεις τῷ δὲ τὸ
méτρου ἀπλοῖον ἔχειν καὶ ἀπαγειώνει εἰναι ταύτην, διαφέροντον·
ἐτὶ δὲ τῷ μέρχει. η μὲν γὰρ ὅτι μάλιστα πειράται ὑπὸ μὲν
περιόδου ἢ μὲν εἰναι ἡ μυρὸν ἐξαλλάττειν, ἡ δὲ ἐπιστοιχία
15 ἁρώστος τῷ χρόνῳ, καὶ τούτῳ διαφέρει. καίτοι τὸ πρῶτον
ὅμοιος ἐν ταῖς τραγῳδίαις τοῦτο ἐποίησαν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔσσαν.
μέρη δ' ἔστι τὰ μὲν ταύτα, τὰ δὲ ἓδα τῆς τραγῳδίας. διότι
ὅσις περὶ τραγῳδίας οἶδα σπουδαίας καὶ φαίλης, οἴδα καὶ
περὶ ἐποίησι. α μὲν γὰρ ἐπιστοιχία ἔχει ὑπάρχει τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ,
20 ὡ δὲ αὐτῇ, οὐ πάντα ἐν τῇ ἐπιστοιχίᾳ.

30 φαυλοτέρων A B C D E: φαυλοτέρου μὲν Λασκ. *(cf. φαυλοτέρων οὐ μὲν
with οὐ erased U). 31–32 ἀλλὰ τὸ γελοῖον μόνον ins.*. 1449 b 6–7 τὸ μὲν οὖν
Λασκ.: om. οὖν A B C D E (cf. 1543 b 31). ἡ καὶ μὲν Α B C: ἡ μένος D E.
10–11 μένος μέτρου μεγάλου A C D E: μέτρου μέτα λόγου B: μέτρου μετὰ
λόγου Λασκ.*. 11 τῷ δὲ A B D: τῷ δὲ Ο. 12 τῷ τῆς E*: τῖς A B C D.
dicuntur propter adornationem et decus in narrando unumquodque. Comoedia autem est ut diximus imitatio pravioris, at non in omni vitio sed tantum est res ridenda in genere eius quod est foedum, estque pars et ridenda. Scilicet irrisio est error quis et turpitudo expers difficultatis, neque corrumpens, v.c. facies irrisoris continuo est foeda et tamen odiosa sine difficultate. Et transitions quidem artis tragicae et unde ortae sint et venerint—non puto historiam earum ignorari in eo aut neglegi: comoedia vero, quoniam parum curabatur, oblivionem traxit ab initio, nam agmina saltantium ab hominibus comoediae erant, quatenus illud permissit magistratus Athenarum postremum, nisi quod agere illud remissum erat voluntati eorum. Quatenus habebant quodammodo aliquam formam ut enumerarent unde fuisset qui eam recitasset, memorabanturque. Et partem facierum qui dederunt sive traditionem prologi, vel de multitudine hypocitarum—omnes qui fuerunt huiusmodi ignoti sunt. Et facere narrationes est ut afferamus omnem sermonem qui est breviter. Et ex antiquo tempore item dum vectum est e Sicilia, fuitque primus qui crearet eam Athenis Crates; hic enim reliquit speciem dictam iambicam, incepitque facere sermonem et narrationes. Imitatio autem praestantium haerebat arti poeticae dictae epe in arte tragodiae ad modum* quendam de metro cum sermone et esse metrum simplex, et ut sint pollicitationes hae; distat item in longitudine; illa enim vult praeertim fieri sub una revolutione solari aut ut mutetur paullum tantum, epopoeia vero infinita est tempore et per hoc differt quamquam principio faciebant hoc in tragodiis itidem et in omnibus epesi. Quoad partesquaedam sunt hae, quaedam vero propriae tragodiarum. Quare uicumque scit de tragodia illam quae est seria et illam quae est prava scit de omnibus his parvis quid ex iis conveniat epopoeiae in tragodia; quae vero convenient huic non omnia convenient epopoeiae.
1449 b περὶ μὲν οὖν τῆς ἐν ἔξαμετροις μημητικῆς καὶ περὶ κομψοδίας 6 ὑστερον ἐροῦμεν, περὶ δὲ τραγῳδίας λέγωμεν, ἀπολαβόντες αὐτῆς ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων τῶν γινόμενων ὅρων τῆς οὐδολίας. ἦστιν ὁδὸν τραγῳδία μήμης πράξεως σπουδαίας καὶ τελείας μέγεθος 25 ἐχούσης, ἦδυνμένω λόγῳ χωρίς ἐκάστῳ τῶν εἰδῶν ἐν τοῖς μορίοις, ὑσταντο καὶ οὗ δὲ ἀπαγγέλλας, δὲ ἐλέον καὶ φόβον περαινοῦσα τῆς τῶν τοιούτων παθημάτων κάθαρσιν. λέγω δὲ ἦδυνμένω μὲν λόγον τῶν ἔχοντα ἐνθύμων καὶ ἁρμόνιαν καὶ μέλος, τὸ δὲ χωρίς τοῖς εἶδει τοῦ διὰ μέτρου ἐνια οὐσιῶν 30 περαινοῦσαι καὶ πάλιν ἔτερα διὰ μέλους.

ἔτει δὲ πραττόντες ποιοῦνται τῆς μήμης, πρῶτον μὲν ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἢν εἰρ ὁ μόριον τραγῳδίας ὅ τῆς ὄρεως κόσμους, εἶτα μελοσουλία καὶ λέξης ἐν τούτοις γὰρ ποιοῦνται τῆς μήμης. λέγω δὲ λέξιν μὲν αὐτὴ τὴν τῶν μέτρων σύνθεσιν, 35 μελοσουλίαν δὲ δ τὴν δύναμιν φανερῶν ἔχει πᾶσιν. ἔτει δὲ πράξεως ἐστὶ μήμης, πράττεται δὲ ὑπὸ τινῶν πραττόντων, οὗς ἀνάγκη ποιοῦσι τινὰς εἶναι κατὰ τὸ θήσει καὶ τὴν διά- 1450 a νοιαν (διὰ γὰρ τοῦτο καὶ τὰς πράξεως εἰναὶ φαρέμ ποιὰς τινας) πέρυκεν αἰτία δύο τῶν πράξεων εἶναι, διάνοια καὶ θήσει, καὶ κατὰ ταῦτας καὶ τυχάνουσαι καὶ ἀποτυχάνουσιν πάντες. ἔστι δὲ τῆς μὲν πράξεως ὁ μύθος ἢ μήμηςς. λέγω 5 γὰρ μύθον τοῦτον τὴν σύνθεσιν τῶν παθημάτων, τὰ δὲ ἡμὴ, καθ ο ποιούσι τινὰς εἰναί φαρέμ τοὺς πραττόντας διά- νοιαν δὲ, ἐν δοὺς λέγοντες ἀποδεικνύσαι τινα καὶ ἀποφαίνονται γνώμην. ἀνάγκη οὖν πάσης τραγῳδίας μέρη εἶναι ἐξ, καθ δ ποιὰ τις ἐστὶν ἢ τραγῳδία ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ μύθος καὶ ἡμῆ

Et de imitatione quae fit hexametris nos dicimus postremo, item de comœdia colligentes illud ex eo quod dictum est definitionem quae indicat essentiam.

Est ergo Tragoedia imitatio operis voluntarii studiosi, et perfecti, habens magnitudinem in sermone utili, praeter unamquamque speciem quae est faciens in partibus non per pollicitationes et aequat passiones per misericordiam et metum et purgat illos qui patiuntur; facitque hoc quidem sermo utilis habens rhythmum et species et melodiæ; quod autem facio perfici partes sine speciebus quae sunt propter metra et rursus dum repetunt alia quae sunt melodiæ, faciunt imitationem rerum. Sit ergo necessario pars quaedam ex Tragoedia in descriptione decoris et pulcritudinis faciei, et rursus in his opus melodiæ, et dictio, nam his duobus faciunt imitationem; et significo dictione compositionem metrorum, ipsam, opus vero melodiæ vult vim manifestam quam habet integrum; propterea quod est imitatio operis, eiusque praesentatio est ab hominibus praesentantibus, quos cogit necessitas quales sint in consuetudinibus et creditis suis, nam his dicimus fieri sermones et quot et quales sint, et causæ narrationum duae, eaeque consuetudines et opiniones, et propter has fiunt narrationes quatenus rectæ fiunt omnes his duobus et cadunt iis. Et fictio narrationis est imitatio; significo autem fictione et imitatione narrationis compositionem rerum; consuetudines vero secundum id super quo dicuntur narrantes qui opinantur quomodo sint vel quales sint in opinionibus suis, monstrant quales sint in probationibus suis. Oportet necessario esse omnes partes tragoediae sex, secundum quid est
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10 καὶ διάνοια καὶ ὤψις καὶ λέξεις καὶ μελοποιία. οἷς μὲν γὰρ
1450· μιμοῦνται δύο μέγις ἑστὶν, ός δὲ μιμοῦνται ἐν, ὃ δὲ μι-
μοῦνται τρία, καὶ παρὰ ταῦτα οὐδέν. τούτοις μὲν οὖν οἶχ
διάνοια αὐτῶν ὡς εἰπεῖν κέχονται τοῖς εἰδέσων καὶ γὰρ ὤψις
ἐχει τὰν [καὶ] ἴδος καὶ μῦθον καὶ λέξιν καὶ μέλος καὶ
15 διάνοιαν ὡσάντως.

μέγιστον δὲ τούτων ἑστὶν ἡ τῶν πραγμάτων σύστασις·
η γὰρ τραγῳδία μίμησις ἑστὶν οὐκ ἀνθρώπων ἀλλὰ πράξεως
καὶ βίου καὶ ἑνδαιμονία, καὶ ἡ κακοδαιμονία ἐν πράξει ἑστὶ,
καὶ τὸ τέλος πράξεως τις ἑστὶν, οὐ ποιήσῃ· εἰόι δὲ
20 κατὰ μὲν τὰ ἴδια ποιοὶ τινες, κατὰ δὲ τὰς πράξεις εὐθα-
μονες ἢ τοῦναντίον. οὐχοιν ὅπως τὰ ἴδια μιμήσωσιν πρά-
ττους, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἴδια συμπαραλαμβάνουσι διὰ τὰς πράξεις·
ὡστε τὰ πράγματα καὶ ὁ μῦθος τέλος τῆς τραγῳδίας, τὸ δὲ
tέλος μέγιστον ἀπάντων. ἔτι ἀνευ μὲν πράξεως οὐχ ἀν γέ-
25 νοοτρ τραγῳδία, ἀνευ δὲ ἴδιων γένοιτ' ἂν. οἱ γὰρ τῶν νέων
tῶν πλειστῶν ἄθετες τραγῳδία εἰς, καὶ οἷος ποιηταὶ πολλοὶ
tοιοῦτοι, οἶν καὶ τῶν γραφέων Ζεῦξις πρὸς Πολύγνωτον
πέποθεν ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀγαθός ἡθογράφος, ἢ δὲ Ζεῦξιδος
γραφῇ οὐδὲν ἔχει ἴδος. ἔτι ἐὰν τις ἔφεξης θὴ ὤψεις
30 ἴδιας καὶ λέξεις καὶ διανοιας εὐ πεποιημέναις, οὐ ποιῆσῃ
δὲ ἴδι τῆς τραγῳδίας ἑγον, ἀλλὰ ποιήσῃ ἴδι πολύ μᾶλλον ἢ κατα-
δεστέρας τούτους κεχωμένη τραγῳδία, ἔχουσα δὲ μῦθον
καὶ σύστασιν πραγμάτων. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τὰ μέγιστα οἷς
ψυχαγοιεὶ ἠ τραγῳδία, τοῦ μῦθου μέρος ἑστὶν, αἱ τε περι-
35 πέτεια καὶ ἀναγνώρισες. ἔτι ομειλεῖν, ὅτι καὶ οἱ ἐγγειροῦντες
ποιητὰ πρότερον δύνανται τῇ λέξει καὶ τοῖς ἴδιοις ἀκοιβοῦν ἴ
haec tragoedia, haeque partes sunt hae: narrationes, consuetudines, dictio, creditum, aspectus, melodia.

Hae vero partes hae sunt: fabulae et consuetudines et eloquium et creditum et contemplatio et melodia. Et partes quibus imitantur duae, et quo imitantur unum et quod imitantur tres et ab. Et haec quae usurpat usurpat species horum quomodocunque eunt res; nam—omnis consuetudinem et fabulam et eloquium et melos et visum hac ratione. Et maior his est constitutio rerum. Nam ars tragoediae imitatio est non hominum sed operum et vitae, vita vero est in opere estque negotium quod est perfectio quis et opus quod. Iique secundum consuetudines quidem imitantur quomodo sint, secundum opera vero felices vel contrario. Et tantummodo agunt ut imitentur consuetudines eorum, quamquam consuetudines repraesentant propter opera eorum eo usque ut fiant et res et fabulae finis artis tragoediae, et perfectio ipsa est maxima eorum omnium. Atque etiam sine opere non fit tragoedia, sine consuetudine vero fit interdum: propria quaeque tragoediae iuniorum plurimae sine consuetudine sunt, et omnino reliqui poetae tales sunt qualis erat condicio de Zeuxide scriptore apud id quod composit ad Polygnotum; nam ille fuit homo qui scribepat consuetudines bonas, illud vero quod compositus Zeuxis caret consuetudine.

Item si facit quis sermonem quem in credito et eloquio et ingenio et eiusmodi cuius compositio bona est, non consequetur omnino ut faciat id quod fuit antiquitus opus tragoediae, sed erit compositio quae affertur in hoc tempore minor compositione quae fiebat tunc multo et sic erat usus tragoediae. Dico quod habebat fabulam et constitutionem rerum fuitque cum his duobus illi ex iis quod fuit magnificentum consolation quaedam et roboratio animae nisi quod partes fabulae sunt circumvolution et recognitio. Item indicium quod ii qui faciunt opere prius valent accurationem adhibere in opere magis quam constitutionem rerum quemadmodum poetae priores exempli
1450 a τὰ πράγματα συνάστασθαι, οἶνον . . . καὶ οἱ πρῶτοι ποιηταὶ σχεδὸν ἅπαντες.

ἀρχὴ μὲν οὖν καὶ οἶνος ψυχή ὁ μῦθος τῆς τραγῳδίας, δεύτερον δὲ τὰ ἡθῆ. παραπλήσιον γάρ ἐστὶ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς

1450 b γραφικῆς· εἰ γάρ τις ἐναλέψει τοῖς καλλίστοις φαινόμενοις χώδηρ, οὖν ἄν ὁμοίως εὐφράνει καὶ λεικογαφρῆς εἰκόνα.

ἔστι τε μίμησις πράξεως καὶ διὰ ταύτην μάλιστα τῶν πραγμάτων. τρίτον δὲ ἡ διάνοια. τούτο δὲ ἐστὶ τὸ λέγειν

5 δύνασθαι τὰ ἐνότα καὶ τὰ ἀρμοττοντα, ὅπερ ἐπὶ τῶν λόγων τῆς πολιτικῆς καὶ ὑφορμῆς ἔρχον ἐστίν· οἱ μὲν γάρ ἀρχαῖοι

πολιτικῶς ἐποίουν λέγοντας, οἱ δὲ νῦν ὑφορμικῶς. ἐστὶ δὲ ἡθὸς μὲν τὸ τοιοῦτον ὁ δὴ καθότι τὴν προαίρεσιν ὁποίας τις

ἐν οἷς οὖν ἐστὶ δήλου ἢ προαιρεῖται ἢ φεύγει διόπερ οὐκ

10 ἔχουσιν ἡθὸς τῶν λόγων ἐν οἷς μηδ' ὁλος ἐστίν ὁ τι προαιρεῖται

ἡ φεύγει ὁ λέγων διάνοια δὲ, ἐν οἷς ἀποδεικνύοντι τι ὡς

ἔστιν ἢ ὡς οὐκ ἔστιν ἢ καθότι τι ἀποφαίνονται. τέταρτον δὲ
tῶν μὲν λόγων ἡ λέξις· λέγω δὲ, ὅπερ πρότερον εἴρηται,

λέξιν εἶναι τὴν διὰ τῆς ὁνομασίας ἐρμηνεύειν, δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν

15 ἐμμέτρουν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λόγων ἐξεί τὴν αὐτήν ὄνομα· τῶν
dὲ λοιπῶν ἡ μελοποιεῖ μέγιστον τῶν ἡδυσμάτων, ἡ δὲ ὄψις

ψυχαγωγικόν μὲν, ἀπερχομένον δὲ καὶ ἦκοντα ὀικεῖον τῆς

ποιητικῆς· ὁς γὰρ τῆς τραγῳδίας ὄνομας καὶ ἀνευ ἀρχαῖος καὶ ὀποκριτῶν ἐστίν, ὅτι δὲ κυριωτέρα περὶ τὴν ἀπερχομένων

20 τῶν ὄρων ἤ τοῦ οἰκετοποιοῦ τέχνη τῆς τῶν ποιητῶν ἐστίν.

διωρισμένων δὲ τούτων, λέγομεν μετὰ ταῦτα ποιῶν τινὰ 7
dεῖ τὴν σύστασίν εἶναι τῶν πραγμάτων, ἐπειδὴ τούτῳ καὶ

πρῶτον καὶ μέγιστον τῆς τραγῳδίας ἐστὶν. κεῖται δὴ ἦμιν τὴν

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gratia, initium et indicium iis de illo quod est in animo sunt fabula quae est in tragocedia et secundae consuetudines. Scilicet paene sic est id quod est in delineationibus et figura; nam si leverit quis colores bonos qui parantur ad pingendum linendo sine cura, non placebit decore imaginum et figurarum quae efficient quemadmodum placebit simulatio operis cuius causa monstrant agentes omnes historias et res. Et tertium est creditum. Idque est vis narrandi quaecumque sunt inventa et idonea quemadmodum est opus politicae et rhetoricae—. priores faciebant dum dicebant ad modum politicae, qui sunt in hoc tempore ad modum rhetoricae. Et consuetudo talis est, quae indicat voluntatem qualis sit; neque enim est ex consuetudine eorum illud in sermone quo nuntiat homo quid et elegit item aut defugit is qui loquitur. Creditum est quo ostendunt aut esse quomodo est aut non est et uti ostendunt. Quartum est quod sermo est dictus, voloque illo quod dictum est prius et alloquium quae est per appellacionem interpretatio sermonis emmetri et metro carentis cuius vis una est. Et quod est horum reliquorum nempe opus soni maximum est omnium commodorum, visus vero consolatur animum, quamquam expers est artis neque ullo modo pertinet ad artem poetarum proptererea quod ars tragocediae et sine certamine et est ab hypocritis, et etiam perfectio operis artis instrumentorum aptior est ad efficiendum in visu quam ars poetarum.

Et quoniam definitae sunt hae res, dicamus post eas qualis sit constitutio rerum quum hoc sit primarium majusque sit arte tragocdiae; et posuimus artem tragoe-
1450 ὁ τραγῳδίαν τελείας καὶ ὅλης πράξεως εἶναι μέμην ἐχὼν πρὸς τοῦτο: ἵνα τῷ μέγεθος· ἐστι γὰρ ὅλον καὶ μὴν ἔχων μέγεθος. ὅλον δὲ ἐστὶ τὸ ἔχον ἀρχὴν καὶ μέσον καὶ τελευτὴν. ἀρχὴ δὲ ἐστὶν ὃ αὐτὸ μὲν μὴ ἥξ ἀνάγκης μετ' ἀλλο ἐστὶν, μετ' ἐκείνον ὃ ἔτερον πέφυκεν εἶναι ἣ γίνεσθαι, τελευτὴ δὲ τούτοις ὃ αὐτὸ μετ' ἀλλο πέφυκεν εἶναι ἢ ἥξ ἀνάγκης ἢ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ 30 πολὺ, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁδὺν, μέσον δὲ ὃ καὶ αὐτὸ μετ' ἀλλο καὶ μετ' ἐκείνον ἔτερον. δεῖ ἄρα τοὺς συνεστάτας εὐ μόθους μὴ ὅποιον ἔτυχεν ἀρχεσθαι μὴ ὅποι ἔτυχε τελευτάν, ἀλλὰ κεχωρίσθαι ταῖς εἰρημέναις ἰδέαις. ἐτὶ δ' ἐπεὶ τὸ καλὸν καὶ ζῷον καὶ ἀπαν πράγμα ὅ συνέστηκεν ἐκ τινῶν 35 οὐ μόνον ταῦτα τεταγμένα δεῖ ἔχειν ἀλλὰ καὶ μέγεθος ὑπάρχειν μὴ τὸ τυχὸν τὸ γὰρ καλὸν ἐν μεγέθει καὶ ταξὶ ἐστίν, διὸ οὔτε πάμμακρον ἄν τι γένοιτο καλὸν ζῷον, συνεχεῖται γὰρ ἢ θεωρία ἐγγὺς τοῦ ἀνατρήτου χρόνου γηρωμένη, οὐτε 1451 α παμμέγεθες, οὐ γὰρ ἄμα ἢ θεωρία γίνεται ἀλλ' οἰκεῖται τοῖς θεωροῦν τὸ ἐν καὶ τὸ ὅλον ἐκ τῆς θεωρίας, οἷον εἰ μορίῳ σταδίῳ εἰ ἢ ζῷον ὡστε δεῖ καθάπερ ἐπὶ τῶν σωμάτων καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ζῷων ἔχειν μὲν μέγεθος, τοῦτο δὲ εὐθυνότον εἶναι, 5 οὗτο καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν μόθων ἔχειν μὲν μήκος, τοῦτο δὲ εὐμημη- μονετον εἶναι. τοῦ δὲ μῆκους ὅρος μὲν πρὸς τοὺς ἄγωνας καὶ τὴν αἰσθησιν ὡς τῆς τέχνης ἐστίν εἰ γὰρ ἐδει ἐκατῶν τραγῳδίας ἀγωνίζεσθαι, πρὸς κλειρύδας ἀν ἠγονιζότα ὥσπερ ποτὲ καὶ ἀλλοτέ φασον ὃ δὲ κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν φύσιν τοῦ 10 πράγματος ὅρος ἄει μὲν ὃ μεῖζον τοῦ σύνθεσος εἶναι

diae esse consummationem et finem totius operis et imitationem et habere magnitudinem aliquam, estque tota etiamsi nullam magnitudinem habet. Totum est autem cui est initium et medium et finem. Initium autem est quod ipsum quidem non necessario est cum alio, aliud vero debet esse cum hoc, finis vero contrario scilicet ipse debet esse cum alio necessario vel plerumque, post illud autem nihil est aliud, medium vero cum alio est, sequiturque id aliud etiam. Et hinc qui constant sunt fortes, unde incipitur invenitur, neque ubi ponat finem rei invenit, sed utuntur formis (2) quae dictae sunt. Atque etiam super animali bono et omni re quae non componitur quicquam non modo decet esse haec ordinata tantum, sed decet esse magnitudinem non quaecunque acciderit, quandoquidem bonitas tantum fit magnitudine et ordinatione. Et idcirco nullum parvum animal est bonum, nam visus compositus est propter propinquitatem temporis insensibilis, quia fit non omnino grande, nam visus non est unà, sed condicio eius est quae facit tuentes unum et totum. Idque ex visu exempli gratia est tamquam sit animal ad distantiam decem millium stadiorum eo usque ut sit quemadmodum decet corpora et animal habere magnitudinem quam, hocque ipsum esse facile aspectu, et hoc ipso est in fabula item longitudo, estque servata in memoria. Longitudo vero ipsa—terminus eius versus certamen et sensum qui est artis: si enim unusquisque hominum deberet certare tragoedia, tres horas aquae, uteretur certamen clepsydra, sicut solemus dicere aliquo tempore. At ubi (2) est ad naturam rerum, putatur
1451 a καλλίων ἐστι κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος, ὡς ἐδὲ ἀπλῶς διορίσατας εἰπεῖν, ἐν ὅρωι μεγέθει κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἦ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον ἰρεξῆς γνομένων συμβαίνει εἰς εὐτυχίαν ἐκ δυστυχίας ἦ ἐξ εὐτυχίας εἰς δυστυχίαν μεταβάλλειν, ἵππας ὅρος ἐστὶ τοῦ μεγέθους.

15 μύθος δ’ ἐστὶν εἰς οὐχ, ὥσπερ τινες οἴονται, ἐάν περὶ 8 ἑνά ἦ πολλά γὰρ καὶ ἄνεια τὸ γένει συμβαίνει, ἐξ ὧν ἐνίοιν οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἐν οὕτως δὲ καὶ πράξεις ἐνός πολλά εἶναι, ἐξ ὧν μιὰ οὐδεμία γίνεται πράξεις. διὸ πάντες ἐσύκασιν ἀμαρτάνειν δοῦν τῶν ποιητῶν 'Ἡρακλῆδα Θησείδα καὶ τὰ τουάτα

20 ποιήματα πεποίηκασιν οἴονται γὰρ, ἔπει εἰς ἢν ὁ Ἡρακλῆς, ἑνα καὶ τὸν μύθον εἶναι προσόχειν. ὁ δ’ ὁμορός ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα διαφέρει καὶ τοῦτ’ ἐσύκε καλῶς ἰδεῖν ἢτοι διὰ τέχνην ἢ διὰ φύσιν. ὁ ὅδυσσειαν γάρ ποιῶν οὐχ ἐποίησεν ἀπαντὰ ὀσα αὐτῷ συνέβη, οἷον πληγήναι μὲν ἐν τῷ Παρνασσῷ, μα-

25 νῆμαι δὲ προσποιήσασθαι ἐν τῷ ἀγερῷ, ὃν οὐδὲν θατέρου γενομένου ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἦ εἰκὸς θάτερον γενέθαι, ἀλλὰ περὶ μίαν πράξιν οἰνα λέγομεν τὴν ὁ ὅδυσσειαν συνεστησεν, ὁμώνοις δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἡλία. χρῆ οὖν, καθαρτεὶ καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις μιμητικαῖς ἢ μία μίμησις ἐνός ἑστιν, οὕτω καὶ τὸν

30 μύθον, ἔπει πράξεως μέρης ἐστι, μᾶς τε εἶναι καὶ ταύτης ὅλης καὶ τὰ μέρη συνεστάναι τῶν πραγμάτων οὕτως, ὡστε μετατιθεμένων τιτῶς μέρους ἢ ἀραιομενόν διαφέρεσθαι καὶ κινεῖσθαι τὸ ὅλον ὅ γαρ προσοῦν ἢ μὴ προσοῦν μηδὲν ποιεῖ ἐπίδημον, οὐδὲν μόριον τοῦ ὅλον ἑστιν.

35 φανερὸν δὲ ἐξ τῶν εἰρημένων καὶ ὅτι οὐ τὸ τὰ γινό-9 μενα λέγειν, τούτῳ ποιητοῦ ἐργον ἑστιν, ἄλλ’ οίᾳ ἂν γένοιτο

terminari eo usque ut appareat hoc est ex praestantiori a
in magnitudine. Et quemadmodum terminaverunt absolu-
tus et dixerunt in quanta magnitudine probabiliter vel
necessario, dum fit in his quae sunt necessario unum post
alterum, evadit in prosperitatem quae fit post infelicitatem
vel mutatur infelicitas in successum, erit magnitudinis
terminus sufficiens.

Fabula vero non est quemadmodum putavere nonnulli si est ad unum. Nam multae res sine fine accidunt uni,
suntque nonnullorum et individuorum neque sunt res una; atque item fiunt opera multa unius, at haec non sunt, ac ne unum quidem ex iis, opus unum. Quare videntur peccasse omnes poetae Heraclidae et dicti Theseda et qui fecere similia his poematis; nam credunt si fuerit Heracles unus, fuisse fabulam unam; Homerus vero, quemamodum est inter eum et illos differentia in rebus aliis, etiam hoc videtur bene vidisse: sive propter artem, sive ob naturam; nam quam componeret historiam Odysseos non posuit quodcunque acciderat Odyssei, v.c. verberationem et haec et mala et vices que fuerunt in Parnasso, et iram quam irati sunt super eo in bello quod erat apud Agermum neque etiam unumquodque ex rebus quae acciderunt quales iubebat necessitas ponunt in exemplo, sed composuit eam tendendo versus actionem unam quae est quae appellatur Odyssea ascripta Odyssei itidemque fecit in historia Iliadis quam composuit.

Quocirca decet in reliquis imitationibus esse imitationem unam unius et item fabula in opere est imitatio una unius et huius totius, partes quoque constituunt res sic ut si transtulerit quis partem quam aut amovcit corrumpatur et conturbetur totum omnino. Nam quod propinquum sit an non propinquum nihil efficit, efficitque ut fiat totum ad nihil, cist pars totius ipsius.

Et liquet ex iis quae dicta sunt quae fuerunt exempli gratia non esse operis poetae, sed illud tantum esse circum qualia occurrant sive possibile ex iis probabiliter,
καὶ τὰ δυνατὰ κατὰ τὸ εἰκός ἢ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον. ὁ γὰρ ἰστορικὸς καὶ ὁ ποιητής ὁ τὰ ἧ ἐμετρα λέγειν ἢ ἀμετρα διαφέρουσαν, εἰ γὰρ ἂν τὰ τ＇ Προδότου εἰς μέτρα τεθήναι, καὶ οὐδὲν ἦτον ἂν εἰ ἰστορία τις μετὰ μέτρου ἢ ἂνει μέτρῳ,
5 ἀλλὰ (τοῦτο διαφέρει) τὸ τὸν μὲν τὰ γενόμενα λέγειν, τὸν δὲ οὐ, ἂν γένοτο. διὸ καὶ φύλωσσόμεθα καὶ σπουδαίοτερον ποίησις ἰστορίας ἕστιν ἢ μὲν γὰρ ποίησις μᾶλλον τὰ καθόλου, ἢ δ’ ἰστορία τὰ καθ’ ἕκαστον λέγει. ἔστι δὲ καθόλου μὲν τὸ ποιῶ τὰ ποία ἀττα συμβαίνει λέγειν ἢ πράττειν κατὰ τὸ εἰκός ἢ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον, οὗ στοχάζεται ἢ ποίησις ὅνομα ἐπιτιθέμενη, τὸ δὲ καθ’ ἕκαστον τὶ Ἀλκμιδάδης ἔπραξεν ἢ τί ἐπάθειν. ἐπὶ μὲν οὖν τῆς κωμῳδίας ἤδη τοῦτο δήλον γέγονεν ουστήσαντες γὰρ τὸν μύθον διὰ τῶν εἰκότων, οὗτο τὰ τυχόντα ὅνομα ὑποτιθέασι, καὶ οὐχ ὡσπερ οἱ ιαμβο-15 ποιοὶ περὶ τὸν καθ’ ἕκαστον πουόθιν. ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς τραγῳδίας τῶν γενομένων ὅνομάτων ἀντέχονται αἰτίων δ’ ὡτι παιδινὸν ἔστι τὸ δυνατὸν. τὰ μὲν οὖν μὴ γενόμενα οὐτό πιστεύομεν εἰναι δυνατὰ, τὰ δὲ γενόμενα φανερῶν ὡτι δυνατά’ οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἔγενετο, εἰ ἢν ἀδύνατα. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα καὶ ἐν ταῖς τραγωδιῶν ἐν ἕναις μὲν ἢ δ’ οὗ τῶν γνωρίμων ἔστιν ὅνομάτων, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα πεπομένα, ἐν ἕναις δ’ οὐδὲν, οἷον ἐν τῷ Ἀράβωνος Ἀνθεί’ ὅμοιος γὰρ ἐν τούτῳ τὰ τε πράγματα καὶ τὰ ὅνομα πεποίηται, καὶ οὐδὲν ἦττον εὐφωνεῖν ὥστε οὐ πάντως εἰναι ζητητέον τῶν παραδεδομένων μῦθων, περὶ οὖς
sive quae iubet necessitas. Nam auctor historiarum et poeta etiam, etiamsi loquuntur sic metro et sine metro differunt nam Herodotus potest esse metro, neque erit id quod componit cum metro vel sine metro minus, sed (haec est differentia) quatenus ille dicit quae dicuntur, hic vero qualia fiunt. Quare fit poesis magis philosophica et magis seria historia rerum quatenus poesis universa magis et historia quidem tantum dicit et enarrat particularia, illa vero universalia. Et quae sunt in universalis sunt qualitas et qualificata sunt omnia quae quasi occurrit ut dicantur vel fiunt sive quae probabiliter, sive quae sunt necessaria; ut coniectura quae fit in arte poetica dum ars poetica ipsa imponit nomina. At singularia et particularia v.e. sunt ut dicatur quidnam fecerit Alcibiades sive quid passus sit. Et in iis quae dicuntur in comoedia apparuit hoc; nam cum composuerint fabulam per necessaria nequaquam quaelibet nomina ponunt, neque quemadmodum faciunt in singularibus et particularibus quod est in iamb. Nam in tragoedia haerebant nominibus quae fuere. Causa autem est quod status possibilis persuasivus est; eum vero qui adhuc non fuit non credimus posse fieri: quae vero iam inventa sunt, si sunt inventa non possunt non fieri. Neque est hoc nisi in tragoedias singulis et iis in quarum una sunt duo ex iis quae sunt eorum qui sunt noti, id huic quae fecit rebus alios nomen unum, et in singulis nullum omnino, quemadmodum qui statuit bonum esse unum. Nam in illo opus et nomen facta sunt ambo vel feccrunt pariter, neque est voluptas in utroque minor. Ut non decessat quaerere sine dubio traditorem fabularum circa quas sunt tragoediae ut iis haereatur. Nam postulatio huius ex ridiculis est, quando-
1451 b ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ γνώριμα ὀλίγοις γνώριμά ἐστιν ἄλλ᾿ ὀρατοὶ εὐ-
φαίνει πάντας. δὴ λοι πάντων, ὅτι τὸν ποιητὴν μάλ-
λον τῶν μύθων εἶναι δεῖ ποιητὴν ἢ τῶν μέτρων, ὅσον ποιη-
τῆς κατὰ τὴν μύθων ἐστιν, μιμεῖται δὲ τὰς πράξεις. κἂν ἀρα
30 συμβῆ γενόμενα ποιεῖν, οὐδὲν ἢττον ποιητῆς ἐστι τῶν γὰρ
γενομένων ἐνα δούλη πολυῦτει εἶναι οἷα ἢν εἰκός γε-
νέσθαι καὶ δυναῖ γενέσθαι, καθ᾿ ὃ ἐκεῖνος αὐτῶν ποιητῆς ἐστιν.
τῶν δὲ ἀπλῶν μύθων καὶ πράξεων αἱ ἐπεισοδώδεις
35 εἰσὶ χειρισταί. λέγον ὅ, ἐπεισοδώδη μύθων, ἐν φ τὰ ἐπει-
σοδία μετ᾿ ἄλλῳ ὀυτρ᾽ εἰκός ὀυτρ᾽ ἀνάγκη εἶναι. τοιαῦτα
δὲ ποιοῦνται ὕπο μὲν τῶν φαύλων ποιητῶν δι᾿ αὐτούς, ὅπο
δὲ τῶν ἀγαθῶν διὰ τοὺς ὑποκριτάς ἁγιονόματα γὰρ ποιοῦν-
1452 ὑπὸ τῆς καὶ παρὰ τὴν δύναμιν παρατείνοντες τὸν μύθον πολλάκις
dιαστρέφειν ἀναγκᾶζονται τὸ ἐφεξῆς.
ἐπεὶ δὲ νῦν τελείας ἐστὶ πράξεως ἢ μύθων ἀλλὰ
καὶ φοβερῶν καὶ ἔλεεινῶν, ταῦτα δὲ γίνεται καὶ μάλιστα
5 καὶ μάλλον ὅταν γένηται παρὰ τὴν δόξαν δι᾿ ἄλληλα: τὸ γὰρ
θαυμαστὸν οὕτως ἐξεῖ μάλλον ἢ εἰ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀυτομάτου καὶ
tῆς τύχης, ἐπεὶ καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τύχης ταῦτα θαυμασώτατα
δοκεῖ, δοκεῖ ωσποδεὶ ἐπίτηδες φαίνεται γεγονέναι, οἷον ὡς ὅ
ἀνθρώπος ὃ τοῦ Μίτνος ἐν ὁ Ἀρχεῖ ἀπέστειν τὸν αἰτίαν τοῦ
10 θανάτου τῷ Μίτνῳ, θεωροῦντι ἐμπεσόν· ἐοικε γὰρ ταὐτα
οὐχ εἰκή γίνεσθαι. ὥστε ἀνάγκη τοὺς τοιούτους εἶναι καλλίως
μύθους.

26 ὀλίγοις γνώριμα om. D *. 29 τὴν om. B. 30 γενόμενα A B C D ;
γνώριμα E. ἐστὶ: perhaps ἐσται. 31 γενέσθαι A B C D ; γίνεσθαι E. 32
γενέσθαι A B C D ; γενέσθαι (sic) U ; perhaps γίνεσθαι. 34 ἐπεισοδώδεις
A C D E ; ἐπείδοσία B. τὰ A C D E ; καὶ B. 37 ὑποκριτάς A B D E ; κριτάς C.
1452 a 1 παρατείνοντες B T ; παρατείνοντες A C D E . τῶν B ; om. A C D E .
76 a 1 καὶ μάλλον καὶ μάλιστα). 6 οὕτως A C D E ; οὕτω B. 7 all between
two τύχης om. E. τῶν A C D ; om. B. τύχης A D ; τῆς τύχης B C. 8 δοσ
doxep A B D E ; δόξερ C. δο ἀ C D E ; δόξερ B. 11 γίνεσθαι B (as in Ἰτ.
Ausc. 846 a 22) : γενέσθαι A C D ; γενέσθαι E.
quidem celebrata existunt, tamen delectant omnes. Et liquet hinc poetam proprie esse poetam fabularum et metrorum in quantum poeta est per imitationem, imitaturque opera. Quodsi accidit ut faciat rem in iis quae iam accidere, non est in eo poeta minus, nam ex iis quae fuerunt sunt quae nihil impediat quin sit condicio eorum v.c. tamquam illa quae constat fieri ut condicio eius cuius est poeta. Et fabulae quidem introductae et opera voluntaria item introducta; dico autem fabulam introductam illam ubi introducti necessario unum post alterum non est necessarium neque probabile. Et tale quid fit a poetis quidem pravis propter eos, a poetis vero bonis propter hypocritas, et dum faciunt certamina, non protra-hunt fabulam praeter vim, et aliquando et saepe coguntur iterare (2) fabulam quae restat. Propterea quod imitatio modo est operis perfecti tantum, sed rerum terribilium et rerum tristium, et haec sunt praesertim magis quam quod fit a gloria, et inter se; nam quae sunt mira sic esto status eorum proprie magis quam illa quae sunt automata et casualia, nam quae sunt casualia ex iis putantur ea esse mirabilia quoquot videntur esse consilio; qualis fuit casus Andree filii Mityos, nam hic occiderat in Argei illum qui fuit causa mortis Mityae, dum videt eum cum cecidisset; nam videtur in rebus quae sic eunt non esse frustra nec nequicquam. Ut sequatur necessario has quae sic eunt esse bonas fabulas. Et sunt compositae. Nam opera sunt imitatio

1451 b

1425 a
1452a εἰσὶ δὲ τῶν μύθων οἳ μὲν ἄπλοι οἳ δὲ πεπλεγμένοι. 10 καὶ γὰρ αἱ πράξεις, ὃν μιμήεις οἱ μύθοι εἰσιν, ὡπάρχους-15 σιν εὐθὺς σοῦσα τοιαῦτα. λέγω δὲ ἀπλὴν μὲν πράξιν, ἦς γινομένης ὡσπερ ὄρισται συνεχοῦς καὶ μᾶς ἀνευ περιπέτειας ἢ ἀναγνωρισμοῦ ἢ μετάβασις γίνεται, πεπλεγμένην δὲ ἦς ἦς μετά ἀναγνωρισμοῦ ἢ περιπέτειας ἢ ἀμφοῦ ἢ μετάβασις ἐστίν. ταῦτα δὲ γίνεσθαι εἴς αὐτῆς τῆς ουσίας του· 20 μύθου, ὡστε ἐκ τῶν προγεγενημένων συμβαίνειν ἢ ἦς ἀνάγκης ἢ κατὰ τὸ εἰκός γίνεσθαι ταῦτα· διαφέρει γὰρ πολὺ τὸ γίνε-σθαι τάδε διὰ τάδε ἡ μετά τάδε.

ἐστι δὲ περιπέτεια μὲν ἡ εἰς τὸ ἑναντίον τῶν πραττο-25 μέν πράξεων μεταβολῆς, καθάπερ εἰρήνηται, καὶ τούτῳ δὲ ὡσπερ λέγο-30 πεπραγμένων ἀποθανέειν, τὸν δὲ σωθῆναι. ἀναγνώσιος δὲ, ὡσπερ καὶ τούτῳ σημαίνεις, εἰς ἀγνοίας εἰς γνώμος μετα-βολῆς [ἡ] εἰς φιλίαν ἢ ἐχθραν τῶν πρὸς εὐτυχίαν ἢ δυ-στυχίαν ὑμιμέμων. καλλιστὴ δὲ ἀναγνώσιος, ὅταν ἀμα περιπέτεια γένηται, οἷον ἔχει ἐν τῷ Ὀἰδίποδ. εἰσὶ μὲν 35 σοὶ καὶ ἄλλα ἀναγνωρίσεις· καὶ γὰρ πρὸς ἄψυχα καὶ τὰ τυχόντα ἐστὶν ὡσπερ εἰρήνηται συμβαίνειν, καὶ εἰ πέπραγε τις...
rum significo opere simplici illud quod dum fit ea quemadmodum definita est una continua, fit transitio sine peripheriea et ratiocinatione. Et composita numeratur illa in qua fit transitio cum ratiocinatione vel circumvolutione, aut cum ambabus. Dicimusque has fieri ab ipsa constitutione fabulae, eo usque ut accidant ex rebus quae ante fuerunt, idque sive necessario sive probabiliter; et inter esse haec propter haec et esse post haec differentia est magna.

Et circumvolutio est mutatio in contrarium rerum quas faciunt quemadmodum diximus et probabiliter et necessario quemadmodum quum venisset ad Oedipum idcirco ut delectaret Oedipum et liberaret a metu matris attulit poema in contrarium eius quod voluit; nam cum ducebatur in lectica propterea quod moritus erat, Danaus quum sequabatur ut eum occideret, huic quidem secundum id quod memoratum est eo quod scripsit ex illo accidit ut moreretur illi vero accidit ut fugeret. Ratiocinatio quemadmodum significat nomen ipsum est transitio ab inscientia ad scientiam quae est circa res quae definiuntur successu vel infelicitate et inimicitia. Et ratiocinatio pulcra est ubi est circumvolutio simul quemadmodum invenitur in historia Odysseos: et inveniuntur ratiocinationis genera alia nam invenitur apud anima et si fecerit quis quid et si non fecerit accidit ei ratiocinatio in utroque casu; sed haec ab ipsa fabula
ΠΕΡΙ ΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΗΣ

η μῆνες έστιν ἁναγνωρισαί· ἀλλ' ἡ μάλιστα τοῦ μύθου καὶ ή μάλιστα τῆς πράξεως ἡ εἰρημένη ἐστίν· ἡ γὰρ τοιαῦτη

1452 b ἀναγνώρισαι καὶ περιτέτεια ἡ ἔλεος ἔξει ή φόβον, οὗν πράξεων ἡ τραγῳδία μέμησις ἀπόκειται ἐτὶ δὲ καὶ τὸ ἄτυχεῖν καὶ τὸ εὐτυχεῖν ἐτὶ τῶν τοιούτων συμβιβασται. ἐπεὶ δ' ἡ ἀναγνώ-

ρίσις τινῶν ἐστιν ἁναγνώρισις, αἱ μὲν εἰσὶ θατέρου πρὸς τὸν

5 ἐτερον μόνον, ὅταν ἢ δήλος ἄτερος τῆς ἐστιν, ὅτε δὲ ἄμφωτε-

ροὺς δεὶ ἁναγνωρίσαι, οὖν ἡ μὲν Ἡ Ἱφιγένεια τῷ Ὀρέστῃ ἁ-

ναγνωρίσθη ἐκ τῆς πέμφεως τῆς ἐπιστολῆς, ἐκεῖνη δὲ πρὸς τὴν

Ἠ Ἱφιγένειαν ἄλλης ἐδεί ἁναγνωρίσεως.

δόν μὲν οὖν τοῖς μύθου μέρη περὶ ταῦτα ἔστι, περιτέτεια

10 καὶ ἁναγνώρισις, τρίτον δὲ πάθος. τούτων δὲ περιτέτεια μὲν καὶ ἁναγνώρισις εἰσίται, πάθος δέ ἐστι πράξεις φθαρτικὴ ἡ ὀδυναρά, οὖν οἷς τε ἐν τῷ φανερῷ δάνατοι καὶ αἱ περιοδυνάμεια

καὶ δότα τοιαῦτα.

μέρη δὲ τραγῳδίας οὓς μὲν ὡς ἐδέσει δεῖ χρωμάθαι πρὸ-

12 15 τετραν εἴσπομεν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ ποιόν καὶ εἰς ὅ διαιρέται κεχι-

ρισμένα τάδε ἐστίν, πρόλογος ἐπεισόδιον ἐξόδος χορικῶν, καὶ
toῦτον τὸ μὲν πάροδος τὸ δὲ στάσιμον κοινὰ μὲν ἀπάντων
tαύτα, ἵδια δὲ τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς καὶ κόμμιοι. ἔστι δὲ πρό-

λογος μὲν μέρος ὅλον τραγῳδίας τὸ πρὸ χοροῦ παρόδου, ἐπει-

20 σόδον δὲ μέρος ὅλον τραγῳδίας τὸ μεταξὺ ὅλον χορικῶν

μελῶν, ἐξόδος δὲ μέρος ὅλον τραγῳδίας μεθ' ὅ οὖν ἐστὶ χοροῦ

est propria et haec est propria operis significo quod dictum est. Nam cum tali ratiocinatio et circumvolutione erit aut misericordia aut timor quamadmodum positum est opus tragicum esse imitationem, atque etiam felicitas et infelicitas in tali accident. Quia ratiocinatio quorumdem est ratiocinatio ab homine aliquo ad socium suum idque fit cum scit illum rem is solus at ubi oportet ambos ratiocinari et invicem agnoscere est quamadmodum ratiocinata est et cognovit femina dicta Iphigenia Orestem a missione epistolae eius, ille vero egebat ratiocinationis et recognitionis alterius scil. in re Iphigeniae. Et hae quas memoravimus sunt duae partes fabulae scil. ratiocinatio et circumvolution; et tertia pars est passio: passio vero est actio corrumpens vel angens ad instar illorum quos consequuntur casus mortis et poenae et miseriae et similia horum.

Et Partes tragoediae quod attinet, decet usurpare aliquot quemadmodum usurpamus species quomodo vero id fiat memoravimus in eo quod antecessit; secundum quantitatem vero et in quas res dividatur, nos memoramus nunc. Hae partes sunt prologus introductio exitus saltationis quae est chori et huius ipsius transitus et etiam statio; et haec omnia sunt communia tragoediae, et quae sunt a scena et species et transitus chori et introductio etiam est pars universalis tragoediae, estque medium melodiae totius chori, et exitus etiam est pars universalis
1452 b μέλος. χοροῦ ὑπὲροδός μὲν ἡ πρώτη λέξις ὧν χοροῦ, στάσιμον δὲ μέλος χοροῦ τὸ ἀνευ ἀναπαίστου καὶ τροχαίον· κάμιμος δὲ θρήνος κοινὸς χοροῦ καὶ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς. μέρη δὲ
25 τραγωδίας οίς μὲν δεὶ χορῆσαι πρότερον εἰπάμεν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ
ποσὸν καὶ εἰς ὁ διαφορέται νεκροφοσέμενα ταῦτ' ἐστίν.

ὅς δὲ δεὶ στοχαζέσθαι καὶ ὁ δεὶ εὐλαβεῖσθαι συν-13
ιστάντας τοὺς μύθους καὶ πόθεν ἔσται τὸ τῆς τραγωδίας ἐξο-
γον, ἀφεξῆς ἂν εἰς λεκτέον τοῖς νῦν εἰρημένοις. ἐπειδὴ οὖν
30 δὲ τὴν σύνθεσιν εἶναι τῆς καλλιστῆς τραγωδίας μὴ ἀπλὴν
ἀλλὰ πεπληγμένην καὶ ταυτὴν φοβερῷ καὶ ἐλεεινῷ εἶναι
μυμητικήν, τοῦτο γὰρ ἰδίῳ τῆς τοιαύτης μυμησείς ἔστων, πρῶ-
τον μὲν δὴμον, ὅτι οὔτε τοὺς ἐπικεκεῖσ ἀνδράς δεὶ μεταβάλ-
λοντας φαίνεσθαι ἐξ εὐτυχίας εἰς δυστυχίαν ὧν γὰρ φο-
35 βεβοὺς οὐδὲ ἔλεεινον τοῦτο ἀλλὰ μιαρὰν ἐστίν οὔτε τοὺς
μοχθηροὺς ἐξ ἀτυχίας εἰς εὐτυχίαν ἀτραγῳδώτατον γὰρ
τοῦτ' ἐστὶ πάντων οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔχει ὃν δεὶ, οὔτε γὰρ φιλάν-
1453 a βροχον οὔτε ἔλεεινον οὔτε φοβερὸν ἐστὶν οὐδ' αὐ τὸν
σφόδρα πονηρὸν ἐξ εὐτυχίας εἰς δυστυχίαν μεταπίπτειν τὸ
μὲν γὰρ φιλάθρωπον ἔχοι ὅν ἡ τοιαύτη οὐσίας ἀλλ' οὔτε
ἔλεον οὔτε φόβοι, ὃ μὲν γὰρ περὶ τὸν ἀνάξιον ἐστὶ δυστυ-
5 χοῦτα, ὃ δ' ἐπεὶ τὸν ὄμοιον, [ἐλέος μὲν περὶ τὸν ἀνάξιον,
φόβος δὲ περὶ τὸν ὄμοιον,] ὡστε οὔτε ἔλεεινον οὔτε φοβε-
ρόν ἔσται τὸ συμβαίνον. ὁ μεταξ' ἂρα τοῦτων λοιπῶς. ἐστὶ
dὲ τοιοῦτος ὁ μῆτε ἀρετὴ διαφέρων καὶ δικαιοσύνης, μῆτε διὰ
κακίαν καὶ μοχθηρίαν μεταβάλλων εἶς τὴν δυστυχίαν ἀλλὰ
10 δὲ ἀμαρτίαν τινά, τῶν ἐν μεγάλῃ δόξῃ ὄντων καὶ εὐτυχία,

22 μέλος ACDE: μέρος B. 23 στάσιμον ACDE: στάσιμο B. 26
κεχωρισμένα ταύτ' ACDE: τ. χ. B. 27 ὁ Lasc.: ὁς ACDE. 31 εἶναι
ABCE: εἶναι καὶ D. 31 πεπληγμένην ACDE: πεπληγμένη B. 34–36 for
ὑ ὁ γάρ—εὐτυχίαν B has τοῦ ἐν ἀρετῇ. 35 μιαρὸν ABCE: μικρὸν D.
1453 a 1 τῶν σφόδρα B Lasc.: τῷ σφόδρῳ ACDE. 5—6 ἀλος—ὄμοιον
ACDE: om. B: περὶ τὸ ἀνάξιον and τὸ ὄμοιον D. 9 καὶ μοχθηρίαν ABDE*:
om. C.
tragoeudiae estque ca post quam non est choro sonus; 1452b transitus vero chori est prima oratio totius chori, statio autem est pars chori quae est sine metro anapaesticoc et trochaico, naenae vero est lamentatio communis chori qui est a scena. Partes vero tragoediae quibus decet uti 25 memoravimus ante, et quae sunt secundum mensuram et in quot partes oporteat dividi compendium haec sunt.

Et haec sunt de quorum nonnullis putamus putando, alii vero cavemus in compositione fabularum; at unde inveniatur opus tragoediae nos memoramus in eo quod sequitur, adjiciemusque illud ci quod ante dictum est. Et quoniam compositio tragoediae debet esse non simplex 30 sed compositum, et hoc fieri ex rebus terribilibus tristibus, et esse imitator horum, quoniam hoc est proprium imitationis talium, liquet primum quod non facile est at ne fortibus quidem hominibus ut appareant semper in mutatione ab felicitate ad infelicitate, quia non est 35 illud terribile neque difficile, sed horum quae——, neque autem videantur laboriosi ab infelicitate ad felicitatem, nam haec tota intragica est, neque enim habet unum ex iis quae decet neque quae sunt philanthropiae, neque quae sunt luctus neque quae sunt terribilia, neque quae sunt eorum qui valde improbi sunt ab infelicitate infelicitate ut cadant; nam quod est philanthropiae habet constitutio talis neque etiam dolorem neque etiam timorem; ille quidem est ad eum qui non meretur dum non succedit, hic autem ad eum cui similis est alius, hic quidem 5 ad eum qui non meretur, timor vero ad [ab] similem, quare quod accidit neque timoris est neque misericordiae.

Restat ergo medius inter haec duo, scil. in quo non est differentia neque virtute et iustitia neque etiam declinat ad infelicitatem propter fraudem et laborem sed propter 10 errorem aliquem, eumque eorum qui sunt in gloria magna
1453a οίον Οίδίπος καὶ Θυέστης καὶ οί ἐκ τῶν τουοῦτον γενὸς ἐπιφανεῖς άνδρεῖς. ἀνάγκη ἃρα τὸν καλὸς ἔχοντα μόθον ἀπλοῦν εἶναι μᾶλλον ἢ ὅπλοῦν, ὥσπερ τινὲς φασὶ, καὶ μεταβάλλειν οὐκ ἐς εὐνυχίαν ἐκ δυστυχίας ἀλλὰ τοῦνατόν.

15 ἐξ εὐνυχίας εἰς δυστυχίαν, μὴ διὰ μοχθηρίαν ἀλλὰ δι’ ἅμαρτίαν μεγάλην ἢ οἰον εἰρήται ἢ βελτίωνος μᾶλλον ἢ χείρονος. σημεῖον δὲ καὶ τὸ γεγονόν πρὸ τοῦ μὲν γὰρ οἱ ποιηταὶ τοὺς τυχόντας μόθους ἀπηρίθμουν, νῦν δὲ περὶ ὀλίγας οἰνίας αἱ κάλλιστα τραγῳδία συντίθενται, οἷον περὶ Ἀλκμέωνα

20 καὶ Οίδίπος καὶ Ὄρεστὴς καὶ Μελέαγρος καὶ Θυέστης καὶ Τήλεοςο καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοις συμβέβηκεν η παθεῖν δεναὶ ἦ η ποιηταὶ.

η μὲν οὖν κατὰ τέχνην καλλίστη τραγῳδία ἐκ ταύτης τῆς συστάσεως ἐστιν. διὸ καὶ οἱ Εὐριπίδης ἐγκαλοῦντες τὸ αὐτὸ ἅμαρτανοντος, ὅτι τούτῳ ὅρθῳ ἐν ταῖς τραγῳδίαις καὶ 25 πολλαί αὐτῷ εἰς δυστυχίαν τελευτῶσιν. τούτῳ γὰρ ἐστιν ὅσπερ εἰρήται ὁρθῶν. σημείον δὲ μέγιστον ἐπὶ γὰρ τῶν σκηνῶν καὶ τῶν ἄγων τραγικῶταται αἱ τοιαύτα φαινόταται, ἀν καρποφόρωσαν, καὶ ὁ Ἐυριπίδης ἐφεξῆς, εἰ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα μὴ εὔοικομεί, ἀλλὰ τραγικότατος γε τῶν ποιητῶν φαινότατον. δευ-

30 τέρα δ’ ἡ πρώτη λεγομένη ὑπὸ τινῶν ἐστὶ σύστασις ἡ διηλήν τε τὴν σύστασιν ἔχουσα, καθάπερ ἡ Ὀδύσσεια, καὶ τελευτῶσι ἐς τοῦνατόν τοῖς βελτίοις καὶ χείροις. δοκεῖ δὲ εἶναι πρώτη διὰ τὴν τῶν θεάτρων ἁσθένειαν ἀκολουθοῦσα γὰρ οἱ ποιηταὶ κατ’ εὐχῆν ποιοῦντες τοὺς θεάτας. ἐστὶ δὲ

35 οὖν αὕτη ἀπὸ τραγῳδίον ἡ ὁδόν ἄλλα μᾶλλον τῆς κομῳδίας οἰκεία· ἔκει γὰρ ἢν οἱ ἔχθριστοι ὅσιν ἐν τῷ μοθῷ, οἶον

et felicitate, ad instar Oedipi et Thyestis et horum qui sunt ab his familiis et insignes. Et fabula quae it optime non potest non esse quemadmodum dixere quidam simplex aut composita, et mutari non ab infelicitate in felicitatem, sed contrarie dico a felicitate in infelicitatem, non propter laborem sed propter errorem et illum magnum aut ad instar illorum qui dicti sunt meliores praesertim potius quam viliores. Indiciumque eis est quod fit: et prius numerabant fabulas qui inveniuntur ut succederent, nunc vero componuntur tragoediae paululum apud domus ad instar eius quod fuit de Alcmaeone, et Oedipode, et Oreste, et Meleagro et Thyeste et Telepho et caeteris hominibus reliquis quo transire adversitates et consecuta sunt infortunia ut paterentur et facerent res asperas. Et pulchra quidem tragoedia quae fit arte est haec compositio: quare errant qui dant Euripidi culpae quod fecit tragoedias suas ad hoc exemplum; nam multa sunt ex iis quae deducunt rem ad infelicitatem (2). Illud autem quemadmodum diximus rectum est: et maximum indicium eis est quod hae res quae fiunt ex certaminibus et a scaena apparent in hoc statu quamquam hi corrigunt errorem. Et si Euripides administravit has res bene, tamen videtur esse magis tragicus quam poetae reliqui. Constitutione vero secunda—dicunt eam nonnulli homines esse primam. Estque duplex in constitutione sua, ad instar Odysseae, et cum desinit contrario creditur esse praestantibus valde et vilibus. Et prima propter infirmitatem dicti theatri et poetae dum faciunt eam spectatoribus loco voti. Non autem est haec voluptas a tragoedia, sed aptior comoediae; nam illic etiam hostes
"Ορέστης καὶ Ἀϊμαθής, φιλῶν γενόμενοι ἐπὶ τελευτῆς ἐξέφυγον ταῖς ὤντες ὄντες ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἄγοντος.

ἔστι μὲν οὖν τὸ φοβερὸν καὶ ἔλεείνων καὶ ἐκ τῆς ὦφεις γίνεσθαι, ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς οὐσώμος τῶν πραγμάτων, ὥσπερ ἔστι πρότερον καὶ ποιητοῦ ἀμείνονος. δεῖ γὰρ καὶ ἄνευ τοῦ ὄραν οὗτοι ὑγεστάται τὸν μύθον, ὡστε τὸν ἀκούοντα τὰ πράγματα γενόμενα καὶ φέροντα καὶ ἔλεειν ἐκ τῶν συμβαίνοντων ὑπὲρ ἀν πάθος τις ἁκούων τὸν Οἰδίπον μῦθον. τὸ δὲ διὰ τῆς ὦφεις τούτῳ παρασκευάζειν ἀτεχνῶτερον καὶ χορηγίας δεόμενον ἐστίν. οἱ δὲ μὴ τὸ φοβερὸν διὰ τῆς ὦφεις ἀλλὰ τὸ τεταγώδες μὸνον παρασκευάζοντες οὐδέν τραγῳδία κοινοποιοῦσαν οὐ γὰρ πάσαν δεῖ γεγονὼν ἢτο τραγῳδίας ἀλλὰ τῆς οἰκείαν. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὴν ἀπὸ ἑλέου καὶ φόβου διὰ μιμήσεως δεῖ ἡδονὴ παρασκευάζειν τὸν ποιητὴν, φανερὸν ὡς τοῦτο ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι εἴμαιστεν. τοῖσον οὖν δεῖνα ἦταν οὐκετέρα φαίνεται τοῖς συμπαρακτῶντοι, λάβωμεν. ἀνάγκη δὴ ἢ φιλῶν εἶναι πρὸς ἀλλήλους τὰς τοιαύτας πράξεις ἢ ἐχθρῶν ἢ μητέρων. ἂν μὲν οὖν ἐχθρὸς ἐχθρῶν, οὐδὲν ἔλεεινον οὔτε ποιῶν οὔτε μέλλων, πλὴν καὶ αὐτῷ τὸ πάθος. οὐδὲ ἂν μητέρως ἔχοντες· δεῖν δὲ ἐν ταῖς φιλίαις ἐγγενέσθαι τὰ πάθη, ἦταν οὖν ἢ ἀδελφὸς ἀδελφὸν ἢ νῦς πατέρα ἢ μήτηρ νυν ἢ νῦς μητέρα ἀποκτείνῃ ἢ μέλλῃ ἢ τι ἀλλο τοιοῦτον δοθῇ, ταῦτα δὲ ἐπιτελῶσαν τοὺς μὲν οὖν παρειλημμένους μόνους λύειν ὑψι ἐστὶν, λέγω δὲ οἶνον τὴν Κλυταιμνήσσαν ἀποθανόναι ὡς τοῦ Ἑραίον καὶ τὴν Ἐρυφώλην ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκμέωνος, αὐτὸν δὲ εὐρίσκειν δεὶ καὶ τοῖς παρασκευάζονοι χορήθαι καλῶς. τὸ δὲ καλῶς τὰ λέγομεν.
et inimici sunt qui inveniuntur in fabula, ad instar Orestis et Aegisthi, qui cum facti sunt amici in fine rei exeunt, et consequitur in iis in naenia negotium mortis neminem a collega eius (2).

Et existentia quidem timoris et doloris tantum gignitur a visu, sed aliquando invenitur aliquid a compositione rerum, quod est ab antiquo tempore et est poetae ingeniosi; et decet componi fabulam hoc modo sine visu ut audiens res contremiscat (2) et consequatur eum dolor dum audit fabulam Euripidis ex infortuniiis quae patitur quis; et si poeta ille tantum parasset hoc per visum, quamquam est sine arte et res indigens materiae. Nonnulli vero parant per visum non quae sunt timoris sed quae sunt admirationis tantum, non participantes tragoediae ullo modo, neque enim decet petere a tragoedia omnem voluptatem, sed aptam* tantum. Et in illis quidem quae parat poeta per imitationem quae est propter voluptatem sine dolore et timore notum est compotem huius rei debere facere eam in negotio. Eaque est ut capiamus quae res sint haud asperae ex infortuniiis quae consequuntur et quae videantur esse faciles. Nam oportet necessario esse talia opera vel amicorum inter se, vel hostium vel neutrorum. Et si hostis tantum hostem-sepraestet hosti, nihil est in hoc statu quod angat dum facit neque dum facturus est; nisi quod in passione ipsa non est status eorum etiam; neque si fuerit condicio eorum item condicio contrarietatis; ubi vero eveniunt passiones in amicabus et amicis v.e. ut occidat frater fratrem vel filius patrem vel mater filium suum vel filius matrem suam vel facturus sit rem aliam huiusmodi, indiget in tali huius rei. Scil. ut fabulae quae iam captae sunt ad haec non solvantur, scil. v.e. nemini licet solvere de historia mulieris dictae Clytemestrae quin consecuta sit eam mors ab Oreste, neque dictae Eriphylae ab Alemaeone; ipse vero debet invenire* res quae traditae sunt esse bene.
1453 b εἴπωµεν σαφέστερον. ἔστι µὲν γὰρ οὕτω γίνεσθαι τὴν πρᾶξιν, ὡστερ οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐποίησαν εἰδότας καὶ γιγνώσκοντας, καθάπερ καὶ Εὐοισίδης ἐποίησεν ἀποκτεῖνονσαν τοὺς παίδας τὴν Μήδειαν. ἔστι δὲ πράξαι µέν, ἀγνοούσις δὲ πράξαι τὸ
30 δεινόν, εἰθ' ὄστερον ἀναγνορίσαι τὴν φιλίαν, ὡστερ ὁ Σωφρονίων Ὁιδίπους· τοῦτο µὲν οὖν ἐξώ τοῦ δράματος, ἐν δ' αὐτῷ τῇ τραγωδίᾳ, οἷον ὁ Ἀλκμέων ὁ Ἀστυδάμαντος ἢ ὁ Τηλέγονος ὁ ἐν τῷ τραγῳδίῳ 'Ὀδυσσεί. ἔτι δὲ τρίτον παρὰ ταῦτα τὸ μέλλοντα τι ποιεῖν τῶν ἀνήκεστων δὲ ἀγνοοι ἀναγνορίσαι
35 πρὸν ποιήσαι, καὶ παρὰ ταῦτα οὖν ἔστιν ἄλλως. ᾗ γὰρ πράξαι ἀνάγκη ἢ µὴ καὶ εἰδότας ἢ µὴ εἰδότας. τούτων δὲ τὸ µὲν γιγνώσκοντα µελλῆσι καὶ µὴ πράξαι χελώστων. τὸ τε γὰρ µαρὸν ἔχει, καὶ ὃ τραγῳδὸν ἅπαθες γάρ. διότερ οὖν ὑπερθεὶς
30 ποιεῖ, ὅτι µὴ ὅλγακίς, οἷον ἐν Ἀυτιγόνῃ τὸν Κόσοντα ὁ Ἀλμον. τὸ δὲ πράξαι δεύτερον. βέλτιον δὲ τὸ ἀγνοοῦντα µὲν πράξαι, πράξαστα δὲ ἀναγνορίσαι· τὸ τε γὰρ µαρὸν οὐ πρόσεστι καὶ ἴ ἀναγνώσις ἐκπληρωτικήν. κράτιστον δὲ τὸ
5 τελευταῖον, λέγω δὲ οὖν ἐν τῷ Κρεσφόντῃ ἡ Μερότη μέλλει τὸν νίκον ἀποκτείνειν, ἀποκτείνει δὲ οὐ, ἀλλ' ἀνεγνώρισεν, καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰρυγενείᾳ ἢ ἀδέλφῃ τὸν ἀδελφόν, καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἔλλην ὁ νίκος τὴν μητέρα ἐκδιδόναι µέλλων ἀνεγνώρισεν. διὰ γὰρ τούτο, ὡστε πάλαι ἐξορθία, οὐ περὶ πολλὰ γένη αἱ τραγῳδικὲς
10 διὰς εἰσὶν. ἡμώντες γὰρ οὖν ἀπὸ τέχνης ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τύχης εὑρὸν το τουτόν παρασκευάζειν ἐν τοῖς µύθοις. ἀναγκά-

26 εἴπωµεν Κ: εἴπωµεν ΑΒΕ. 28 ἀποκτεῖνονσαν ΑΒCD: ἀποκτεῖνονταν

D. τὴν om. D. 30 δ om. E. 31 τοῦτο ΑΒCD: τοιοῦτο E. 32 Ἀλκμέων ὁ

'Αστυδάμαντος: 'Ἀλκμαῖος' Ἀστυδάμαντος Ἰταλις: ὁ add Βικτοριος: ἄλκμαῖοςος

ἀστυδάμαντος ΑΒCD. 33 τὸ τρίτον B. 34 τι poieiv B: poieiv τι ΑΒCD. τῶν ἀνήκεστων δὲ ΑCDE: δὲ ἀνήκεστον B. 36 ἀνάγκη ΑΒC: ἀνήκει D.

ὁ µὴ ACDE: ὃ οὖ B. 38 διότερ ΑΒCD: διότε E. 1454 a1 3τί: διότε εἰ

ΑCDE: διότε B=ἐπιcollas often, and this is preserved in E, see last note. 2 δὲ πράξαι Α: γὰρ πράξαι δΕ. 2-3 βέλτιον—πράξαι om. B. 5 κρεσφόντῃ ΑΒC:

κρεσφόντῃ E: κρεσφόντει D. ὁ ἀνεγνώρισθην AC: ἀνεγνώρισθη B. ἀλλ' τῶν

ἀδελφῶν om. E. 7 καὶ ἐν τῇ (1)—ἀνεγνώρισθην om. C. 9 διότε ΑCDE: ἀλ B.
usurpatae. Et memoremus vim eius quod dicimus 'di-
cere bene' clarius (2). Ergo operis est status hic quem-
admodum faciebant antiqui et sciebant notos; quem-
admodum faciebat Euripides in occidere mulierem
dictam Medcam filios suos: vis vero eius ut non faciat
voluntario dum sciant, et ut faciant non scientes tum
seiant amicitiam (2) postremo* est status malus, ut status
Sophoclis et Oedipi, et hoc extra poema ipsum, at quod
est in tragoedia est sicut Alcmaeon et Astydanantos vel
Telegon circa vulnus Odyssei. Atque etiam tertia quae
est huiusmodi: eaque est negotium illius qui facturus
erat rem ex iis quae insanabilia sunt, nam recognoscit
ante quam faciat propter inscitiam (2). Nihil autem
extra haec it omnino. Nam debet necessario aut facere
aut non facere, et si faciat, aut facere sciet aut facere
inscius, sed sciturus, atque etiam scientibus aut insciis.
Et quicunque ex his scit restatque neque facit, pessimus
est: nam poema eius tunc est turpe (2) neque tragicum,
nam caverat. Quare nemo facit ambigue nisi raro, quem-
admodum in Antigona Creonti Haemon. Facere autem
est secundum. Optimum autem ei qui scit se fecerc ut
ubii fecerit recognoscat, nam turpitudo (2) non adest, et
reconoscitio (2) est mirabilior [et melior]. Et quam bonum
(2) est ultimum, sc. in loco dicto Asclephontc a muliere
dicta Meroe cum pararet occidere unum ex filiiis suis, nisi
quod non occidit, sed agnovit, in loco dicto Iphigenia
soror fratrem et recognovit in loco dicto Hella filius
matrem suam et recognovit eam cum vellet tradere
(2); quocirca secundum quod dixi de iis sc. de tragoediis
ab antiquo tempore non sunt de generibus multis. Et
scrutatus est de iis non ab arte sed quoeunque modo ex
eo quod invenerunt et paraverunt in fabulis, et coguntur
1454a ζονταί οὖν ἐπὶ ταύτας τὰς οἰκίας ἄλαντιν, ὅσας τὰ τοιαύτα συμβέβηκε πάθη.

peri μὲν οὖν τῆς τῶν πραγμάτων συστάσεως καὶ ποίους
15 τινὰς εἶναι δεῖ τοὺς μόνους, εἶρεται ἰκανῶς. peri δὲ τὰ ἥθη
tέταρτά ἦσιν δὲν δεῖ στοχάζεται, ἐν μὲν καὶ πρῶτον, ὅπως χρηστά ἦ, ἔξει δὲ ἢθος μὲν, ἐὰν ὡστερ ἐλέξθη ποιή φανερὸν ὁ λόγος ἡ ἦ πράξεις προαιρεσιν τινα ἦ, χρηστὸν δὲ, ἐὰν χρηστή. ἔστι δὲ ἐν ἐκάστῳ γένει: καὶ γὰρ γνωριμικος ἔστιν χρηστῇ
20 καὶ δοῦλος, καίτοι γε ἰώς τοῦτον τὸ μὲν χείριν, τὸ δὲ δίκλως φαύλον ἦσιν. δεύτερον δὲ τὸ ἁμόποττον' ἦστι γὰρ ἀνδρείον μὲν τὸ ἢθος ἀλλ' οὖν ἁμόμοιον γυναικί τὸ ἀνδρείον εἰδέ εἶναι. τρίτον δὲ τὸ ὁμοίων τούτῳ γὰρ ἔτερον τοῦ χρηστὸν τὸ ἢθος καὶ ἁμόμοιον ποιήσαι, ὡστερ εἰρήται.

25 τέταρτον δὲ τὸ ὁμαλὸν. καὶ γὰρ ἀνώμοιλός τις ἦ ὁ τὴν μύθην παρέχον καὶ τοιοῦτον ἢθος ὑποτεθή, ὁμῶς ὁμαλῶς ἁμόμοιον δεὶ εἶναι. ἔστι δὲ παράδειγμα ποιηρίας μὲν ἢθος μὴ ἁναγκαίον οἷον ὁ Μενέλαος ὁ ἐν τῷ Ὀρέστῃ, τοῦ δὲ ἀπρεποῦς καὶ μὴ ἁμόμοιον τὸ τι θυρίως Ὀδυσσέως ἐν
30 τῇ Σκόλλη καὶ ἢ τῆς Μελανίτπης ὅρης, τοῦ δὲ ἁνωμαλοῦ ἢ ἐν Ἁθηνίῳ Ἰφιγένεια: οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐθετίχην ἢ ἐκπετέουσα τῇ ὑπότερα. χρὴ δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἢθεσιν ὁμοίως ὡστερ [καὶ] ἐν τῇ τῶν πραγμάτων συστάσει ἢ ἐπὶ ξητείν ἢ τὸ ἁναγκαῖον ἢ τὸ εἰκός, ὡστε τὸν τοιοῦτον τὰ τοιαύτα λέγειν ἢ πράττειν [ἡ ἁναγκαίον
35 ἢ εἰκός,] καὶ τούτῳ μετὰ τοῦτο γίνεσθαι ἢ ἁναγκαῖον ἢ εἰκός.

transfere hacc in talibus passionibus (2) quales accidunt 1454 a iis secundum proprietates. Et de constitutione rerum et quomodo deceat esse qui componunt fabulas dictum est 15 satis.

Et de consuetudinibus loquamur nunc, dicamusque esse consuetudines unde cognoscatur (2) veritas quattuor. Prima earum est ut sint consuetudines bonae, eritque CON- SUETUDO quidem si sermo rei qui est notior affecerit per actionem in credito quid et sit condicio uniusceuisque consuetudinum haec condicio, et bona si sit inventa, est 20 inventa bona in unoquoque genere. Nam invenitur femina bona et SERVUS bonus, quamquam fortasse hic quidem eorum malus est, hic vero pravus. Et secundum est illud quod convenit. Nam consuetudo quae est virorum invenitur, tamen non convenit mulieri, ne ut appareat quidem in ea omnino. Tertium vero est simile illius, nam qui habet hanc consuetudinem alius est quam ille qui habet bonam consuetudinem, quoniam conveniebat ut faceret etiam quemadmodum ante dictum est. Quartum vero est aequabile. Nam si fuerit quis ex eo 25 quod affert imitationem (2) aequabilis, positusque fuerit talis mos sic aequabiliter, debet fieri inaequabilis. Item exemplum pravitatis consuetudinis non est necessarium, idque quemadmodum fuit misericordia Oresti, et dolor super eum, et inconveniens est id quod non aptum et idoneum erat, ad instar naeniae Odyssei super dicta Scylla marina neque etiam ORATIO (2) dictae Mela- nippes; inaequabilis [gen.] vero ut status Iphigeniae in monasterio dicto Canum Aureorum; neque enim similis erat illa quae supplicabatur illi postremae. Decet autem petere semper cursum similitudinis, quemadmodum petimus illum in constitutione rerum item sive probabiliter sive necessario sive similiter: et apud haec erit con- 30 suetudo necessaria vel similis. Apparet ergo fines
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1451 b φανερὸν οὖν ὅτι καὶ τὰς λύσεις τῶν μύθων ἐξ ἀυτοῦ δεῖ τοῦ μῦθου συμβαίνειν καὶ μὴ ὀσπερ ἐν τῇ Μηδείᾳ ἀπὸ μιχανῆς καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰλιάδι τὰ περὶ τῶν ἀπόσπλουν· ἄλλα μη-
χάνῃ χρηστέν ἐπὶ τὰ ἔξο τοῦ ὀραματος, ἡ ὅσα πρὸ τοῦ 
γέγονεν ἡ οὐχ οἷον τε ἀνθρωπον εἰδέναι, ἡ ὅσα ὄσπερ ἄ 
5 δεῖται προαγορεύσεως καὶ ἀγγελίας· ἀπαίτα αὐτῷ ἀπὸ ἀποδίδομε 
toῖς θεοῖς ὅραν. ἄλογον δὲ μηδὲν εἶναι ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν, 
ei ὁ μή, ἔξω τῆς τραγῳδίας, οἷον τὸ ἐν τῷ Οἰδήποδι τῷ 
Σαφοκλέος. ἐτέλεί δὲ μιμησὶς ἦστιν ἡ τραγῳδία βελτιών 
ἡ ἡμείς, δεῖ μιμεῖσθαι τοὺς ἁγαθοὺς εἰκονογράφους· καὶ 
10 γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι ἀποδιδόντες τὴν ἑδάν μορφὴν ὁμοῖοι ποιοῦντες 
καλλίους γράφονσι οὕτω καὶ τὸν ποιητὴν μιμοῦμεν καὶ 
ὄργιλους καὶ ὀφθάλμους καὶ τὰλλά τα τοιαῦτα ἔχονται ἐπὶ 
τῶν ἡθῶν, τοιοῦτος ὡς ἐπεικεῖς ποιεῖν παράδειγμα 
ακριστότητος οἷον τὸν Ἑλληνέα μὲν ἁγαθὸν [καὶ] Ὀμήρος. 
15 ταῦτα δὴ δεῖ διατηρεῖν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς τῶν παρὰ τὰς ἐς 
ἀνάγκης ἀνολοουθούσας ἀλοθήσεις τῇ ποιητικῇ καὶ γὰρ κατ' 
ἀυτὰς ἦστιν ἀμαρτάνειν πολλάκις, εἰρθαὶ δὲ περὶ αὐτῶν ἐν 
toῖς ἐκδοδομένοις λόγοις ἰκανῶς.

ἀναγνώρισε δὲ τί μὲν ἐστὶν, εἰρθαὶ πρόστερον εἰδὴ δὲ 16 
20 ἀναγνωρίσεως, πρώτη μὲν ἡ ἀτεχνοτάτη καὶ ἡ πλείστη χρῶνται 
δὲ ἀποριάν, ἡ διὰ τῶν σημείων. τοιοῦτον δὲ τὰ μὲν οὐμ-
φυτα, οἷον “λόγχην ἤν φορόσου Γηγενεῖς” ἡ ἀστέρας οἴους 
ἐν τῷ Θεόστῃ Καρνούς, τὰ δὲ ἐπίκτητα, καὶ τοιοῦτα τὰ 

37–1454 b 1 αὐτῶν—τοῦ μῦθου ΑΒΓΔΕ: read αὐτῶν τῶν ἡθῶν*. 2 ἀπόσπλου Ε: ἀπόσπλου ΑΒΓΔΕ: ἀπόσπλου * LASC.: τὰ περὶ τὸν πλοῦν Τ. 3 ἐπὶ 
tὰ Β*: ἐπὶ τὰ Β: ἐπὶ τὰ Α: ἐπιτα ΑΒΕ. 4 ἡ οὖν ΑΓΔΕ: θαν οὐχ Β*: 7 τὸ 
ev ΑΓΔΕ: τῇ ἐν Ε.: τὸν ἐν Β. 93 ἡ ἡμείς Β: ἡμᾶς ΑΓΔΕ. καὶ: perhaps 
kαθάπερ*,. 11–12 τῶν ποιητῶν—μεθύουσι καὶ οἰμ. Ε. 13 τοιαύτα ΑΓΔΕ: 
tοιαύτα ἡθ Β. 14 μὲν ἁγαθὸν καὶ Ὀ. Β: ἁγαθὸν κ. Ὀ. ΑΓΔΕ: ἁγαθὸν κ. Ὀ. 
LASC.: ἁγαθῶν κ."Ο, ἁ: (the order “Agathon and Homer” seems im-
possible). καὶ οἰμ.: perhaps τὸν Ἑλληνέα μὲν, ἁγαθὸν δ’ Ὀμήρος. 15 δὲ 
διατηρεῖν Δ: δὲ δὲ τηρεῖν Β: δὲ διατηρεῖν Α: δὲ διατηρεῖν CE. τὰς παρὰ 
tὰς ΑΓΔΕ: τὰς πάντας Β: τὰς παρὰ τὰ Δ. 16–17 κατ' αὐτὰς ΑΓΔΕ: 
κατὰ ταύτα Β. 22 ἀστέρας ΑΒΓΔΕ. 23 καρκίνος ΑΒΓΔΕ: blank in D.
fabularum tantum oportere accidere iis et consequi eas a consuetudine ipsa, neque ut status in eo quod fuit a machina in Medea, et quemadmodum fuit ex eo quod fuit ad Iliadem a conversione navium non ad immersionem; sed tantum oportet usurpari circa extraneum poematis et finem eius machinam, sive quot sustinuerunt hi memoriai, sive quot non potest homo nosse (2), vel quot egent postea in alloquio vel sermone, nam omnem rem concedimus diis videre (2). Et quod est irrationale, non oportet esse in rebus, sin minus, sit haec notio extra tragoedias, v.c. quae attulit Oedipus ab imitatione Sophoclis. Item imitatio (2) est tragoedia rerum quae sunt in summa virtutis aut quemadmodum decet imitari pictores sollertes bonos: nam hi omnes dum afferunt picturas suas et formam suam imitando afferunt delineationes bonas; pariter poeta etiam dum imitatur iracundos et ignavos afferet has reliquas res quae inveniuntur illis in consuetudinibus suis et secundum hoc decet peritos afferre exemplum asperitatis instar eius quod bene fecit Homerus ex historia Achillei. Et haec decet observari, et cum his item sensus qui sequuntur eos in arte poetica necessario, nam plerumque fit in his error et peccatum, et dictum est de iis satis in sermonibus qui allati sunt.

Et dictum est etiam de recognitione; et species recognitionum quod attinet, ex iis primum est ea quae sine arte est, eaque est qua utuntur multi propter dubitationem, per medium signorum. Quae sunt ex iis parata sunt ut hasta quam prensabant dicti Gegenes, vel stellae
1454 b μὲν ἐν τῷ σώματι, οἶον οὐλαί, τὰ δὲ ἐκτὸς, οἶον τὰ περιδέ-
25 ραία καὶ ἢ ἐν τῇ Τυροὶ διὰ τῆς σκάφης. ἔστι δὲ καὶ τούτοις χρήσατι ἢ βέλτιον ἢ χεῖρον, οἶον Ὄδυσσεὺς διὰ τῆς οὐλῆς ἄλλως ἀνεγνωρίσθη ὡπὸ τῆς τροφοῦ καὶ ἄλλος ὡπὸ τῶν συ-
βοτῶν: εἰόι γὰρ αἱ μὲν πίστεως ἕνεκα ἀτεχνότεραι, καὶ αἱ τοιαύτα πᾶσαι, αἱ δὲ ἐν περιπετείας, ὅστε ἢ ἐν τοῖς Νε-
30 πτροῖς, βελτίως. δεύτεραι δὲ αἱ πεποιημέναι ύπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ, 
dio ἀτεχνοί, οἶον Ὅρεστης ἐν τῇ Ἰφιγενεία ἄνεγνωρίσθη ὡτι 
'Ορέστης' ἐκεῖνη μὲν γὰρ διὰ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς, ἐξείνοις δὲ αὐτός 
λέγει ἡ βουλεύεται ὁ ποιητής ἄλλ' οὐχ ὃ μόθος· διὸ ἐγγὺς 
τῆς εἰρημένης ἀμαρτίας ἐστίν' ἐξῆν γὰρ ἄν ἐννοιαὶ ἄνεγγειν. 
35 καὶ ἐν τῷ Σοφοκλέους Τυρεὶ ἢ τῆς κερκίδος φωνή. ἢ τρίτη 
1455 a διὰ μνήμης τῷ αἰσθήσασθαι ἢ ἰδόντα, ὅστερ ἢ ἐν Κυτταρί 
τοῖς Δικαιογένεσιν, ἱδὼν γὰρ τὴν γραφὴν ἔκλαυσεν, καὶ ἢ 
ἐν Ἀλκαίῳ ἀπολόγην, ἀκοῦσθαν γὰρ τὸν κιθαριστὸ καὶ μην-
οθεῖς ἐδάκρυσεν, θυμὸν ἀνεγνωρίσθησαν. τετάρτη δὲ ἡ ἐκ συλ-
ζομοσμῷ, οἶον ἐν Χοιρόφοροις, ὃτι όμοιός τις ἔληλυθεν, όμοιος 
δὲ οὐδεὶς ἄλλ' ἢ ἡ Ὅρεστης, οὕτος ὃ ἐλήλυθεν· καὶ ἡ Πολυ-
ίδου τοῦ σοφιστοῦ περὶ τῆς Ἰφιγενείας εἰκὸς γὰρ τὸν Ὅρε-
στην συνελογίσασθαι, ὅτι ἢ τ' ἀδελφῆ ἐτύθη καὶ αὐτῷ συμ-
βαίνει θέασαι. καὶ ἐν τῷ Θεοδέκτου Τυδεῖ, ὃ ἐδιδό μός 
10 εὔξησαν ὕπον αὐτὸς ἀπὸλλυται. καὶ ἢ ἐν τοῖς Φινείδαις 
ἰδοῦσα γὰρ τὸν τόπων συνελογίσαντο τὴν εἰμαρμένην, ὅτι ἐν 

24-25 οἶον τὰ περιδέραια B: τὰ περιδέρρεα A C D E. 25 ἢ E corr. for 
oi apparently: οἶ A D : οἶa B: οἶo C. τυροὶ A B C D : τυρω E *. 29 εκ δὲ 
ἐκ E. ἢ ἐν A C: οἶ en B D E. 31 οἶον: perhaps οἶον. Ὅρεστης om. B. 33 
διὸ Lasc.: διὸτ A B C D E. 34 γὰρ ἄν A C D E: om. ἄν B. ἐννοιαν D *: 
ἐννοιαν O: ἐνια A B C E. καὶ ἐνεγκεῖν A B C E: om. καὶ D: read ἐνεγκεῖν, 
see p. 103. 35 ἢ τρίτη*: ἢτοι τῇ ἈΒΕ: ἢτοι τῷ EΡ. 1455 a 1 διὰ 
μνήμης: συμβαίνειν*: τῷ αἰσθασθαὶ A B C: τῷ αἰσθασθαὶ E: τῷ ἐκείνῃ B: 
ἑδύνατα B: τι ἰδόντα A B C D E: perhaps ἢ τῷ a. t. l. ἐσπερ AC DE: om. 
B. τοῖς (abbrev.) E corr.: ἢτι A B C D: ἢτι A B C D E. 5 χορφαῖος B: χορφαῖος A B C D E. All between two ἐλκεύθην om. C. 
6-7 πολυήθος ΡΑΧΙΟΥΣ: πολυήθος A B C D E. 7 γὰρ AC DE: γὰρ ἐφη B. 
10 τοῖς Φινείδαις ΡΕΙΖ: τοῖς φινείδαις A B: τοῖς φινείδαις D: τοῖς φ. E.
ut illae quae in Thyeste similes Cancro: alia acquisita, ut quae prensantur manu, et imponuntur corpori, ut torques in Tyro, et per ensem. Et possunt usurpandi haec sive melioribus eorum sive peioribus; quemadmodum cognitus est Odysseus per cicatricem quae fuit in pede suo a nutrice sua aliter, et a sybotis aliter; nam ex iis quod in re fidei est magis artificiale est et haec omnia quae sunt similia iis; et ex iis in quibus invenitur circumvolutio (2) magis v.c. haec quae sunt in Lavatione sunt meliora. Secundae autem quas facit poeta; idcirco sine arte sunt v.c. apud dictam Iphigeniam, estque quo arguit Iphigenia esse Orestem; nam illa quidem per epistolam ad illum, hic vero memorat id quod vult poeta non fabula (2). Quocirca fit hoc propinquum ab errore qui memoratus est. Et existunt alia quae ex tempore dicantur secundum hanc opinionem. Et haec sunt in eo quod dixit Sophocles se audisse vocem poetae contempti. Tertium est ut consequatur hominem ut sentiat dum videt, quemadmodum in eo quod fuit de populo Dicaeogenis in Cypro, dixit enim eum cum videret scripturas flesse, et itidem res populi Alcinoi, ex sermone: nam cum audiret citharoedum et meminisset, flevit, et hinc agnoverunt inter se. Quarta vero est quae succurrit menti, v.c. ‘venit qui similis est pollinctoribus hominis’; neque venit quisquam similis praeter Orestem: hic ergo est qui venit. Sophisticus autem dum videt in rebus multum apud Iphigeniam probabiliter putavit de Oreste quod ipse cogitavit sororem suam esse mactatam, et accidisse quod tantum modo mactata esset illi. Dixit etiam Theodectes quod dum . . . . . . . . . . Phaenidis cum venisset et vidisset locum, cogitavit de classe fati, venitque in
1455 εἰ τούτω εἰμάρτω ἀποθανεῖν αὐταῖς, καὶ γὰρ ἐξετέθησαν ἐνταῦθα. ἔστι δὲ τις καὶ συνθετῇ ἐκ παραλογισμοῦ τοῦ θεάτρου, οἶνον ἐν τῷ Ὀδυσσεί τῷ ψευδαγγέλῳ. τὸ μὲν γὰρ τὸ τόξον ἐντείνει, 15 ἀλλὰ δὲ μηδένα, πεποιημένον ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ καὶ ὑπόθεσις, καὶ εἰγε τὸ τόξον ἐφ᾽ γνώσεοιδα 6 οὐχ ἐωράκοι, τὸ δὲ ὃς δὲ ἐξείνιον ἀναγνωρίσατο διὰ τούτου ποίησα, παραλογισμός. πασῶν δὲ βελτίστη ἀναγνώρισας ἢ ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν πραγμάτων τῆς πλέξεως γνωμένη δὴ εἰκόναι, οἶνον ἐν τῷ Σοφοκλέους Οἰδί- 20 ποδὶ καὶ τῇ Ἰφιγενείᾳ· εἰκὸς γὰρ βούλευσα ἐπιθεῖναι γράμματα. αἱ γὰρ τοιαύται μόναι ἀνευ τῶν πεποιημένων σημείων καὶ περιστραίων. δεύτερα δὲ αἱ ἐκ συλλογισμοῦ.

δει δὲ τοὺς μύθους συνιστάναι καὶ τῇ λέξει ἄπεργαζε-17 σθαι ὅτι μάλιστα πρὸ ὀρμάτων τιθέμενον οὕτω γὰρ ἀν 25 ἐναργέστατα ὅ ... ὁρὸν ὄσπερ παρ᾽ αὐτοῖς γνώμενος τοῖς πραττομένοις εὑρόκατο τὸ πρέπειν καὶ ἡμικαὶ ἄν λαθάνοι τὰ ὑπεναντία σημεῖον δὲ τούτον ὃ ἐπετιμάτω Καρκίνῳ· ὁ γὰρ Ἀμφιάραος ἢ ἐρεύν άνει, δὴ μὴ ὀρθῶν τὸν θεαν τὴν ἐλάθανεν, ἔπει τῆς σκηνῆς ἐξέσεσε δυσχερανάτων
30 τούτῳ τῶν θεατῶν. ὅσα δὲ δυνατόν καὶ τοῖς σχήμασι συν- απεργαζόμενον. πιθανότατοι γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς φύσεως οἱ ἐν τοῖς πάθεσιν εἰσὶ καὶ χειμαίνει ὁ χειμαζόμενος καὶ χαλέ- παινει ὁ ὀργιζόμενος ἀλληλωικάτα. διὸ εὐφυοῦς ἡ ποιητικὴ ἐστίν ἡ μανικοῦ· τούτων γὰρ οἱ μὲν εὐπλαστοὶ οἱ δὲ ἐκστατικοὶ εἰσίν.

mentem ei omnibus illis [fem.] in hoc decretum esse a
mori, rem enim aversantur. Invenitur forma alia etiam
composita, sumpta ab errore analogiae, quae est theatri,
v.c. in eo quod scriptum est ex historia Odyssei euangelis-
tae illius sancti: nam arcum quidem dixit quod non posset
quisquam alius; et dixerat illud poeta; inque narratione
etiam quae venerat de illo narratum est de re arcus quod
certo seiturus erat quod non vidisset: et in locutione
‘quod per medium illius scienda esset’ fuit error analogiae. 15
Quamquam recognitio optima omnium est desumpta a
rebus actionis; quare instar huius monstravit Sophocles
in Oedipo et in Iphigenia etiam; nam voluit probabiliter
conscibere de eo sermonem. Hae enim res sunt solae
tantum sine rebus factis et sine rebus in collo. Secunda
autem ab analogia. Et decet constituere fabulas et 20
perficere eloquio dum res ponuntur coram oculis valde;
nam hoc modo, dum respicit poeta ad ea quae sunt in
rebus factis ipsis, et dum fit illuc, invenit rem aptissi-
mam (2) et pulcherrimam, neque latebit eum omnino
contrarium horum. Indicium huius quod objiciebatur 25
Carcino: nam ille ascendit in eo quod dicebatur ad illud,
 quasi ascenderet ab Hiero, h.e. a templo; unde non vide-
retur, et lateret spectatorem. Ceciditque in scaena,
dum offendunt auditores in hoc. Quot poterat faciebat
cum formis secundum viam obedientiae (2), nam qui sunt
in passionibus sunt in natura eadem; etiamsi is qui in 30
quassationibus est torquetur et versatur, et is qui irascitur
vere indignatur. Quare est ars poetica ingeniosi magis
quam dementium: ex his enim sunt quidam simplices,
mirabiles dico, in sermonibus et fabulis, quae factae sunt;
et debet ipse etiam dum facit ponere ea universe, et
postea incipere* introducere rem et componere. Signi-
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ΠΕΡΙ ΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΗΣ § 17

1455 b τούς τε λόγους καὶ τοὺς πεποιημένους δεῖ καὶ αὐτὸν ποιοῦσα ἐκτίθεσθαι καθόλου, εἰθ' οὕτως ἐπεισοδιοῦν καὶ παρατείνειν. λέγω δὲ οὕτως ἄν θεωρεῖσθαί τὸ καθόλον οἷον τῆς Ἰριγενείας: τυχείσης τινὸς κόρης καὶ ἀφανοθείσης ἀδή-5 λος τοῖς θυσίοις, ἱδρυθείσης δὲ εἰς ἄλλην χώραν, ἐν ᾗ νόμος ἦν τοὺς ξένους θύειν τῇ θεῷ, τάσπερ ἔσχε τὴν ἐρω-8 σόνην. χρώμον δὲ οὕστορ τὸ ἀδέλφῳ συνέβη ἐλθείν τῆς ἱερείας (τὸ δὲ ὅτι ἀνέπλευ ὁ θεὸς διὰ τίνα αἰτίλαν ἔξω τοῦ καθόλου ἐλθείν ἐκεῖ καὶ ἔργ' ὁ τι δὲ, ἔξω τοῦ μυθοῦ), ἐλθόν

10 δὲ καὶ ληφθεὶς θύεσθαι μέλλων ἀνεγνώρισεν, εἰθ' ὡς Εὐρι-πίδης εἰθ' ὡς Πολύῳδος ἐποίησεν, κατὰ τὸ εἰκός εἰπὼν, ὅτι υἱὸν ἄρα μούνον τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸν ἔδει τυθῆναι, καὶ ἐνετέθεν ἡ σωτηρία. μετά ταῦτα δὲ ἤδη ὑποθέτειν τὰ ὀνόματα ἐπεισοδιοῦν, ὅτι δὲ ἐσται οἰκεία τὰ ἐπεισοδία, οἷον 15 τοῦ Ὀρέστου ἡ μανία δι' ἦς ἐλήφθη καὶ ἡ σωτηρία διὰ τῆς καθάρσεως. ἐν μὲν οὖν τοῖς δράμασι τὰ ἐπεισοδία σύντομα, ἡ δ' ἐποτούια τούτοις μηρύνεται, τῆς γὰρ Ὀδυσσείας . . . ὁ λόγος μακρὸς ἐστιν ἀποδημιοῦντος τινὸς ἐτη πολλά καὶ παραφυλαττόμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος καὶ μόνῳ ὄποτος, ἔτι

20 δὲ τῶν οὐκος οὕτως ἐχόντων ὡστε τὰ χρόνατα ὅποι μηστηρ-ρον ἀναλάκτεσθαι καὶ τὸν νόδιν ἐπιβουλεύεσθαι, αὐτὸς δὴ ἀφικνεῖται χειμασθείς, καὶ ἀναγνωρίσας τινὰς . . . αὐτὸς ἐπιθέμενος αὐτὸς μὲν ἐσώθη, τοὺς δ' ἐχθροὺς διεφθειρε. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἕδιον τοῦτο, τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἐπεισοδία.

fico autem verbo meo esse notionem universi huiusmodi, ut est status in re Iphigeniae. Cum mactata esset puella quaedam, et celata ne appareret, surrexit inter mactatos et posita est in oppido alio. Super advenam fuerat lex in illo oppido sacrificari eos Deo sacrificia, obtinueratque ea hoc sacerdotium. Tempore quodam postremo accidit ut accederet frater eius, venitque propterea quod praefectus peccaverat quandoquidem causa illic est extra sensum totius, inque oppido etiam ubi facta sunt haec et quid ? extra fabulam ex eo quod memorabitur. Dixit aliquis* 'Jam veni' et cum* captus esset et accessisset ut mactaretur,* agnovit sororem suam; nam quod facit Euripides poema probabiliter multae formae; quia dixit non sororem suam ergo debere mactari, sed in se ipso debere hoc continuari. Et hinc fit liberatio. Et deinde introducet nomina posita et a ponendis quibus iam cessatum est, eruntque nomina introducta idonea, sicut Orestis, cuius consilium erat liberatio per purificationem; nisi in poematis introducta sunt moderata, ars vero specierum in his protrahit. Nam Odysseae sermo non est longus; sc. dum abest homo, et exulat annos multos sectante eum Posidone, et est solus, et status eius domesticorum sic est ut res eum iis sit ut perierint omnes possessiones eius a* procis [et recitationibus], et insidi-entur ei et temptent eum,—ipse quidem postquam vagatus erat multum, et cum agnovisset quosdam, ipse graviter laboravit et salvus evasit, hostes autem suos perdidit. Et haec sunt propria huius, reliquae autem res adven-ticiae,
25 ἐστι δὲ πάσης τραγωδίας τὸ μὲν δέος τὸ δὲ λύοις, τὰ 18
1455 μὲν ἐξωθεὶν καὶ ἔνα τῶν ἐωσθεὶν πολλάκις ἢ δέος, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἢ λύοις. λέγω δὲ δέον μὲν εἰναι τὴν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς μέχρι τοῦτο τοῦ μέρους, δ' ἐξοχάτων ἐστιν εἷς οὐ μεταβαίνει εἰς εὐνοχίαν ἢ ἀτυχίαν, λύοιν δὲ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς
30 μεταβάσεως μέχρι τέλους. ὁσπερ εὖ τῷ Λυγκεῖ τῷ Θεοδέκτων
dέοις μὲν τὰ τε προπεπεραγμένα καὶ ἢ τοῦ παιδίου λήψεις καὶ
tάλιν ἢ αὐτῶν δέ . . . ἀπὸ τῆς αἰτιάσεως τοῦ βανάτου μέχρι
tοῦ τέλους.
35 τραγωδίας δὲ εἶδη εἰοι τέσσαρα, τοσάτα γὰρ καὶ τὰ μέρη ἐλέχθη, ἢ μὲν πεπλεγμένη, ἢς τὸ ὅλον ἐστὶν περιτέμεν
1456 καὶ ἀναγινώσκει, ἢ δὲ παθητική, οἰον οἶ τε Αἰατες καὶ οἱ Ἰξίους, ἢ δὲ ὡθική, οἰον αἱ Θυμώτιδες καὶ ὁ Πιλεύς καὶ τὸ δὲ τέσσαρον οἰκεῖον, αἱ τε Φοιήδες καὶ Προμήθεας καὶ δόσ ἐν ἰδοῦ. μάλιστα μὲν οἶν ἀπαίται δὲ πειράσθαι ἐχειν, εἰ
tά μὲν, τὰ μέγιστα καὶ πλεῖστα, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὦς νῦν συνομο-
νοιτών τοὺς ποιητὰς- γεγονότων γάρ καὶ ἐκαστὸν μέρος ἄγαθον ποιητῶν, ἐκαστὸν τοῦ ἱδίου ἄγαθον ἄξιον καὶ τὸν ἐνα ὀπερβάλλειν. δίκαιον δὲ καὶ τραγωδίαν ἄλλην καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν
10 λέγειν οὐδὲν τούτῳ τοῦ μέθῳ, τούτῳ δὲ, ὅτι ἡ αὐτῇ πλούκη
καὶ λύοις. πολλοὶ δὲ πλέξαιτε εὔ τὸνοι κακοὶ δεῖ δὲ ἀμφότερα ἀντικροτεῖσθαι. χοὴ δὲ δύσερ εἰσηθάι πολλάκις με-
μικῆσθαι καὶ μὴ ποιrieving ἐποποιουν ὀφοτημα τραγωδίαν. ἐπο-
ποιουν δὲ λέγω τὸ πολύμυθον, οἰον εἰ τις τῶν τῆς Ἡλιάδος.
Et omnis tragocediae pars est solutio et pars quaedam ligatio. Res quidem quae sunt ab extero, et individua ab intra aliquando, et ligationes quae sunt ab initio ad hanc partem illam sc. quae meta est, et unde fit transitio sive ad fortunam (2) sive ad infortunium (2); solutio autem est ab initio transitionis ad finem, ut status ligationis Theodectae in Lyceu*; ligatio quidem erat quae antea scripserant et captio infantis et rursus et quae super ea [vel iis] solutio vero est illud quod erat a criminatione ad mortem et ad finem. Et species tragocdiarum sunt quattuor species, et hoc totum dictum est esse partes etiam; et unum eorum est compositum (2) et partes circumvolutio (2) quae est in toto et recognitio, et altera est passiva ut Phthiotides et Peleus item; quarta autem res Phorcidas et Prometheus et quod dictum est iis, scil. quae sunt in Tartaro esse temptata (2) in omni re, et si non fuerint sic, sunt sine dubio res* ingentes et magnae, et suspicantur et defraudant poetas alia ratione sicut nunc; nam cum fuerint in unaquaque parte poetae boni periti dignum credunt unumquemque bono suo proprio, et non debebant dignum credere unumquemque bono suo proprio. Et oportebat dici neque tragocdiam aliam neque hanc, fabulam; et hoc ubi existit, compositio eius et solutio eadem sunt. Et multi cum composuerint (2), solvunt bene, sive male si prensata sunt ambo permutatione. Et debemus recordari eius quod saepe dictum est, neque facere compositionem tragocdiae dictam epopoeicum. Dico autem epopoeicum metrum abundans fabulis ut si quis faciat fabulam quae est ab Iliade totam. Nam
1456 a δι' τον χορόν δέ ἐνα δὲ ὑπολαμβάνει τῶν ὑποκριτῶν καὶ μόριον εἶναι τοῦ ὄλου καὶ συναγωνίζεσθαι μὴ ὀσπερ Ἐυριπίδης ἀλλ' ὀσπερ Σοφοκλεῖ. τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς τὰ ἁδόμενα . . . μᾶλλον τοῦ μύθου ἡ ἄλλης τραγῳδίας ἐστὶν διὸ ἐμβόλια 30 ἄδονα πρώτον ἀρξάντος 'Ἀγάθωνος τοῦ τοιοῦτον. καίτοι τὸ διαφέρει ἡ ἐμβόλια ἤδειν ἢ εἴ ὤθην ἢ ἀλλο αἰχμότοι ἢ ἐπεισόδιον ὄλον; περὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἄλλων εἰδὸν εἰσήκου, λοιπὸν δὲ περὶ ὅρως ἢ διανοίας εἰσεῖν. τὰ μὲν οὖν περὶ τὴν διάνοιαν 35 ἐν τοῖς περὶ ᾠδοφικῆς κέισον. τούτῳ γὰρ ἓδον μᾶλλον ἐκεῖνης τῆς μεθόδου. ἐστὶ δὲ κατὰ τὴν διάνοιαν ταύτα, ὡσ ὑπὸ τὸ λόγον δεῖ παρασκευασθῆναι. μέρη δὲ τούτων τὸ τε ἀπὸ-
partes illic capiunt propter longitudinem magnitudinem decentem (2); in poematis autem est expectatum extra rem saepe. Et indicium est hoc, scil. quot perditionem* Ilii fecerunt universam, neque per partes ut fecit Euripides, Niobem et non sicut Aeschylus, quod vel cadunt vel certant male, quandoquidem hoc ex bonis cecidit in circumvolutionibus.* Et in rebus simplicibus agnoscent* veritatem huius quod volunt* per indicationem; quia hoc est tragicum et philanthropicum. Et hoc existit quoties decipitur sapiens ut Sisyphus cum turpitudine, et superatur fortís ab injusto. Et hoc est probabile etiam ut dicit in bono etiam probabiliter fiunt multa extra probabilitatem. Et choro qui est in Tartaro ex his hypocritis erit portio sermonis, et certare una, non ut cum Euripide, sed ut militet cum Sophocle. Nam multis quae canuntur inest nihil aliud plus quam fabula vel quam tragedia, quare tantum canuntur adventicia, et primus incepit hoc Agathon poeta, quamquam nihil interest utrum canantur adventicia an aptetur sermo ab alia in aliam.

Et de reliquis speciebus iam diximus, et nunc nos decet dicere de eloquio et consilio. Et posuimus quae pertinet ad consilium (2) in Libro Rhetorices, nam hoc est ex negotio illius artis, et eius proprium; et res quae sunt in ingenio debent ordinari et parari sub sermone, partesque harum sunt ut demonstret et se paret ad passionem, v.c.
δεικνύοναι καὶ τὸ λόγων καὶ τὸ πάθη παρασκευάζειν, οἷον 1456 b ἔλεον ἦ φόβον ἦ δρογὴ καὶ δόσα τουσάτα, καὶ ἔτι μέγεθος καὶ μικρότητας. δῆλον δὲ ὅτι καὶ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν ἀπὸ τῶν αυτῶν ἱδέων δεῖ χρῆσθαι, ὅταν ἦ ἐλεεινὰ ἦ δεινὰ ἦ μεγάλα ἦ εἰκότα δέχα παρασκευάζειν. πλὴν τοιοῦτον διαφέρει, ὅτι τὰ 5 μὲν δεὶ φαίνεσθαι ἂνευ διδασκαλίας, τὰ δὲ ἐν τῷ λόγῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ λέγοντος παρασκευάζονται καὶ πορὰ τὸν λόγον γίνεσθαι. τὶ γὰρ ἂν εἰ ὁ τὸν λέγοντος ἔχον, εἰ φαντάζο ἢδεα καὶ μὴ διὰ τὸν λόγον;

τῶν δὲ περὶ τὴν λέξειν ἐν μὲν ἐστὶν εἰδὸς θεωρίας τὰ 10 σχῆματα τῆς λέξεως, ἀ ἐστὶν εἰδέναι τῆς υποκριτικῆς καὶ τοῦ τῆς τοιαύτην ἔχοντος ἀρχιτεκτονικῆς, οἷον τί ἐπολή καὶ τί ευχή καὶ διήγησις καὶ ἀπειλή καὶ ἐρώτησις καὶ ἀπόκρισις καὶ εἰ τί ἀλλὸ τοιούτων. παρὰ γὰρ τὴν τούτων γνώσιν ἢ ἄγνοιαν οὐδέν εἰς τὴν ποιητικὴν ἐπίτυμμα φέρεται ὁ τι καὶ 15 ἄξιον σπουδῆς. τὶ γὰρ ἂν τὶς ὑπολάβοι ἡμαρτήσεως ἢ Πρωταγόρας ἐπιτημιᾷ, ὅτι εὐχέσθαι οὐμένος ἐπιτάτει εἰπὼν "μὴν ἄκουθε θεά," τὸ γὰρ κελεύσαι, φησὶ, ποιεῖν τι ἢ μὴ ἐπίταξις ἐστίν. διὸ παρεῖσθοι ὡς ἄλλης καὶ οὐ τῆς ποιητικῆς ὅν θεώρημα.

dolorem vel timorem vel iram vel similia horum, et etiam magnitudinem et exiguatatem. Liquetque in rebus etiam ex his formis et figura decere uti ubi fuerint sive dolores sive horrenda* sive ingentia et parari ad ea quae sunt probabilia : nisi quod modus differentiae in hoc est quod quaedam ex iis apparent semper sine doctrina,* quaedam vero parat is qui loquitur et dicit, suntque extra sermonem. Alioqui quid opus eius qui vel loquitur vel apparent in eo voluptates neque causa sermonis ? Et species specula¬tionis eorum quae sunt circa eloquium species una est, ex. gr. formae eloquii, et haec apparent hypocritis, et ei qui habet instar huius* aedificationis et artis standi super ea, v.c., quid est imperium ? et quid preces ? vel narratio. vel minae vel quaestio, vel responsum, et si fuerit res alia similis harum; neque enim est quicquam extra scientiam harum et inscitiæm quo vituperium affertur in arte poetica quod mereatur studium. Alioquin quid habet quis quod suspicetur cecidisse errorem in iis quae vituperabat Protagoras, scil. quod imperabat ratus [aliud quam quod rebatur] se precari, dicebatque Memora O dea de ira,* nam aiebat notionem imperandi ut faceret rem vel non faceret esse imperativum. Quare permittatur illud arti non tamquam esset e re artis poeticae, dicamusque putata (?) eloquii omnis et partes elementorum sunt hae : syllaba, coniunctio, separativa, nomen, verbum, casus, sermo. Et elementum quidem est indivisible, non autem totum, sed ex quanto eius soni compositi est componi et fieri, nam voces animalium sunt inarticulatae, neque tamen est quicquam carum vox composita, neque est una pars vocum quam dicam esse elementorum. Et huius vocis compositae partes sunt duae, dico vocalem, et non-vocalem, et semi-vocalem; quamquam sonus qui fit sine collisione quae fit apud labra


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1456 ήμίφωνον δὲ τὸ μετὰ προσοβολής έχον φωνήν ἀκουστήν, οἷον τὸ Σ καὶ τὸ Ρ, άρφωνον δὲ τὸ μετὰ προσοβολής καθ’ αὐτὸ μὲν οὐδεμίαν έχον φωνήν, μετὰ δὲ τῶν έχοντων τινὰ φωνήν
30 γνώμενον ἀκουστόν, οἷον τὸ Γ καὶ τὸ Δ. ταῦτα δὲ διαφέρει σχήματι τε τοῦ στόματος καὶ τόποις καὶ διοστήτη καὶ ψυλότητα καὶ μέρικα καὶ βραχύτητα, έτι δὲ δεξιότητα καὶ βαρύτητα καὶ τῶν μέσων περὶ άυν καθ’ ἑκαστὸν ἐν τοῖς μετρικοῖς προσήκει θεωρεῖν. συνάλλαξι δὲ έστι φωνὴ άσημος συνθετὴ δὲ
35 ἀφόνοι καὶ φωνὴν ἐχοντος καὶ γὰρ τὸ ΓΡ ἄνευ τοῦ Α συναλλαξι καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Α, οἷον ΓΡΑ. ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτων θεωρήσαι τὰς διαφορὰς τῆς μετρικῆς ἑστιν. σύνδεσμοι δὲ έστι 1457 a φωνή άσημος [ἡ οὔτε κοιλοῦε οὔτε ποιεῖ φωνὴν μίαν σημαντικὴν ἐν πλείων φωνῶν περισσούσιαν συντίθεσθαι καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν άχρων καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ μέσου], ἣν μὴ ἄρμοντε έν ἄρχῃ λόγου τιθέναι καθ’ αὐτὸν, οἷον μὲν ήτοι δὲ ή φωνή άση-
5 μος ἡ ἐν πλείων μεν φωνῶν, [μαζ] σημαντικῶν δὲ ποιεῖν πέρυσε μίαν σημαντικὴν φωνὴν. ἀρθρὸν δ’ έστι φωνή άσημος ἡ λόγου ἄρχην ἡ τέλος ἡ διορισμὸν δηλοῖ, οἷον τὸ φρμ καὶ τὸ περί καὶ τὰ ἄλλα. ἡ φωνὴ άσημος ή οὔτε κοιλοῦε οὔτε ποιεῖ φωνὴν μίαν σημαντικὴν ἐν πλείων φωνῶν, πε-
10 φυσικὰ τίθεσθαι καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν άχρων καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ μέσου. ὅνομα δὲ έστι φωνὴ συνθετή σημαντικὴ ἑνευ χρόνου ἤς μέρος οὐδέν έστι καθ’ αὐτὸ σημαντικῶν ἐν γάρ τοῖς διπλοῖς οὐ χρώ-


τησι B. ψυλότητα—δεξιότηται καὶ om. E. μήκει A C D E: μεγέθει μήκει B. 34 συνθετὴ ΛΒΕ: σύνθετος d. 36 γρα B: τὸ γρα Α C D E. 37-1487 a 10, B omits all after τοῦ μέσου (a 3): it is evident that the definitions of ἀρθρόν and σύνδεσμοι have been mixed. 1457 a 3 ήν μὴ ἄρμοντει Α D E: ἣν μὴ ἄρμονττ C. 5 μαθ σημαντικῶν Robertello: μίας σημαντικῶν δὲ A C E: μία blank σημα-

τικήν δὲ D. 8 φρμ καὶ τὸ περί A D E: blank between οἷον and ἡ φωνή in C: * read μὴ and περί: from Rhetoric 1414 b 19 and 1409 a 35, it would seem that these were abbreviations of φρμαίων and περιδος. 11 συνθετή σημαντική Α C D E: σημαντικὴ σημαντική B.
et dentes est sonus inarticulatus, et semi-vocalis est qui fit cum collisione neque habet separatim sonum auditum, ubi movetur, v.c. S et R; non-vocalis autem est qui cum collisione separatim quidem nullum habet sonum compositum auditum, sed cum iis qui habent sonum compositum fit audiendus, v.c. G et D. Et hoc idem variat secundum formas oris et locorum et coniunctione et absoluto et longitudine et correptione atque etiam acu-mine et gravitate, et iis quae posita sunt in medio, singula in omnibus metris, et decet nos accedere ad ea. Et syllaba quidem est sonus compositus SIGNIFICANS, com- positus ex elemento vocali et non-vocali nam G et R sine A non sunt syllaba, quippe quum tantum fiant syllaba cum A; sed GRA est syllaba; quamquam decet nos inspicere in variationem horum sc. horum metricorum. Coniunctio vero est sonus compositus non significans v.c. quidem et nonne, nam quod auditum est ab iis non signifi- cans compositum est e sonis multis, indicantque sonum [vocem] unum compositum non significantem. Et separa- tiva quidem sonus est compositus non significans, sive initium sermonis sive finem vel terminum significans, v.c. et, atque, propter vel autem, et dicitur sonus compositus non significans qui non prohibet neque facit sonum unum indicantem cuius est componi ex sonis pluribus, et ad capita et ad medium. Et nomen est sonus compositus indicans expers temporis nulla ex cuius partibus significat separatim, neque ursurpantur nomina composita sic ut
1457a μεθα ὡς καὶ αὐτὸ καθ’ αὑτὸ σημαίνον, οἱ οὖν ἐν τῷ Θεοδώρῳ τὸ δόγμον οὐ σημαίνει. ἕμμα δὲ φωνὴ συνβεί σημαντικῇ μετὰ
15 χρόνου ἃς οὐδὲν μέρος σημαίνει καθ’ αὑτὸ, ἡσυχαὶ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ὁνομάτων τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώπους ἢ λευκῶν οὐ σημαίνει τὸ πάτε, τὸ δὲ βαδίζει ἢ βεβάδισεν προσσημαίνει τὸ μὲν τὸν παρόντα χρόνον τὸ δὲ τὸν παρελθόντα. πτώσις δ’ ἐστὶν ὀνύματος ἢ ὀνύματος ἢ μὲν κατὰ τὸ τοῦτο ἢ τούτῳ σημαίνον καὶ
20 ὅσα τουαῦτα, ἢ δὲ κατὰ τὸ ἑνὶ ἢ πολλοῖς, οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἢ ἀνθρώπου ἢ ἀνθρώπους, ἢ δὲ κατὰ τὰ ὑποκριταὶ, οἱ οὐν κατ’ ἐρωτήσων ἢ ἐπίστασιν τὸ γὰρ ἐβάδεον ἢ ἐβαδίζει πτώσις ὀνύματος κατὰ τάστα τὰ εἰδὴ ἐστὶν. λόγος δὲ φωνὴ συνβεί σημαντικῇ ἢς ἐνα μέρη καθ’ αὑτὰ σημαίνει τι’ οὐ γὰρ ἄτα λόγος
25 εἰ καὶ ὀνύματος καὶ ὁνομάτων σύγκειται, ἀλλ’ ἐνδέχεται ἄνευ ὀνύματος εἰναι λόγον, οἱ ὁ τοῦ ἄνθρωπον ὁμισμός, μέρος μέντοι ἅλη τι σημαίνου εἰςει, οἱ οὖν ἐν τῷ βαδίζει Κλέων ὁ Κλέων. εἰς δ’ ἐστὶ λόγος διχός, ἢ γὰρ ὁ ἐν σημαίνον, ἢ ὁ ἐκ πλεύσιον συνθέσμῳ, οἱ ἂν Ἰλώς μὲν συνθέσμῳ εἰς, ὁ
30 δὲ τοῦ ἄνθρωπον τὸν ἐν σημαίνει.

ὁνύματος δὲ εἰδὴ τὸ μὲν ἀπλοῦν, ἀπλοῦν δὲ λέγω δ’ 21 μή ἐν σημαίνοντον σύγκειται, οἱ οὖν γῆ, τὸ δὲ διπλοῦν τοῦτον δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐκ σημαίνοντος καὶ ἀσήμον, πλὴν οὖν ἐν τῷ ὄνυματι ὡς σημαίνοντο καὶ ἀσήμον, τὸ δὲ ἐκ σημαίνοντον
35 σύγκειται. εἰς δ’ ἀν καὶ τριπλοὺν καὶ τετραπλοῦν ὄνομα καὶ

una ex partibus eorum significet separatim, nam Dorus 1457 a ex Theodores nihil significat. Et verbum est sonus significans cum eo quod significat tempus ex cuius partibus nulla significat separatim, quemadmodum ne nominum quidem significat ulla pars separatim, nam quod dicimus homo vel albus non significant tempus, sed quod dicimus ambulat vel ambulavit significant tempus, illud quidem tempus praesens, hoc vero tempus praeteritum. Casus vero est nominis vel verbi, illius quidem quia huic et hoc et similibus nonnulla significant unum vel plura v.c. homines vel homo, illius autem casus significat haec quae sunt in sententiis, v.c. quod est in quaestione et in mandato; nam quod dicimus ambulat vel ambulavit ubi significamus eo tempus futurum sunt casus verbi et haec sunt species eius etiam. Et sententia est sonus significans compositus cuius singulae partes significant separatim, neque est omnis sententia composita e verbo v.c. definitio hominis, sed potest esse sententia sine verbis: pars sententiae significans id quod est res debet esse ei, v.c. Cleonos in eo quod dicimus Cleonos ambulat. Et sententia est una bifaria nam aut est sententia una significando unum, aut est una coniunctionibus multis, v.c. quod dicimus Liber Homeri sc. dictus Illias est unus, nam hic est unus coniunctione, sed quod dicimus homo ambulat unum est quia significat unum.

Et species nominis sunt duae, quarum una est nomen simplex, dico autem simplex quod non est compositum partibus quae significant v.c. terra; altera duplex, et huius est compositum e significante et non-significante, quamquam non ut significante in nomine, et est compositum ex significantibus, quoniam nomen est interdum triplex et multiplex sicut multa de Massiliotis Hermocai-
πολλαπλοῦν, οἶον τὰ πολλὰ τῶν μεγαλλειωτῶν, οἶον Ἕρμο-
1457 β' κακώσανθο . . . 5. ἂν παύ δὲ ὄνομα ἐστὶν ὑ κύριον ὑ γλώττα ὑ μεταφορὰ ὑ κόσμος ὑ πεποιημένον ὑ ἐπεκτειμένον ὑ ύφρημένον ὑ ἐξηλαγμένον. λέγω δὲ κύριον μὲν ὑ χρῶν-
tαι ἐκατοτ. γλώτταν δὲ ὑ ἔτεροι, ὡστε φανερὸν ὑ τι καὶ γλώτται καὶ κύριον εἶναι ὑ νυντὸ ὑ τῷ, μῆ ὑ τοῖς ὑ τοῖς ὑ τι 5 δὲ· τὸ γὰρ σύγγον Κυπρίους μὲν κύριον, ἡμῖν δὲ γλώττα. . . . μεταφορὰ δὲ ἦτων ὑ νόματος ἀλλοτρίου ἐπιφορὰ ὑ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑ γένους ὑ ἐπὶ εἶδος ὑ ἀπὸ εἴδους ὑ ἐπὶ τὸ γένος ὑ ἀπὸ εἴδους ὑ ἐπὶ εἴδους ὑ κατὰ τὸ ὑ ἀνάλογον. λέγω δὲ ἀπὸ γένους μὲν 10 ἐπὶ εἶδος, οἶον "νηρὸς δὲ μου ὑ ἐστήκεν" τὸ γὰρ ὑ ρμεῖν ἐστὶν ἔσται τι. ἀπὶ εἴδους δὲ ἐπὶ γένος, "ὁ ὑ ὑ μυρί" ὑ ὄνουσις ὑ εὕλα ὑ δοργεν" τὰ γὰρ μυρία πολλά ἐστιν, ὑ νῦν ἀντὶ τοῦ πολλοῦ ἡχονται. ἀπὶ εἴδους δὲ ἐπὶ εἶδος, οἶον "χαλκῷ ὑ ἀπὸ ψυχῆ ὑ ἀρόσας ὑ . . . ταμῶ ὑ τανακῆ ὑ χαλκῷ." 15 ἐνταῦθα γὰρ τὸ μὲν ἄρούσαι ταμεῖν, τὸ δὲ ταμεῖν ἄρούσαι ἐφυκεν ἀμφοῦ γὰρ ἀφελεῖν τῇ ἐστιν. τὸ δὲ ἀνάλογον λέγω, ὅταν ὑ μοιῶς ἐχῇ τὸ ὑ δεύτερον πρὸ τὸ πρῶτον καὶ τὸ τέταρτον

coxanthus qui supplicabatur Jovem. Et omne nomen
est aut proprium aut glossa aut translatum aut orna-
mentum aut factum aut actum aut separatum aut muta-
tum. Dico autem proprium quo utitur unusquisque, et
dico glossam ut quod sit hominibus aliis, ut sit sensus
glossae et proprii in vi sua idem, nisi quod illud sit homini-
bus iisdem; nam Sigunon Cypriis est proprium, nobis 5
vero glossa, Doru vero nobis quidem proprium, populo
vero—glossa. Et transferentia nominis est translatio
nominis alieni sive a genere ad genus aliquod magis, sive
a specie magis quae est secundum analogiam quam dici-
mus a genere. Genus quidem in speciem ut quod dicitur 10
'Vis quae mihi est haec est ' qua—, a specie vero ad
genus instar dicti 'Odysseus faciebat myriadas bene-
ficiorum,' nam ' myriada ' usurpavit vice ' multorum ';
a specie vero ad— instar dicti ' evulsit animam suam aere '
cum scinderet uxorem suam aere acuto, nam verbum
scinderet hic usurpavit et posuit loco verbi occideret, quia 15
utrumque verbum positum est in morte.

Et status secundi apud primum analogus est et
similiter quarti apud tertium, sc. ut dicat loco tertii
quartum potius quam loco secundi et quidam addidere
1457 b πρός τὸ τρίτον ἐρεῖ γὰρ ἀντὶ τοῦ δευτέρου τὸ τέταρτον ἢ ἀντὶ τοῦ τετάρτου τὸ δεύτερον, καὶ ἐπὶ οὗ προστίθησαν 20 ἀνθ' οὗ ἠλέγει πρὸς ὅ ἐστι. λέγω δὲ οἷον ὁμοίως ἔχει φιάλη πρὸς Διόνυσον καὶ ἀστίς πρὸς Ἀρην ἐρεῖ τοῖς τῆς φιάλης ἀστίδα Διόνυσον καὶ τῆς ἀστίδα φιάλην Ἀρεως. ἢ ὁ γῆς πρὸς βίον, καὶ ἐστέρα πρὸς ἡμέραν ἐρεῖ τοῖς τῆς ἑσπέραν γῆς ἡμέρας ὅπεστε Ἐμπεδοκλῆς, καὶ τὸ γῆς 25 ἑσπέραν βίου, ἢ δυνάμει βίουν. ἐνίος δ' οἷς ἔστιν ὀνόμα κείμενον τῶν ἀνάλογων, ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἦτον ὁμοίως λεξήθηται οἷον τὸ τὸν καρπὸν μὲν ἀφέναι σπείρειν, τὸ δὲ τὴν φλόγα ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου ἀνώνυμων ἀλλ' ὁμοίως ἔχει τοῦτο πρὸς τὸν ἡλίου καὶ τὸ σπείρειν πρὸς τὸν καρπὸν, διὸ εἴρηται "οὐπεῖ 30 ῥων θεοκτίσταιν φλόγα." ἐστι δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τούτῳ τῆς μετα- φορᾶς χρησάθαι καὶ ἄλλως, προσαγορεύοντα τὸ ἀλλότριον ἁποφήσα τοῖς οἰκείοις τι, οἷον εἰ τὴν ἀστίδα ἑπὶ φιάλην μὴ Ἀρεως ἀλλ' αἰῶνον. πεποιημένον δ' ἐστίν ὁ ὅλος μὴ καλοῦμενον ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτὸς τίθεται ὁ ποιητὴς, δοξέι γὰρ 35 ἔνα εἶναι τοιαῦτα, οἷον τὰ κέρατα ἐργύγας καὶ τὸν ἱερὰν ἄγα- 1458 αίονα, ἐπεκτειναμένον δὲ ἐστὶν ἡ ἄφηγημένον τὸ μὲν ἐὰν φω- νήντι μακροτέρῳ κεχορημένον ἡ τοῦ οἰκείου ἡ συλλαβὴ ἐμ- βεβλημένη, τὸ δὲ ἄν ἄφηγημένον τι ἡ αὐτὸν, ἐπεκτειναμένον μὲν οἷον τὸ [πόλεως] πόλης καὶ τὸ [Πηλέους] Πηλήμαδεω, 5 ἄφηγημένον δὲ οἷον τὸ κρὶ καὶ τὸ δῶ καὶ "μία γίνεται ἄφικτορὸν ἄφο" ἐξηλαγμένον δ' ἐστιν ὅταν τοῦ ὁνομαζομένου τὸ μὲν καταλείπῃ τὸ δὲ ποιῆ, οἷον τὸ "δεξιτερὸν κατὰ μαζὸν"
vice verbi 'dicit' verbum suum cum definitione qua patet existentia eius. Significo illo quod status poculi ad Dionysum similis est statui clipei ad Area; idque est ut appellet poculum Dionysi clipeum Dionysi, et appellet clipeum poculum Areos.

Ut senectus ad vitam; et nominabit vesperem senectutem diei, quemadmodum appellat Empedocles senectutem quoque vesperem vitae vel occasum aetatis. Et in his non est nomen positum eorum quae sunt in analogia, tamen nequaquam dicetur minus, v.c. dalus pomorum abjicit, dali vero exundatio a sole sine nomine est, nisi quod status eius ad nominationem similis est sationi apud pomum, quare dicitur etiam continentes flammam quae descendit a Deo. Possimus etiam usurpare modum huius translationis alia via, cum appellatum fuerit alienum faciendo apophasin ab eo quod est ei, quasi dicat quis poculum non esse Areos, sed vini.

Et nomen factum est nomen quod ponit poeta, cum non appellet id classis hominum universa, et putantur esse huius modi quaedam nomina, v.c. quod appellat cornua crescentia, et quod appellat sacerdotem sacrificum. Et nomen productum et separatum illud quidem est quod utitur elementis vocalibus estque longum vel cum syllaba adventicia, hoc autem moderatum, separatum, productum v.c. cum sumimus loco litterae longae litteram brevem. Variatum autem est ubi quod appellatur linquit partem eius et facit, v.c. quod dicit se illum verberasse in mamilla eius dextrali, loco verbi mamilla dextra.

Et nomen ipsorum dimidium masculina, et quaedam
1458a ἀντὶ τοῦ δεξιῶν. αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν ὄνομάτων τὰ μὲν ἄφθεια τὰ
dὲ θῆλεα τὰ δὲ μεταξὺ, ἄφθεια μὲν ὅσα τελευτᾶ εἰς τὸ Ν καὶ
10 Π . . καὶ ὅσα ἐκ τούτου οὐχεῖται, ταῦτα δ᾽ ἐστὶ δύο, Ψ καὶ Σ,
θῆλεα δὲ ὅσα ἐκ τῶν φωνημένων εἰς τα τα ἀρχικά, οἶνον εἰς
Ἡ καὶ Ω, καὶ τῶν ἐπεκτεινομένων εἰς Α᾽ ὡστε ὅσα συμβαίνει
πλῆθει εἰς ὅσα τὰ ἄφθεια καὶ τὰ θῆλεα. τὸ γὰρ Ψ καὶ τὸ Σ
ταῦτά ἐστιν. εἰς δὲ ἄφθονον οὐδὲν ὅνομα τελευτᾷ, οὐδὲ εἰς φω-
15 νήν βραχύ. εἰς δὲ τὸ I τρία μόνον, μέλι κόμμι πέπερι. εἰς
dὲ τὸ Y πέντε, τὸ πῶς τὸ νάτυ τὸ γόνυ τὸ δόρον τὸ ἀστ. τὰ
dὲ μεταξὺ εἰς ταῦτα καὶ Ν καὶ Σ.

λέξεως δὲ ἀρετῇ σαφῆ καὶ μὴ ταπεινή εἶναι. σαφῇ-22
στάτη μὲν οὐν ἐστὶν ἢ ἐκ τῶν χύριον ὄνομάτων, ἀλλὰ τα-
20 πεινή. παράδειγμα δὲ ἢ Κλεοφύντος ποίησις καὶ ἢ Σθενέλου.
σεμεῖ δὲ καὶ ἐξαλλάττουσα τὸ ἱδωτικὸν ἢ τοῖς ἕξικοις ἴχνη-
μένη. ἕξικοι δὲ λέγω γλώσσα καὶ μεταφορὰν καὶ ἔπεκτασιν
καὶ πᾶν τὸ παρὰ τὸ χύριον. ἀλλ' ἂν τὶς ἀπάντα τοιαῦτα
ποιήσῃ, ἢ αἰγίνει ἐσται ἢ βαρβαρισμός· διὸ μὲν οὖν ἐκ μετα-
25 φορῶν, αἰγίμα, διὰ δὲ ἐκ γλώσσαν, βαρβαρισμός· αἰγίματος
τε γὰρ ἢδεα αὐτῇ ἐστὶν, τὸ λέγοντα τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἄδονα
συνήπαρα. κατὰ μὲν οὖν τὴν τῶν ὄνομάτων σύνθεσιν οὖ 
οἶν τοῖς τούτοις, κατὰ δὲ τὴν μεταφορὰν ἐνδέχεται, οἶνον "ἀνδρὶ
εἶδον πυρὶ χαλκὸν ἐπ᾽ ἀνέφες κολλήσαντα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα". τὰ
30 δὲ ἐκ τῶν γλώσσων βαρβαρισμός. δεῖ ἄρα κεκράσθαι πως τοῦ-
τοις· τὸ μὲν γάρ τὸ μὴ ἱδωτικὸν ποιήσῃ μηδὲ ταπεινὼν, οἶνον

8 αὐτῶν—ἄφθεια om. E. 10 καὶ Σ supplied by * and ITALUS. 11 ψ καὶ ζ
A B C D E : θ καὶ ζ D. 13 πληθή B C : πλήθη A D E. 14 ταῦτα A B C D E : 
19 οὖν om. B. 21 ἐξαιτατουσα B. τῷ ἱδωτικῷ ἢ τῷ ἕξικῳ B. 23 ἐν τὶς
ἐπάντα B C D : ἐν τὶς ἐπάντα Α E. 24 ποιήσῃ C : ποιήσαι A B E : ποιῆ D.
26 τὰ ὑπάρχοντα B : om. τὰ Α C E : all between two βαρβαρισμοῖς om. D.
28 δὲ om. B. ἄνδρι Α C E : ἄνδρες B. εἰδοι B : εἰδον A C E. 29 πυρὶ χαλκοῦ
MSS. (corrected by Robortello). 29-30. τὰ δὲ εκ B : om. τὰ δὲ Α C E : 
βαρβαρῶς B. 30 ἄρα κεκράσθαι B * : ἄρα κεκράσθαι Α C : ἀνακεκράσθαι D E.
31 τὸ μὲν A C D E : τὸ γε μὲν B. τὸ μη B : om. τὰ A C D E.
feminina et quaedam media inter masculinum et femininum. Et masculina eorum desinunt in NUM, RO et SIGMA, secundum Ionicum, et quae cunque componuntur ex his et haec sunt CSI et PSI, et feminina sunt quae cunque desinunt ex litteris vocalibus in litteras longas, sc. ETA et O ultimum productum, ea quae sunt ALPHA et IOTA, ut conveniant masculina et feminina in numerum parem, quatenus CSI et PSI composita sunt. Non est nomen quod terminetur (2) littera quiescente, neque vocali correpta; per IOTA vero tria tantum sc. MELI et KOMMI et PEPERI, per VAV autem quinque, sc. DORU, POU, NAPU, GONU, ASTU. Nomina autem quae sunt in medio desinunt in NU et SIGMA, v.c. DENDRON per NU, GENOS autem per SIGMA.

Virtus vero eloquii est ut sit celebre, mancum. Quamquam celebre quidem est quod paratur a nominibus propriis et memoratur ex his. Exemplumque illius est sicut Cleophontis poesis et Stheneli poesis, at casta et variata quia dicitur pauper variatur et utitur nominibus alienis et splendidis. Dico autem aliena glossam et translationem (2) ab alio ad alium et productionem ab exiguis in grandia, et quod cunque est ex proprio, quamquam si quis ponit omnia haec quae sunt talia, erit compositio eius hoc modo aenigmata (2) vel barbarismus; si fuerit a translatione (2), aenigmata (3), si vero a glossa, barbarismus. Et forma aenigmatis est ut dicatur quae existunt non posse eum coniungere. Et secundum reliqua nomina non potest facere hoc, secundum vero translationem potest, v.c. aptavit evidentem aequi igni et aequi ipsum homini, et similia, quae sunt a glossa. Barbarismus vero si miscentur hacc, nam ut non faciat nomen mancum
§ 22

η γλώττα καὶ ἡ μεταφορὰ καὶ οἱ κόσμοι καὶ τὰλλα τὰ εἰσημένα εἴδη, τὸ δὲ κύριον τὴν σαφήνειαν. οὐκ ἐλάχιστον δὲ 1458 b μέρος συμβάλλονται εἰς τὸ σαφές τῆς λέξεως καὶ μὴ ιδιώτικον αἱ ἔπεκτάσεις καὶ ἀποκοπαί καὶ ἐξαλλαγαὶ τῶν ὀνομάτων διὰ μὲν γὰρ τὸ ἄλλο ἔχειν ἢ ὥς τὸ κύριον, παρὰ τὸ εἰσόδος λεγόμενον, τὸ μὴ ιδιωτικὸν ποησέα, διὰ δὲ τὸ κοι-5 νονεῖν τοῦ εἰσόθοτος τὸ σαφές ἐσταί. ὡστε οὐκ ὄρθως γέγονο-σιν οἱ ἐπιτιμῶντες τῷ τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ τῆς διαλέξεως καὶ δια-κωμορθύνουσι τὸν ποιητήν, ὅταν Ἔυκλείδης ὁ ἀρχαῖος, ὡς ὀξύδων ὑπείρας, εἴ τις δόσει ἕκτεινεν ἕφε, ὅποιον βούλεται, ἰαμβοποιήσαι ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ λέξει "Ἐπιχάρην εἶδον Μαρα-10 θώναδε βαδίζοντα," καὶ "οὐχ ἂν ἦγεράμενος τῶν ἐκείνου ἔλλεβορον:" τὸ μὲν οὖν φαίνεσθαι πως χρώμενον τοῦτο τῇ τρόπῳ γελοῖον τὸ δὲ μέτρου κοινὸν ἁπάντως ἐστὶ τῶν μεσῶν, καὶ γὰρ μεταφοραῖς καὶ γλώτταις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις εἴδεσι χρώμενον ἀπρεπῶς καὶ ἐπίτηδες ἐπὶ τὰ γελοῖα τὸ αὐτὸ 15 ἄν ἀπεργάσαιον τὸ δὲ ἀρμόττον δὸςν διαφέρει ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπών θεωρεῖαθον ἐντεθεμένων τῶν ὀνομάτων εἰς τὸ κεντρον, καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γλώττης δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν μεταφορῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων εἴδων μετατιθέσαι ἂν τις τὰ κύρια ὀνόματα κατάδοι ὅτι ἄληθῇ λέγομεν ὅτι τὸ αὐτὸ πουσάντος ἱαμβείον Αἰσχύλοι καὶ 20 Εὐφρίσιδου, ἐν δὲ μόνον ὄνομα μεταθέντος, ἀντὶ κυρίον εἰσῳθότος γλώτταν, τὸ μὲν φαίνεται καλὸν τὸ δὲ εὐτελές. Αἰσχύλος μὲν γὰρ ἐν τῷ Φιλοκτήτῃ ἐποίησε

neque pauper, illud est instar glossae et translationis (2) et ornamenti et harum rerum reliquarum quae posita sunt; neque inserunt in luciditate eloquii partem exiguam tantum hae res, sc. utrum nomen aliquod sit cum omissionibus et concisionibus et permutacionibus nominum; nam quia alius est status eorum aut eo quod est proprium extra quod consuevit fieri, sequetur ut non faciat mancum, et quia participat consueto erit celebre. Unde sequitur ut vituperium (2) quod fit in hoc genus litigationis non fiat recte, et dum irrident poetam, v.c. Euclides ille antiquus tamquam facile foret ei facere si dedisset quis; sic producebat quod volebat (2) producere et corripiebat ubi volebat; et pangere poema dictum Iambum hac voce, sc. dicto eius quo aiebat 'Vidi Marathon ambulantem cum favore et non etiam gallina cepit illud.' Ut quidem videatur quocunque modo usus hac ratione ridiculum est: sed modus (2) communis est omnibus partibus, nam cum uteretur translationibus (2) et glossis et speciebus secundum id quod non convenit et in genere recognitionis in rebus ridiculis faciebat hoc idem opus. Et conveniens quidem omnibus iis quae differunt, hoc cernitur in epe ubi ponuntur nomina in metro (2) et in translationibus et in speciebus reliquis. Nam si mutaverit nomina propria, intelliget quod diximus de eo esse verum; v.c. Aeschylus et Euripides dum faciunt carmen dictum Iambum, fecerunt hoc idem opus, nisi quod ubi transferetur loco proprii propterea quod usitatum est in lingua, hoc quidem videtur bonum (2), illud vero videtur con-
ΠΕΡΙ ΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΗΣ § 22

η γλώσσα και η μεταφορά καί η κόσμος καὶ τάλλα τά εἰσηγεμένα εἶδη, τὸ δὲ κύριον τὴν σαφῆνειαν. οὐχ ἐλάχιστον δὲ 1458 b μέρος συμβάλλονται εἰς τὸ σαφές τῆς λέξεως καὶ μὴ ἰδιωτικῶν αἱ ἐπεκτάσεις καὶ ἀποκοπαὶ καὶ ἐξαλλαγαὶ τῶν ὀνομάτων διὰ μὲν γὰρ τὸ ἄλλος ἔχειν ἡ ὑπὸ τὸ κύριον, παρὰ τὸ εἰσθός λεγόμενον, τὸ μὴ ἰδιωτικὸν ποιήσει, διὰ δὲ τὸ κοινὸν νοοῦν τὸν εἰσοδότος τὸ σαφές ἐσται. ὡστε οὖν ἥδης ψεύγουσι οἱ ἐπιτιμώντες τῷ τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ τῆς διαλέκτου καὶ διακωμισθόντες τὸν ποιητήν, οἰον Ἐψελείδης ὁ ἀρχαῖος, ὡς ἄρδιον ἦν ποιεῖν, εἳ τις δόσει ἐκτεῖνειν ἐφ᾽ ὁπόσον βουλέται, ἰαμβοποιήσας ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ λέξῃ "Ἐπιχάρην εἶδον Μαρα- 10 θώναδε βαδίζοντα," καὶ "οὔχ ἄν ἂν γεράμενος τὸν ἐκείνου ἐλλέβορον," τὸ μὲν οὖν φαίνοσθαι πως χρώμενον τοῦτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ γελοιοῖν τὸ δὲ μέτρων κοινὸν ἀπάντων ἐστὶ τῶν μερῶν, καὶ γάρ μεταφοράς καὶ γλώσσας καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις εἴδεις χρώμενον ἀπρεποὺς καὶ ἐπίτηδες ἑπὶ τὰ γελοια τὸ αὐτὸ 15 δὲν ἀπεργάσατο τὸ δὲ ἄρμόττον ὄςον διαφέρει ἐπὶ τῶν ἑπὶν θεωρείάθων ἐντιθεμένων τῶν ὀνομάτων εἰς τὸ κεντρον. καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γλώσσης δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν μεταφορῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων εἰδών μετατίθεις ἄν τις τὰ κύρια ὀνόματα κατάδοι ὡτι ἄλλη ἐνέχειν οἶον τὸ αὐτὸ ποιήσαντος ἰαμβεῖον Αἰσχύλον καὶ 20 Ἐυρισκόν, ἐν δὲ μίνον ὅνομα μεταθέντος, ἀντὶ κυρίου εἰσοδότος γλώσσαν, τὸ μὲν φαίνεται καλὸν τὸ δὲ εὐτέλες. Αἰσχύλος μὲν γάρ ἐν τῷ Φιλοκτῆτη ἐποίησε

neque pauper, illud est instar glossae et translationis (2) et ornamenti et harum rerum reliquarum quae posita sunt; neque inserunt in luciditate eloquii partem exiguum 1458 tantum haec res, sc. utrum nomen aliquod sit cum omissionibus et concisionibus et permutationibus nominum; nam quia alius est status eorum aut eo quod est proprium extra quod consuevit fieri, sequetur ut non faciat mancum, et quia participat consueto erit celebre. Unde sequitur ut vituperium (2) quod fit in hoc genus litigationis non fiat recte, et dum irrident poetam, v.c. Euclides ille antiquus tamquam facile foret ei facere si dedisset quis; sic producebat quod volebat (2) producere et corripiebat ubi volebat; et pangere poema dictum Iambum hac voce, sc. dicto eius quo aiebat 'Vidi Marathon ambulantem cum favore et non etiam gallina cepit illud.' Ut quidem videatur quocunque modo usus hac ratione ridiculum est: sed modus (2) communis est omnibus partibus, nam cum uteretur translationibus (2) et glossis et speciebus secundum id quod non convenit et in genere recognitionis in rebus ridiculis faciebat hoc idem opus. Et conveniens 15 quidem omnibus iis quae differunt, hoc cernitur in epe ubi ponuntur nomina in metro (2) et in translationibus et in speciebus reliquis. Nam si mutaverit nomina propriis, intelliget quod diximus de eo esse verum; v.c. Aeschylus et Euripides dum faciunt carmen dictum Iambum, fecerunt hoc idem opus, nisi quod ubi transferetur loco proprii propterea quod usitatum est in lingua, hoc quidem videtur bonum (2), illud vero videtur con-
1459 a περὶ μεν οὖν τραγῳδίας καὶ τῖς ἐν τῷ πράττειν μιμή-23 σεως ἔστω ἡμῖν ἑκατέρα τὰ εἰσημένα· περὶ δὲ τῆς δυχημα- τικῆς καὶ ἐν μέτοχο μιμητικῆς ὅτι δεὶ τοὺς μύθους καθάπερ ἐν ταῖς τραγῳδίαις συνεστάναι δραματικοὺς καὶ περὶ μίαν 20 πραξίν ὀληρ καὶ τελείαν, ἔχουσαν ἀρχήν καὶ μέσα καὶ τέλος, ἐν' ὀσπερχ' ἐν ὀνοὶ ποιή την οἰκείαν ἠδονήν, δηλον καὶ μῆς ὀμοίας ἱστορίας τὰς συνήθεις εἶναι, ἐν αἷς ἀνάγκη οὖχι μᾶς πράξεως ποιεῖσθαι δήλουσι ἀλλ' ἐνός χρόνου, οὐσα ἐν τούτῳ συνέβη περὶ ἕνα ἡ πλείους, ὅτι ἔκαστον ὡς ἔτυχεν 25 ἔχει πρὸς ἀλλήλα. ὀσπερχ' γὰρ κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους ἦ τ' ἐν Σαλαμίνι ἔγενετο ναυμαχία καὶ ἦ ἐν Σικελίᾳ Καρχη- δονίων μάχη οὔθεν πρὸς τὸ αὐτὸ συντελοῦσα τέλος, οὔτω καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐφεξῆς χρόνοις ἐνότε γίνεται θάτερον μετὰ θα- τέρου, ἐξ ὅν ἐν οὐδὲν γίνεται τέλος. σχεδὸν δὲ οἱ πολλοὶ 30 τῶν ποιητῶν τούτῳ δρόσου. διὸ, ὀσπερχ' εἴπομεν ἡδῆ, καὶ ταύτη θεσπέσιον ἀν φανείρ "Ομηρος παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους, τῷ μηδὲ τῶν πολέμων καίπερ ἐχοντάς ἀρχήν καὶ τέλος ἐπιχειρήσας ποιεῖν ὅλον (ἵνα γὰρ ἐν μέγας καὶ οὐκ εὐθαναστικοῦς ἐμελένεξεσθαι δ ἑοθος), ἦ τῷ μεγέθει μετριάζοντα καταπετέλεγμένον 35 τῇ ποιηλίᾳ. νῦν δ' ἐν μέρος ἀπολαβόν ἐπεισοδίους κέχοηστα 40 ταύτων πολλοί, οὐκ ἐνέων καταλόγῳ καὶ ἄλλους ἐπεισοδίους, οἷς διαλαμβάνει τὴν ποίησιν. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι περὶ ἕνα ποιησάν καὶ περὶ ἕνα χρόνον καὶ μίαν πραξίν πολυμερῇ, οἷον ὅ τὰ Κύπρια ποιήσας καὶ τὴν μικράν Ἡλιάδα. τοιοῦτον ἐκ μὲν Ἡλιάδος

iis quae diximus sufficientia est. Et quod attinet narrativum et metrum imitans liquet nos debere memorare de eo per fabulas (2) sicut in tragoediis, et debere constare cantatores et carmina circa opus unum perfectum totum, sc. quod habet initium et medium et finem, estque id quod sicut animal facit voluptatem propriam quae sunt similis. Suntque eae ratiocinatio, non est operis unius, sed temporis unius, quot occurrunt in hoc circum unum vel plures, et quomodo unumquodque eorum pro sua parte pertinuerit ad socium suum. Quemadmodum fuit in ipsis temporibus in Salamine quidem bellum navale, et in Sicilia bellum Carchedoniorum, neque sunt haec ambo res una, nisi quod perveniunt ad fines singulos, item in temporibus quae eunt postea in aevo post aevum est unum quod non habet rem aliam quae sit finis (2). Et multi poetae faciunt hoc prope. Quare, quemadmodum diximus et desiimus dicere antea, videatur Homerus in hoc assecla legis et juris religionis ab hoc aspectu etiam videtur Homerus secutus legem et adhaerens recto et justo magis his reliquis, qui fecit bellum,* quod habebat initium et finem, quatenus decrevit afferre illud totum; hoc, quamquam fuit magnum admodum, neque facile conspectu neque vero destinabat explicare in fabula sua hunc statum, quoniam cum componeretur et coniungeretur, erat exigua magnitudine. Et nunc in his introductionibus quae comprehendunt partem aliquam, illudque est quod separat poema.* Hi reliqui vero narrant * circa singulos de singulis temporibus fabulas multarum partium ut ille qui fecit quae dicuntur Cypria, et reddidit Iliadem parvam. Quare fecerunt Ilias et Odyssea utraque tragoediam unam,
1459 ἐν δὲ Ὀδύσσειας μὲν τραγῳδία ποιεῖται ἐκατέρως ἢ δύο μόλις, 5 ἐν δὲ Κυκρόων πολλαὶ καὶ τῆς μικρὰς Ἰλιάδος πλέον ἢ ἄκτω, οἷον ὁπλών κρίσις, Φιλοκτήτης, Νεοπτόλεμος, Εὐρώπυλος, Πτοχεία, Λάκαναι, Ἰλίου πέρας καὶ Ἀπόλλους καὶ Σίλων καὶ Τρόμους. ἐτί δὲ τὰ εἶδη ταῦτα δεῖ ἔχειν τὴν ἐπιποιών τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ, ἢ γὰρ ἀπλὴν ἢ πεπλεγμένην ἢ ἡθικὴν ἢ 10 παθητικὴν . . . καὶ τὰ μέρη ἐξο ἀναπρωφορέως καὶ παθημάτων, 24 ἐτί τὰς διανοιὰς καὶ τὰν λέξιν ἔχειν καλῶς. οἷς ἄπασιν ὁμορο κέχορται καὶ πράξεως καὶ ἰκανώς, καὶ γὰρ τῶν ποιημάτων ἐκάτερον . . . συνέστηκεν, ἢ μὲν Ἰλίας ἀπλῶν καὶ 15 παθητικῶν, ἢ δὲ Ὀδύσσεαι πεπλεγμένων, ἀναγνώρισις γὰρ δὲ ὄλου, καὶ ἡθικών. πρὸς δὲ τούτων λέξει καὶ διανοιὰ πάντας ὑπερβέβληκεν.

diapherei de kata te tis sussasew to mukos e epipoiia kai to meton. ton m mnu oiv mukos oro ikanos o eirh-20 mnuos: dunaschai gar deis sunopoboxai tihn archin kai to telos: eis δ' ev ton, el tov mnu dorxaiwn elattoi a sussaeseis elen, prods de to plithos tragoudion ton elis mian akroasun tivemewn paroksioen. echei de prods to epekxevnai to me-25 geboi polu ti the epipoiia idion dia to ev mnu tih tragoudia 25 μη ἐνδέχεσθαι ἀμα πραττόμενα πολλὰ μέρη μιμεῖοται ἀλλα το 25τι τῆς σκηνῆς καὶ τῶν ὑποκοιτῶν μέρους μόνων: ἐν δὲ τῇ 25 ἐπίποια διὰ τὸ διηγῆσαι εἶναι ἐστὶ πολλά μέρη ἀμα ποιειν
vel aegre duas, sed ex Cypiis multas, et Iliade Parva octo et plures, quae dicuntur Armis. Ex iis sunt dicta 5
Neoptolemus, et Philoctetes, dictus Ptocheia, Excidium *
Ilii, Reditus Navium, Sinon,* et Troas.

Item hi dei fecerunt epe in tragoedia semper, sive simplicia, sive composita, sive passiva in partibus, eaque sunt extra melopoeiam et visum; postulat enim necessitas analogiam * et curam et passiones, quoniam opinionibus et eloquiis erit constantia, et ad summam haec quibus usus est Homerus primus narrantium et sufficienter. Nam carmen amborum est compositum,* et Ilias quidem simplex et passiva, Oda autem composita estque quae indicat in universo consuetudines; et cum his indicat sermone et sententia omne opus. Et ars narrationum et metrum differunt in longitudine constitutionis eorum; et terminus sufficiens longitudinis est ille terminus qui dictus est: et hic est in quo est potestas in initio et fine. Et hic est quo(d) omnes compositiones antiquorum breviores sunt (2), sed circa tragoedias quae habent sessionem unam affertur magis. Habetque etiam sc. ars epe ascripta Ilio ut producatur in longitudine sua multum propterea quod in Tragoedia non potest dum narratur (2) imitari partes multas, sed illam partem quae est a scaena et par- tem sumptam ab histrionibus, sed in arte epe possibile est illud, quia notio poematis in ea est narratio ingens
περαινόμενα, όπ' ὄντων, ὁμοίων ὄντων, αὖθεται ὁ τοῦ ποιήματος ὁγκός. ἂστε τοῦτ' ἔχει τὸ ἀγαθὸν εἰς μεγαλοπρέπειαν καὶ τὸ 30 μεταβάλλειν τὸν ἀκούοντα καὶ ἐπευσοδοθεῖν ἀνομοίως ἐπεισοδοίος· τὸ γὰρ ὅμοιον ταχὺ πληροῦν ἐκκύπτευτε ποιεῖ τὰς τραγῳδίας.

τὸ δὲ μέτρον τὸ ἄρωσικὸν ἀπὸ τῆς πείρας ἤμοκεν. εἰ γὰρ τις ἐν ἄλλῳ τῳδὲ μέτρῳ διηγηματικὴν μίμησιν ποιεῖ ὥς ἐν πολλοῖς, ἀπεπεῖ ἂν φανοῦσα τὸ γὰρ ἄρωσικὸν στασιμῶ-35 τον καὶ ὑγιοδότατον τῶν μέτρων ἐστὶ (δὲ καὶ γλώσσας καὶ μεταφοράς δέχεται μάλιστα· περιττὴ γὰρ καὶ ἡ διηγηματικὴ μίμησις τῶν ἄλλων), τὸ δὲ ἱαμβεῖον καὶ τετράμετρον μιν ὁρχητικὰ καὶ τὸ μὲν ὁρχητικὸν τὸ δὲ πρακτικὸν. ἔτι δὲ ἀτοπώτερον, εἰ μιγνοῦ τις αὕτη, ὅπερ Χαιρήμων. διὸ οὐδὲς μακρὰν σύστασιν ἐν ἄλλῳ πεποίηκεν ἢ τῷ ἤρωφῳ, ἀλλ' ὅπερ εἰπομεν αὕτη ἢ φύσις διδάσκει τὸ ἀρμόττων αὐτῇ 5 διαφεσθαι.

"Ομηρὸς δὲ ἄλλα τε πολλὰ ἀξίων ἐπαινεῖσθαι καὶ δῆ καὶ ὅτι μόνος τῶν ποιητῶν οὐχ ἄγνωσε δ' ἄδει ποιεῖν αὐτῶν. αὐτὸν γὰρ δεῖ τὸν ποιητὴν ἐλάχιστα λέγειν· οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶ κατὰ ταῦτα μιμητής. οὐ μὲν οὖν ἄλλου αὐτὸν μὲν δὲ ἄλον ἀγωνίζονται, 10 μιμοῦνται δὲ ὅλιγα καὶ ὀλιγάκις. δὲ δὲ ὅλιγα φροιμασάμενος εὐθὺς εἰσάγει ἄνδρα ἡ γυναῖκα ἡ ἄλλο τι ἡθὸς καὶ οὐδὲν ἀήθη ἀλλ' ἔχοντα ἡθος. δεῖ μὲν οὖν ἐν ταῖς τραγῳδίαις ποιεῖν τὸ θαυμαστὸν, μᾶλλον δ' ἐνδέχεται ἐν τῇ ἔποιεικῇ τὸ ἀνάλογον, δι' ὅ συμβαίνει μάλιστα τὸ θαυμαστὸν, διὰ τὸ μή δρᾶν εἰς τὸν πρὸτ-15 τοντα, ἐπεί τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἔκτορος δίωξιν ἐπὶ σκηνῆς οὖντα γελοῖο

ut existat illi in magnitudine gloriae et decentissimi hoc bonum, sc. ut variet auditorem, et introducat introductiones dissimiles; nam simile satietatem affert cito et facit cadere tragocedias. Metrum quidem carminum modo convent ab experientia; * nam si quis fecerit et mutaverit narrationem aliquam et imitationem quae est multis videbitur indecorus (2); nam metrum poematis firmius et numerosius est omnibus metris, quare recipit etiam glossas et translationes (2) et omnia incrementa admodum; nam simile quod intrat in genus fabulae (2) est aliud praesertim.* Carmen autem dictum Iambus tetrametrum est, a motibus duo sc. — et practica. Item turpe est si quis nesciat ut Chaeremon, quia nemo existit qui fecerit systema longum metro alio ac metro quod est in poemat, sed ut diximus, natura docet nos quid sit conveniens ei (masc.) in his quae sunt in optione. Homerus autem meretur laudari in aliis rebus multum, quum solus ex omnibus poetis non eum fallit quid facere debeat. Convenit autem poetae ut quae loquatur sint paucia (2) neque enim est in his imitator (2). At poetae reliqui partim certant * multum, estque in iis imitationio in rebus paucis : ille vero facto proemio brevi introductit statim virum vel feminam vel consuetudinem in imitatione sua continuo, ita ut non afferat in eorum non consuetum, sed quod iam consuetum est. Et oportet facere in tragocediiis mirabile, et hoc—praesertim in arte epe eaque sunt in quibus res mirabilis occurrit in analogia eorum, quia non aspicit facientem,* et post haec afferuntur circa fugam Hectoris, quemadmodum afferuntur in scaena ridicula (2), quatenus alii quidem stant (2) neque
1460. ἄν φανείη, οἱ μὲν ἐστῶτες καὶ οὐ διώκοντες, ὡς ὁ δὲ ἀνανεῶν, ἐν 
δὲ τοῖς ἑστάσ αἱ λαθάναι. τὸ δὲ βαυμαστὸν ἡδύς ομείον δὲ, 
πάντες γὰρ προστιθέντες ἀπαγγέλλουσιν ὡς χαράζομενοι. δεδί-
20 δαχε δὲ μάλιστα Ἄμηρος καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ψευδὴ λέγειν ὡς δεί. 
ἐστι δὲ τούτῳ παραλογίσμος. οἴονται γὰρ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὦταν 
tοῦτο ὄντος τοῦ ἡ ὄνομ εἴσημα, εἰ τὸ ὦστερον ἔστων, 
καὶ τὸ πρότερον εἶναι ἡ γίνεσθαι τούτῳ δὲ ἑστι ψευδός. 
διὸ δεῖ, ἂν τὸ πρῶτον ψευδός, ἄλλο δὲ τούτων ὄντος ἀνάγκη 
25 εἶναι ἡ γενέσθαι ἡ, προσκοίναι: διὰ γὰρ τὸ τοῦτο εἰδέναι ἄλληθες ὡς, 
παραλογίζεται ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχή καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ὡς ὄν. 
παράδειγμα δὲ τούτον τὸ ἐκ τῶν Νεττερον. προαμφεταῖ 
tε δεὶ ἀδύνατα εἰκότα μάλλον ἡ δύνατα ἀπίθανα τοὺς τε 
λόγους μὴ συνίστασθαι ἐκ μερῶν ἀλόγων, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν 
30 μηδὲν ἔχειν ἄλογον, εἰ δὲ μὴν, ἔξω τοῦ μυθεύματος, ὥσπερ 
Οἰδίπος τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι τοὺς ὁ Λάυς ἀπέθανεν, ἂλλὰ μὴν 
ἐν τῷ δράματι, ὥσπερ ἐν Ἡλέκτρα οἱ τὰ Πόθια ἀπαγγέλ-
λοιτες. ἢ ἐν Μνοίδῃ ὁ ἄρσος ἐκ Τεγέας εἰς τὴν 
Μυσαν ἠκον. ὥστε τὸ λέγειν ὦτι ἄνητητο ἄν ὁ μῦθος γελοῖον 
ἐξ ἄρχης γὰρ οὐ δεὶ συνίστασθαι τοιοῦτος: ἂν δὲ θῇ, 
καὶ φαίνεται εὐλογοτέρος ἐνδέχεσθαι, καὶ ἄτοπον ἑπεὶ καὶ 
τὰ ἐν 'Οδυσσεία ἄλογα τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐκθεσιν ὡς οὐχ ἂν ἦν 
ἤν ἀνεκτά 
1460 b ὄνθον ἄν γένοιτο, εἰ ταῦτα φαῦλος ποιητὴς ποιήσει, 
ὑν δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἁγαθοῖς ο ποιητής ἁρανίζει ἡδύνων τὸ ἄτοπον.

17 οἱ μὲν Α C D E : οἱ μὲν οὗν B. καὶ οὐ A C D E : καὶ οὗ B. 20 ἄμηρος 
ἈΒC E : ὁ ἄμηρος B. 21 οἱ άνθρώποι B. οἱ om. A C D E. 22 ἡ BC : ἡν AD : 
E. 23 ἠ εἶναι B. 24 δεῖ B. 25 δῃ A C D E. 26 ην Ἄμηρος B. ηλ ηλ 
ἐς M. S. (?) ap. ROBERTELLO : ἄλλα οὐδὲ ἈΒ씨 : ήλαι δὲ E. 25 ἡ for ἐ 
A B C E. τὸ om. B D. 26 all between two parā om. E (i. e. reads ἀληθὲς δὲν 
D. δὲ B. εἰκότα ἀδύνατα B. τοῦτῳ ἄτοπο B : δεῖ Ἐ. 29 συνίστασθαι ἈΒC : 
ἐπισταθεῖ DE. 30 μηδὲν om. DE. 31 εἰδέναι: perhaps ἄτοπον should be supplied. ο Ἄμηρος ΡΑΧΙΟΣ : ο ἰδίας Α C D E : τὸ ίδίας B. 33 τέκτας 
ἈΤΕ : τεχνεῖς B. 34 ἄρα ἄρα ἄτοπο A C D E : τῷ λέγειν B. 36 ἐνδέχεσθαι ἈΒD : 
ἀποδέχεσθαι C E. καὶ ἄτοπον A C D E : blank in B. 1460 b 1 ταῦτα B : αὐτὰ 
Α C D E. τοῦτος B : τοῦτει A C D E. 2 ἁφανίζει ήδύνων τὸ ἈΒC : ἁφανίζει 
ἡδύνων τὸ E : ἁφανίζει ήδύνωτο τοῦ B.
sequuntur (2) mortuos, ille vero prohibet, sed in epe latet neque cernitur. Mirandum vero est
περὶ δὲ προβλημάτων καὶ λύσεων, ἐκ πόσων τε καὶ 25 ποιον ἵδειν ἔστω, ὡς ἂν θεωροῦσι γένοιτο ἂν φανερών. ἔπει γὰρ ἐστι μυθικός ὁ ποιητής ὁσπερανεὶ ζωγράφος ἢ τις ἄλλος εἰκονοσωτός, ἄναγκῃ μιμεῖσθαι τριῶν ὀντὸν τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἐν τι ἅνε, ἢ γὰρ οἷα ὑπὸ ἢ ἐστιν, ἢ οἷα φασὶ καὶ 10 δοκεῖ, ὡς οἷα εἶλε δει. ταῦτα δ’ ἐξαργείλεται λέει εἰ ἢ γλώτταις καὶ μεταφοράς καὶ πολλὰ πάθη τῆς λέξεως ἐστι, δίδομεν γὰρ ταῦτα τοῖς ποιηταῖς. πρὸς δὲ τούτων οὐχ ἢ αὐτῇ ὀρθότης ἐστὶ τῆς πολιτικῆς καὶ τῆς ποιητικῆς οὐδὲ ἀλλῆς τέχνης καὶ ποιητικῆς. αὐτῆς δὲ τῆς ποιητικῆς διήκ 15 ἀμαρτία, ἢ μὲν γὰρ καθ’ αὐτὴν, ἢ δὲ κατὰ συμβεβηκός. ἢ μὲν γὰρ προελετο μιμήσασθαι ἀδυναμία αὐτῆς ἀμαρτία ή δὲ τὸ προελέσθαι μὴ ὀρθῶς ἄλλα τὸν ἔρμον ἄμφος τὰ δεξιὰ προβεβληκότα ἢ τὸ καθ’ ἐκάστην τέχνην ἀμαρτία μονὸν τὸ καθ’ ἰατρικὴν ἢ ἄλλην τέχνην ἢ ἀδύνατα πεποίηται ὀποιανὸν οὐ 20 καθ’ ἐκατ’. ὡςτε δει τὰ ἐπιτιμήματα ἐν τοῖς προβλημασίν ἐκ τούτων ἐπισκοποῦντα λύειν.

πρώτον μὲν τὰ πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν τέχνην ἀδύνατα πεποιηθαὶ ἢμαρτία, ἀλλ’ ὀρθῶς ἐχεῖ, εἰ τυγχάνει τὸν τέλους τοῦ αὐτῆς (τὸ γὰρ τέλος εἰρηταὶ, εἰ οὕτως ἐξπληρωτικῶτερον

25 ή αὐτῷ ή άλλῳ ποιεῖ μέρος). παράδειγμα ή τοῦ "Έκτορος
1460 ή δίωξις. εἰ μέντοι τὸ τέλος ή μάλλον ή ἤπτον ἐνεδέχετο ὑπο-
άρχειν καὶ κατὰ τὴν περὶ τοὺς τέχνην μὴ ἡμαρτήσαθαι, οὐκ
ὁρθῶς: δεί γὰρ, εἰ ἐνδέχεται, ὅλως μηδαμῇ ἡμαρτήσαθαι. ἔτι
ποτέρων ἐστὶ τὸ ἁμάρτημα, τῶν κατὰ τὴν τέχνην ή κατ'
quis est vel quando; 1461 a

vel imperavit aliquid v.c. bonum esse excellens sensu, ut sit res mala ut id quod non fuit. Et quod spectant * versus eloquium debet solvi v.c. glossa * quae est in 10 Ureas primum, fortasse enim non significat eo mulos sed significat custodes, nam Ureas in lingua Graeca indicat
1461 τὰ μὲν ἐν τοίνυν πασχός" οὐ τὸ σῶμα ἀσύμμετρον ἀλλὰ τὸ πρόσωπον
αἰσχρὸν, τὸ γὰρ εὐθεῖς οἷς Κρῆτες τὸ εὐπρόσωπον καλοῦνταί καὶ
15 τὸ "ζωρότερον δὲ κέρασιν" οὐ τὸ ἀκρατον ὡς οὐνόφλοξον ἀλλὰ
τὸ βάττον. τὰ δὲ κατὰ μεταφορὰν εἶσηται, οἷον "Ἀλλοι
μὲν ἢ θεοὶ τε καὶ ἀνέφες Ἐδὸν παννύχιον" ᾧμα δὲ φησιν
"ἧ τοι δ᾽ ἐς πεδίον τὸ Τροικὸν ἀθρόησεν, Ἀδόλων συνίγγον
θ᾽ ὀρμαδόν" τὸ γὰρ πάντες ἀντὶ τοῦ πολλοῦ κατὰ μεταφορὰν
20 εἰσηται, τὸ γὰρ πάν πολύ τι καὶ τὸ "οὐθ δ᾽ ἄμιμορος" κατὰ
μεταφοράν, τὸ γὰρ γνωριμώτατον μόνον. κατὰ δὲ προσφώναν,
ὡς εἰρ. Ἰππίας ἔλευν ὁ Θάσιος τὸ "διδομέν δὲ οἱ εὐχῶς ἀφέσθαι"
καὶ "τὸ μὲν οὐ καταπόθεται ὄμβρου." τὰ δὲ διαφέρει, οἷον
Ἐμπεδοκλῆς "ἀλγὰ δὲ θνητὰ φύσιτο τὰ πρὸν μάθων ἀθάνατον"
25 εἶναι Ζωρᾶ τε" πρὸν κέρκιστο. τὰ δὲ ἀμφιβολὰ, "παράχθηκεν
dὲ πλέων νῦς," τὸ γὰρ πλέων ἀμφιβολὸν ἐστὶν. τὰ δὲ κατὰ
tὸ ἔθος τῆς λέξεως τὸν κεκραμένον οἶνον φασιν εἶναι, ὅθεν
πεποίηται "κημῆς νεοτεύκτου κασαπέρου", καὶ χαλκέας τοὺς
tὸν οἴδημον ἔμαχομένους, ὅθεν εἰσήται ὁ Γανυμήδης Διὸ
30 οἰνοχοεύειν, οὐ πινόντων οἶνον. εἰ ὁ δὲ ἂν τοῦτο γε κατὰ
μεταφοράν, δεῖ δὲ καὶ διαὶ ὁνόματι τὴν ὑπεναντίωμα τὰ δοκῆ
σημαίνειν, ἐπισκοπέως ποσαχῶς ἄν σημηνεύει τοῦτο ἐν τῷ
eἰσημένῳ, οἶον τὸ "τῇ οὗ ἐσχέτο χάλκων ἐγχος" τῇ ταυτῇ
κοιλυθῆναι ποσαχῶς ἐνδέχεται ὅτι ὅδι μάλιστ᾽ ἂν τὴ
mulos et custodes; item ubi dixit cum esse turpem aspectu, non significat eo turpem facie, sed significavit sine symmetria corporis, quamquam Cretenses appellant pulcrum aspectu pulcrum facie, et appellant ebrium acceptum vultu. Et nomina quae indita sunt per translationem suntque per translationem sunt etiam quemadmodum dicit Homerus ' homines reliqui et dei armati in equis dormiebant totam noctem ' dixitque cum eo ' ubi fuerunt Graeci congregati in campo Troados et congregatae sunt inter eos fistulae et tibiae et sibilationes cantandi ': haec enim omnia secundum translationem tantum dicta sunt loco multorum. Item dixit quod Thasius solvebat equos et facieBAT solutionem ut potiretur ipse dono, et illa quidem non funditur, et nomen vitae dividitur, et Empedocles item dicebat quod ii qui nunquam desierant esse immortales * oriuntur subito mortales et vita quidem est quae mixta est iis antea. Et quod dixit esse loco dicti transiisse noctem magis est locus dubitationis multum; et quae dixit secundum consuetudinem eloquii sunt quemadmodum dixit de vino esse id mixtum: et hinc dictum est quod est cruris conflati e plumbo et artifices ferri: etiam hinc dictum est Ganymedes bibit potum, non quod bibat potum quoniam hoc est secundum translationem etiam. Decetque scrutari super nomine quando illud fit contrario, —haec quae dicta sunt ad modum quantitatis, v.c. quod dictum est dorata aeris separata fuisse, et indicat hic
1461 b υπολάβοι; κατὰ τὴν καταντικόν ἢ ὡς Γλαύκων λέγει, δὴτ ἐνω’ ἀλόγως προοιμολαμβάνοι τι καὶ αὐτὸι καταψηφισάμενοι συλλογίζονται καὶ ὡς εἰσηράτος δ’ τι δοκεῖ ἐπιτιμῶσιν ἰν υπεναντίον τῆς αὐτῶν οὐδέπε. τούτο δὲ πέπονθε τὰ περὶ ἰκάριον, οὗται γὰρ αὐτῶν Ἀδάκων εἶναι· ἀτοτον οὖν τὸ μῆ ἐντυχεῖν τὸν Τηλέμαχον αὐτῷ ἐυς Λαξεδαίμονα ἐλθόντα. τὸ δ’ ἦσος ἔχει ὅσπερ οἱ Κεφαλήνες φασιν παρ’ αὐτῶν γὰρ γῆμα λέγουσι τὸν Ὄδυσσεα καὶ εἶναι ἰκάριον ἀλλ’ σὺν ἰκάριον. διαμάρτημα δὲ τὸ πρόβλημα εἰκὸς ἐστιν. δ’ οὖς δὲ τὸ ἀδύνατον μὲν πρὸς τὴν ποίησιν ἢ πρὸς τὸ βέλτιον ἢ πρὸς τὴν δοξαν δεῖ ἀνάγεν. πρὸς τε γὰρ τὴν ποίησιν αἰσχρῶτερον πιθανὸν ἀδύνατον ἢ ἀπόθανον καὶ δυνάτων . . . τοιούτους εἰναι, οἷον Ζεῦξις ἔφασεν, ἀλλὰ βέλτιον τὸ γὰρ παράδειγμα δεῖ ὑπερέχειν. πρὸς δὲ φασι, τάλογα οὕτως τε καὶ δὴ ποτὲ οὐκ ἄλογον ἔστιν: εἰκὸς γὰρ καὶ παρὰ τὸ εἰκὸς γίνεται. τὰ δ’ ὑπεναντία, ὡς εἰσημένα, οὕτω σοκεῖν, ὅσπερ οἱ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἑλέγχου, εἰ τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ πρὸς. τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ δοσάτως, ὅστε καὶ αὐτῶν ἢ πρὸς ἡ αὐτῶς λέγει, ἢ δ’ ἄν φρόνιμων ὑποθητία. ὀρθῇ δ’ ἐπιτιμήσῃς καὶ ἀλγαί καὶ μοχθηρία, ὅταν μὴ ἀνάγκης οὐθες μηθὲν χρησῆται τῷ ἄλογῳ, ὅσπερ Εὐρύπιδῆς τῷ Αἰγεί, ἢ τῇ πονηρίᾳ, ὅσπερ ἐν Ὀρέστῃ τοῦ Μενελάου. τὰ μὲν οὖν ἐπιτιμήματα ἐκ πέντε ἑδῶν φέρουσιν, ἢ γὰρ ὡς ἀδύνατα ἢ ὡς ἄλογα ἢ ὡς βλαβερὰ ἢ ὡς ὑπεναντία ἢ ὡς παρὰ τὴν ὀρθότητα τὴν κατὰ τέχνην. αἱ δὲ λίωσες ἐκ τῶν εἰσημένων ἄριστως σκεπτέαι, εἰσὶ δὲ διάδεκα.

multa eorum quae prohibita est manus eius quominus \[161^b\] solveret, eo usque ut credat quis praesertim de Glauco eum esse contrarium huic; item quidam eorum addunt et sumunt sine sermone dum iudicant iis et faciunt ratiocinationem, dicunt enim putare illos qui vituperant quod illud quod facit sit contrarium et hoc tantummodo fuit casus Icarii, putabant enim eum fuisse Lacona; quare turpe esse quod non occurrat ei Telemachus in Lacedaemonia, cum veniat illuc; sed fortasse illud fuit quomodo dicunt Cephalenii: dicunt enim \textit{maritatos} fuisse apud eos Odyssea et Icarium, nam illud esse probabile. Debetque esse relatio huius ad poema dico possibile magis quam impossible, relatio eius ad praestantius est magis quam impossible eius ad gloriam; est enim apud artem quae magis pertinet ad genus quaestionis et persuasionis, et impossible; fortasse enim impossible est fieri similia horum quae sunt ut fecit Zeuxis; sed qui est bonus augescet et superabit exemplar.

Etiam ut mereatur * liberari (2) ab irrationalibus; nam super . . . et erit illud quod est aliquid non irrationale, illud quod non est rationale; idque ut sit . . . et minus vero: eaque quae dicta sunt contrarie sic debent conspici . . . \textit{ut} confutationes quae fiunt in sermone, et in hoc ipso et simili dicunt . . . in loco cuiuslibet sagacis. Increpatio vero quae est irrationalis est recta, ubi est \textit{necessitas}, sive ad usum (?) . . sive ad usum sermonis: quemadmodum usurpavit Euripides \textit{malitiam} . . . vel ut Orestes in eo quod est Menelai.

Et species quas afferunt ad increpandum (2) sunt quinque . . . afferant ut impossibile vel ut parum recta, vel ut contraria, vel ut \textit{nocentia} arti, vel ut parum rationalia.

Et solutiones ex numeris qui dicti sunt debent considerari, suntque duodecim.
πότερον δὲ βελτίων ἡ ἐποποιητικὴ μέμηρας ἢ ἡ τραγῳδικὴ, διατορήσειν ἂν τις. εἰ γὰρ ἢ ἢττον φορτικὴ βελτίων, τοιαύτη δὲ ἢ πρὸς βελτίων θεατὰς ἐστὶ τε δειλίαν δήλον ὅτι ἢ ἰπαντά 30 μμονυμένη φορτικὴ: ὡς γὰρ οὐκ αἰσθανομένοιν ἢ μὴ αὐτὸς προσθῇ πολλὴν κίνησιν κινοῦντα, οἶον οἱ φαύλου αὐλθαί κυλιόμενοι, ἄν δίσχον δέχ μιμεῖσθαι, καὶ ἔλκοντες τὸν κορυφαίον, ἢν Σκύλλαν αἰδύσων ἢ μὲν οὖν τραγῳδίᾳ τοιαύτη ἐστὶν, ὡς καὶ οἱ πρότερον τοὺς υπότους αὐτῶν πρὸ τὸ ὑπο- 35 κρατάς, ὡς λίαν γὰρ ὑπερβάλλοντα πίθηκον ὁ Μυθάσκος 1462 a τὸν Καλλιππίδην ἐκάλει, τοιαύτῃ δὲ δόξας καὶ περὶ τίνι Ἀρείον ἢν ὡς δὲ οὐδὸν δὴ ἔχουσι πρὸς αὐτούς, οἱ δὴ τέχνη πρὸς τὴν ἐποποιαν ἔχειν. τὴν μὲν οὖν πρὸς θεατὰς ἐπεικείας φασιν εῖναι, . . οὐδὲν δέονται τῶν χρημάτων, τὴ ν δὲ τραγῳδίᾳ πρὸς 5 φαύλους ἢ οὖν φορτικὴ, χείρων δήλον ὅτι εἶναι.

πρώτον μὲν οὖ τῆς ποιητικῆς ἡ κατηγορία ἀλλὰ τῆς 26 ὑποκριτικῆς, ἐπεὶ ἔτει περιεγράφεσθαι τοῖς σημείοις καὶ ἑφαρ- δοῦντα, ὅπερ ἐστὶ Σωσίστατος, καὶ διάδοντα, ὅπερ ἐποίη Μναιθεος ὁ Ὄπουντιος. εἶτα οὐδὲ κίνησις ἀπασα ἀποδοκι- 10 μαστέα, εἰπέρ μηδ' ὀρχησίς, ἀλλ' ἡ φαύλων, ὅπερ καὶ Καλ- λιππίδη ἐπετιμάτω καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, ὡς οὖν ἐξεκθέα γναθίς μομουμένων. ἐτι ἡ τραγῳδία καὶ ἀνευ κινήσεως ποιεῖ τὸ αὐτῆς, ὅπερ ἡ ἐποποια: διὰ γὰρ τοῦ ἀναγκώσεων φανερὰ ὅποια τὶς ἐστίν εἰ οὖν ἐστί τὰ γ' ἀλλὰ κρείττων, τοῦτο γε οὖν 15 ἀναγκαίον αὐτῇ ὑπάρχειν. ἐπείτα δύτι πάντ' ἔχει ὅσπερ ἡ ἐποποια, καὶ γὰρ τῷ μέτωψ ἔξεστι χρησάθαι, καὶ ἑτὶ οὖν

Et utrum duorum videatur præstantius inter poëmatica imitationis (2) ars epe an tragica, dubitarit quis utrum aliquid ex his quae sunt Phortica sit melius an non, et simile huic quod est apud spectatores præstantes et illa quae narrat de imitatione (2) est Phortica in omnibus: nam quia non sentiunt nisi ipsi addunt motum magnum, nam qui movent sunt similes iis qui ludunt tibiis et fistulis pravis (2) dum circumvolvuntur (2) et imitantur (2) discum dum vellunt caput si fuerit melos quod sonant Scylla, et simile huius tragoediae est ut aestimabant priores eos qui succedebant postea hypocrítæ (2) quia multo præstantiores erant simul admodum appellatam Mynniscus Callippidem, et obtinebat opinio de Pindaro; sive sit simile huius illi, et quatenus haec est res huius.*

Et in omni arte est status eius adversus artem epe; est enim status aræ epe spectatoribus (dicunt) qui non agent ulla re ex formis, quia sunt boni admodum, et tragoedia apud pravos; Phortica vero apparet esse peior. Possimus autem dicere adversus haec primum quidem item non esse artis poeticae, sed hypocrítæ (2) quoniam potest quis nugari in signis dum canit, idque est quod faciebat Sosistratus, et dum psallit (2) idque est quod faciebat Mnasîtheus Opuntius post illum. Item non omnis motus contemnendus quæmadmodum non omnis saltatio, nisi fuerit saltatio horum pravorum; idque est propter quod culpabatur Callippides et propter quod culpantur in hoc tempore alii, quod non imitentur mulieres.*

Item ars tragicæ etiam sine motu facit opus suum proprium, sicut aliud quod est artis epe; nam apparet domi quot sint; et si fuerit haec altera præstantior—debet necessario esse. Tum postea, quia omnes res habet quot ars epe, decet uti metro; item non est pars eius exigua musica et spectaculum, iisque duobis voluptas
318 ΠΕΡΙ ΠΟΙΗΣΗΚΗΣ § 26

1462 a μερος την μονακεν και τας υφες δ' ής αι ήδοναι συνισταναι εναγέστατα. είτα και το εναγέσε έχει και εν την ἀναγνώσει και επι των ἐργον. ἕτι το εν έλαττον μήκει το τέλος της μυκήσεως εἶναι το γάρ ἄθροιστον ἦδων ἢ πολλοί νεκραμενοι τῷ χρόνῳ, λέγο τ' οἴνον εἰ τις τῶν Οἰδί-

πον θείη τόν Σοφοκλέους ἐν ἐξεσωθόν δοσις . . . ἢ Ἡλιάς. ἐπὶ ήπτον μία μύκησι τον ἐποιουμένη σημεῖον δὲ, ἐν γάρ 5 ὅποιας μυκήσεως πλείουσ τραγῳδίαι γίνονται ὅστε εάν μὲν ἐνα μύθον ποιῶσιν, ἢ βραχέως δειπνόμενον μύθουρον φαίνεσθαι, ἢ ἀκολουθοῦντα τοῦ τοῦ μέτρου μήκει ύδαθη, λέγω δὲ οἴνον εὰν ἐν πλείουν πράξεων ἡ συγκείμενη, ὅσπερ ἢ Ἡλιάς ἔχει πολλα τοιαῦτα μέρη, καὶ ἢ Ὄδοσσεια, ἢ καὶ 10 καθ' ἕαντα ἐχεῖ μέγεθος καὶ τατά τά ποιήματα συνεστηκεν ὡς ἐνδεχεται ἄριστα καὶ ὅτι μάλιστα μίας πράξεως μύκησι. εἰ οὖν τούτου τε διαφέρει πάσον καὶ ἕτι το τῆς τέχνης ἐργο (δεὶ γάρ οὗ τῆν τυχόναν ἡδονὴν ποιεῖν αὐτάς ἀλλὰ τῆν εἰρημεῦν), φανερὸν ὅτι κρείπτων ἃν εἰ ἡ μάλλον τοῦ τέλους τυχάνουσα τῆς ἐποιουμάς.

constat magis operose. Habetque etiam opus in ratiocatione et operibus. Item quae differunt in magnitudine ut sit finis imitationis (2): nam quod est haec maxime subito maius est quam quod sit itidem sed mixtum in tempore magno. Significo illo quasi quis poneret Oedipum quem fecit Sophocles in epe quae sunt eius, in haec in quibus est Ilias in imitatione quae est iis qui faciunt epe signumque est hoc, sc. unumquodque ex arte epe gignebat tragoedias plures.
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The sign prefixed to a word indicates that it is not found in the traditional text of the Poetics. Where references showing the meaning of a word have been given in either Introduction or Notes, the page is quoted. Elsewhere the Greek of the Poetics is quoted as usual, but in brackets.

Further references will often be found in that great mine of Greek learning, the Paris edition of Stephanus's Thesaurus, quoted as Steph.

ἀγαθὸς skilful (1450 a 28); a comment on its application to painters is in the Great Ethics 1190 a 31: "a painter who was an ἀγαθὸς μικρὴς would not be praised unless he made it his object to portray the best things." This is reflected in the reading of Ar. and Ε ἀγαθὸν ἰδιογράφος.—ἀγαθὸν ἐχεῖν to have an advantage, Rhetoric 1356 b 18, 1394 a 3 (1459 b 29).

ἀγώνισμα declamation, p. 172.

ΔΕΙ with two comparatives varies with, de Caelo 308 b 27 (1451 a 10).

αινιγμα defined (1458 a 26).

αισθάνεσθαι "has various uses in connexion with both the soul and the body," which are reflected in the word ἀισθητός (Topics 106 b 24). As this word means "incapable of agitation," like a stone (Eudemian Ethics 1221 a 22), ἀισθάνεσθαι may mean to be agitated (1455 a 1).

ἀισθήσεις 1. subjectively πρῶς τὴν αἰσθήσιν in the concrete (1451 a 7), like κατὰ τὴν αἰσθήσιν opposed to λογιζόμενοι, Eudemian Ethics 1226 a 37; 2. objectively an impression given (1454 b 18).

ἀιτία φυσική instinct (1448 b 5).

ἀκολούθων 1. to stand in the relation of general to particular, p. 34; 2. to coincide, Physics 188 b 26 (1449 b 11, 1462 b 7).

ἀλλος in the singular used for divers, p. 73.

ἀλογος unaccountable, i.e. not coming in the order of nature and so unnatural, p. 27.

ἀμάρτημα failing (1449 a 32). Compare the definition of ἀμαρτία in the Problems 919 b 24 as ἃ τὸν χείρων πράξει. As πράξει belongs to fully conscious man, Bergson’s theory that only man is laughed at is involved in Aristotle’s definition of the ludicrous.

ἀμφιβολία ambiguity (1461 a 25), when a word has several separate significations. The definition cited by Diogenes Laertius, λέξις δύο ἣ καὶ πλείονα πράγματα ομαίνοντα λεκτικῶς καὶ κυρίως καὶ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ ἔθος, suits this case.

ἀνάγκη law of nature, p. 168.

ἀναγραφεῖν to restore knowledge concerning either to oneself or others. ἀναγραφήσεις disclosure of mistaken identity, defined (1452 a 30), classified (1454 b 19).

* Reference is made to this elsewhere in the book as Gl.

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ἀναίσθησις actually imperceptible, though potentially perceptible, p. 165.
ἀνάλογον defined as τὸ τὴν αὐτὴν ἐχον δίκαιως fulfilling the same function, de Partibus Animalium 645 b 9; ἄνα λόγον ἐχειν πρὸς to be proportional with or analogous to (1448 b 37), de Caelo 304 a 26, 309 b 8; τὸ ἀνάλογον poetic justice or correspondence, pp. 214, 173.
†ἀνεμιένωs grave of accentuation, p. 52.
ἀνθρώποι of the Greeks, de Partibus Animalium 644 a 13; ordinary folk (1447 b 12, 1460 a 20).
ἀνέναι to come up out of the lower world, ΣΤΕΡΙ. (1455 a 28).
ἀπεικόσια to reproduce, as opposed to creative processes, p. 43.
ἀπλοῖς having no differentia, as opposed to συμπεπλεγμένος, de Partibus Animalium 643 b 30. There can be no varieties of straight lines, but there can be of curves: since a πρᾶξις is a κίνησις, it follows the laws of motion in being either simple or mixed, i.e. a combination of the straight line and the circle (de Caelo 268 b end). Inversion of direction is called ἀνάκαμψις. See περιπέτεια. The same thing can be ἀπλοῖν quantitatively and not qualitatively (1452 b 31 and 1453 a 13).
ἀπλῶς applied to the first in each Category, de Generazione 317 b 5. At times it is opposed to διορισματα, Sophistici Elenchi 175 b 31 τὸ μὴ διορίσατα δοναι τὴν θέσεις ἀλλ' ἀπλῶς; hence in (1451 a 11 ἀπλοὶς διορισματας) ἀπλῶς must itself be the διορισμὸς.
ἀπό applied to the embryo, whereas ἐκ is applied to the elements (1449 a 9 compared with 1448 b 23).
ἀποδίδωαι to give what is due (1545 b 5, 10), opposed to διδώναι to bestow as a favour (1460 b 12).
ἀποθέσασθαι has the double sense to die and to be executed, Rhetoric 1412 b 16. The latter occurs (1452 a 28, 1455 a 12).
ἀποτομή incompetency, inability to do anything better, Politics 1275 b 27 (1454 b 21).
ἀργός applied to passages in a drama, which are neither psychological nor argumentative (1460 b 3).
ἀρετή, substantive of σπουδαίως, Categories 10 b 8.
ἀρθρων in Aristotle’s terminology (but not that of the spurious Rhetorica ad Alexandrum) the contrary of σύνθεσις, viz. some sound marking the beginning and end of a statement or a distinction. Such particles are the Arabic inna and Sanskrit aha, which mark the beginning; in Sanskrit iti marks the end of a quotation. The Amen of prayers would come in this definition. (1457 a 8.)
ἀρμονία a ratio or combination of things mixed (λόγος τις τῶν μικτῶν ἡ σύνθεσις, de Anima 407 b 32), or, more accurately, a fusion of contraries in definite proportions (κράσις λόγον ἐχοντων ἐναντίων πρὸς ἄλλης, Problems 921 a 2). Where the contraries are treble and bass the result is melody, p. 127; where they are the familiar and unfamiliar in language, the result is the poetical vocabulary, p. 48. ἀρχή defined (1450 b 26) = the heart in the case of such animals as have the latter, de Generatione Animalium 735 a 23, whence its use in (1450 a 39).
ἀσθενεία τῶν ἄκροατῶν weakmindedness of the audience in the matter of aesthetic exertion, p. 179; in that of intellectual effort, Rhetoric 1419 a 18.
ἀτεχνὸς unscientific, i.e. dealing with particulars instead of principles, p. 188.
ἀτιμες of animals imperfectly evolved, low in the scale of creation, de Partibus Animalium 645 a 7, 16; p. 139.
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preposterous, as involving a contradiction, e. g. de Generatione b 316
20 τὸ μὲν ὅλω ἢπαν σώμα εἶναι διάφερον καὶ ὅποιον σημεῖον καὶ ἄδιαίρετον οὐδὲν ἄτομον; or an impossibility. Great Ethics a 17
ήτος δὲν ἄτομον περὶ ἐλέγχου διαλέγονται ἄλλα µὴ πρότερον περὶ οὐλογισµῶν; or generally of a law of nature, Parva Naturalia a 29. Hence in (1460 a 32) to say your story would break down if you might not have what is unnatural in it is
ludicrous, as a confession of weakness; but to say so when there is obviously no need of what is unnatural is preposterous as well.

aistomatóù, ἀπὸ τοῦ without human or quasi-human design, discussed
Physics a 10 and Metaphys. a 6.
aistós = the essence, p. 124. αὐτὴ τῇ λέξι (1458 b 10) is a reference
to Rhetoric b 34, where it is explained as αὐτῇ ἣ λέξει τῶν
πολλῶν, i.e. χωρίς ἀρμονίας according to (1447 a 27), meaning "the
eracular." In Diog. Laert. vii. § 181, it means "to quote the
actual words."

βέλτιον preferable, i.e. more nearly approaching the ideal from the
point of view of nature's intentions, de Partibus Animalium b 26.
Bios mode of life worthy of the name, Nic. Ethics a 9, species of
πρᾶξις, but genus of eidalomoria (1450 a 18).
Βοίλοσ to mean to, i.e. to be intended by nature to, de Generatione
Animalium b 18 οἱ χρόνοι τῶν κυνήσεων καὶ τῶν γενέσεων μετρεῖσθαι
βοίλοσαν κατὰ φύσιν περιοδοῖς (1448 a 17).

gelos defined (1449 a 2).
gènēs Category, p. 126.
γίνεσθαι to occur, and τὰ γινόμενα the actual opposed to τὰ ἑντα the real,
and τὰ δυνατά the potential, pp. 168 and 216.
γνώριμος 1. familiar. 2. scientifically known Nic. Ethics b 33,
ὅταν γνώριμοι αὐτῇ ἢ ἢρχαι, ἐπιστατέας; Problems b 11,
γνωριμότερον τὸ ὁμοιόν τοῦ ἀριστοῦ (1451 b 26).
dia: see λόγος, συνθήκη, τέχνη.
diálektos articulation of the voice with the tongue (Natural History 535 a
30) used for ἡ εἰσφυα διάλεκτος ordinary conversation (1458 b 32
etc.) = λέξεις. Compare νοις and διάνοια.
†διαλλασσεῖν to separate or part, used by Empedocles, p. 98.
diákonta defined 1450 b 4.
diáστατον to make a cross-division, de Partibus Animalium 642 b 10 (cf.
1448 b 24).
diáφέρειν 1. to differ. 2. to make a difference, impersonal, construed
with ἡ — ἢ de Partibus Animalium b 12, διαφέρει γὰρ αὐθὲν ἡ
βραχὺ µὲν σαρκοδιατοποιεῖν δὲ, µὴ µακρὺ µὲν σαρκοδιατοποιεῖν δὲ εἶναι (1452 a
22). τοῦτο διαφέρει τὸ σι ἡ ἐν τῷ
ἡ ἑδείν. Politics b 41 (1448 b 7).
diáφέρεσθαι to conflict, Great Ethics a 38, τὰ τῆς ψυχῆς ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ µέρη
πρὸς ἄλληλα τῷ µὴ διάφερον (1451 a 32).
diáfora = ἐναντίωσις. See p. 36.
drámatikos defined (1459 a 19), cf. p. 27.
drá̄n. See p. 38.
dóunais, see p. 124. Comparo de Generatione 326 b 6, οὐ µὸνον ἀριθµῷ µία
ἄλλα καὶ δυνάσθηµεν with Metaphys. 1033 b 32 οἴδ' ἐν τῷ ἀριθµῷ ἄλλα
τῷ εἶδε. The matter is explained in de Partibus Animalium 640 b
22. Hence dóunais is synonymous with ἔργον in Politics 1253 a 23.
Like the εἶδος it is produced by the διάφορα, Problems 925 a 33.

X 2
Suvara the Potential, i.e. the apodosis of a hypothetical protasis, p. 168.

SvTTvxla. ill fortune which is considerable in extent, see evrvxia.

Svcrxepalueiv to be shocked at impiety or nastiness. Rhetoric 1408 a 17 (1455 a 29).

Θθος defined Problems 928 b 24, τὸ πολλάκις καὶ συνεχῶς τι ποιεῖν (1461 a 27).

eγς, Physics 200 a 18, 255 a 11, 257 a 28, 274 b 5, de Anima 406 b 11 seems to mean on the assumption that (1455 a 16).

eἰδος 1. form superimposed on matter, abstraction. 2. variety, p. 73.

eἰδύειν to copy, Metaphys. 1079 b 28 ἑνδέχεται καὶ εἶναι καὶ γίνεσθαι ὑποτόν καὶ μὴ ἑικαλλομένον used of reproductive art only (1448 a 6).

eἰδῶς defined Rhetoric 1357 a 34, ὡς ἐπί τὸ πολὺ γινόμενον οἷς ἀπλῶς δὲ, ἀλλὰ τὸ περὶ τὰ ἐνδεχόμενα ἄλλως ἔχειν, i.e. referring to cases admitting of variety, not to natural laws and phenomena: moral certainty, p. 168.

eἰκῶν copy as opposed to παράδειγμα ideal model, p. 42.

eἰπεῖν with ὡς roughly speaking apparently follows no special rule in its usage, Metaphys. 1079 a 1 πλεῖον γὰρ ἐστὶ τῶν καθ’ ἑκαστα αἰσθήτων ὡς εἰπεῖν τὰ ἐν (1450 a 13).

eἰτε — eite formula of hypothetical alternatives, p. 69.

κακοτόκιος physiologically liable to have the proportion of the four elements in the body (heat and cold, moist and dry) disturbed: passionate = θυμάστη de Partibus Animalium 651 a 3 (1455 a 34).

κατάθεσαι to state in general or specific terms, avoiding the particular (τὸ δὲ τι). Prior Analytics 49 b 33, οὐδὲν γὰρ προσχρόμεθα τοῦ τὸ δὲ τι εἶναι. The process in 1455 b 2 is to substitute “a girl” for Iphigeneia, “a country” for the Tauric Chersonese, etc. Metaphys. 1051 b 21.

ἐφέρειν to issue or publish Metaphys. 1040 b 2 (1447 b 16). The word to be supplied is λόγος, Diogenes Laert. vii. § 49. With Aristotle poets do not write.

ἐν of relation of species to genus, p. 29.

ἐν τί = species, p. 83.

ἐνδεχόμενα defined Prior Analytics 32 b 4-20. May be regarded as the impersonal of δίνομαι.

ἐνέχειν, p. 103. ἐννοοῖν ἐνέχειν to have an image in the mind, like ἐννομα ὁμοι ἀνατάσσων ὑπὸ καὶ μὴ παράνοια (Diogenes Laert. vii. § 61). ἐννοοῖν σχεῖν to recognize Papyrus in Notices et Extraits xviii. 11. This image in the mind resembles the original de Motu Animalium 701 b 20, and is called τὸ ἐιδὸς τὸ νοούμενον. With the Graeculi ἐννοοῖν and διάνοια are synonymous, Bekker's Anecdota 758, 19.

ἐντιμὸς = τίμως. πιστέτα more fully developed. According to the Metaphysics, form is more honourable than matter (de Caelo 293 b 15), and energeia than dynamis; and the more fully evolved stands to the less fully in the relation of energeia to dynamis. Hence τίμως is synonymous with τέλειος, Nic. Ethics 1102 a 1. See, too, Parta Naturalia 477 a 18 (1449 a 6).

ἐξῆς defined Metaphys. 1068 b 31, οὗ μετὰ τὴν ἢ ἠρχὴν ὄντος θέσει ἦ εἶδει ἢ ἄλλος ποτὶ διορισθέντος μηδὲν μεταξὺ ἔστιν ἐν τῷ πρὸς γένει.

ἐπίθελος showing, capable of being detected, Natural History 518 a 8, οὗκ ἐπίθελος δὲ σφόδρα “not so as to show much,” 664 a 22, de Partibus Animalium 673 a 2 ἐπίθελον ποιοῦσι τὴν ἁρσην (1451 a 34).

ἐπειδής not wicked, opposite of πονηρός, Nic. Ethics 1165 a 9 (1454 b 13).
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εἰκώτος acquired, opposed to ὑμβριτος "congenital" Problems 883 a 7 882 a 22, de Generatione Animalium 721 a 30 (1454 b 23).

πεισκοπέω to study a question, Parva Naturalia 471 b 27 (1449 a 2).

ἐπίθετος with ὁσωρ opposed to chance (ὡς ἄνυχας) de Caelo 290 a 33 (1452 a 8).

ἐπισούια 1. hexameter-making. 2. Romance, unacted fiction of all kinds, pp. 68–70. ἐπος a hexameter occurs in Sophistici Elenchi 180 a 21, where μήν ἐνίδε θεία is τὸ ἵματο τῷ ἐποι.

σορωτικός with ἐργοπ exposed to chance (ἐργον) de Caelo 290 a 33 (1449 a 2).

εἰρηνικός interpretation, performed with the tongue, Parva Naturalia 476 a 19 (1450 b 14).

εἰρηνικός defined Metaphys. 1018 a 9 δὲ τὰ εἰρηνικά πέλεω ἀληθῶς ὀλίγος τὰς ἀδικίας. The first meaning varying in species is usual where the word is not further defined.

ἐφιδρόν τι different things (1448 a 29), p. 73.

εὐθωματία high or heroic life, especially that of kings, δ βασιλείας εὐθωμάτων, Sophistici Elenchi 173 a 26; similarly gods (Politics 1323 b 24) and heroes (cf. Nic. Ethics 1145 a).

εὐθὺς obviously, as directly recognized, Physics 248 a 21, εὐθὺς ἀνάγκη, Metaphys. 1004 a 5, ἐπιτρέψει εὐθὺς (1449 a 33).

εὐλογος suited to the order of nature, natural, p. 27 (1460 b 35; with the form εὐλογωτέρως compare Physics 206 a 12 ὅταν μηδετέρως φαίνεται ἐνδεχότατο).

εὐπλαστὸς fickle, capable of being moulded, and so impressionable, cf. Meteorology 385 a 15 (1455 a 34).

εὐτέλης cheap, commonplace of ideas, Metaphys. 984 a 4, τὴν εὐτέλειαν τῆς διανοίας (1448 b 26).

εὐτυχία external luck, which is considerable in extent, Physics 197 a 25 εὐτυχία καὶ δυνατοῦ ὅτωσι τεῦχα, ν. ἐγαθῶν τι καὶ φανόλον τῇ ἀπόβη, Metaphys. 1065 b 1. Politics 1323 b 25 confines it to external things, and thereby distinguishes it from εὐδαιμονία.

εὐφύς finely constituted, especially endowed with the power of discernment (Nic. Ethics 1114 b 8–10, Topics 159 b 14). See p. 193.

ἐξέχω to hold, i.e. to admit either quantitatively or qualitatively, to encompass, to control, to restrain, Metaphys. 1023 a.

ἐξήνεν to research, Meteorology 349 a 27 βελτίως αὐτόλλοι λέγοντον ἄνω ἦσθες τῶν μετὰ ἐκτος ὄρθως λεγόντων (1454 a 10).

ἐφ' αὐτον animal or likeness, p. 48.

ἐφρώτα ταύ, p. 222. In Arabic ḥayy, "living," is similarly used of raw liquor (Yakut v. 47).

ὁ separates distinct things, p. 118. In certain cases both members of an antiphasis are inserted in Greek where only one seems necessary: only a native could know how to use this idiom. Problems 956 b 27 ὁπερ τοῦ φρονιμητέρους ἡ μαχητήρος εἶναι τοὺς κρίνοντα μάλιστα ἐξελιστὰ: people are not angry at being called φρονιμητέροι. Physiognomies 810 b 22 ὡστε τὰς αὐτοθέσεις βεβαιώνται διὰ τὰς τῶν στίπων πληρώσεις ἡ ἄνθες: the senses are oppressed by surfeit, not by deficiency. Hence (1451 a 33) and (1456 b 14) have been translated so as to recognize this.

ὁ—ὁ formula of balanced alternatives, its import, p. 31.

ἡ is used of qualities fully acquired, Problems 954 b 21 ἡ ἡ ἡ ποιο ἑνώ εἰτε τὰ ἡ ἡ, Metaphys. 1016 b 16 ὡστε ὑπόδομα εἶναι καὶ εἶδος τι ἡ ἡ
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έχειν ἐν. Hence the reading ἀνδρεάν ἡν ἔλαβε in (1454 a 23) might, were it not for the syntax, have been to some extent defensible.

δύσμα sweetening, savouring, opposed to ἐθέμα, Rhetoric 1406 a 19 (1450 b 16).

δή 1. subjectively character, moral quality; 2. objectively index of it, psychology, p. 161; 3. dramatis persona, Eudemian Ethics 1231 b 14 (1455 b 17).

τρέφει slightly, moderately, opposite of ἀπρεπῖ, Eudemian Ethics 1231 b 14 (1455 b 17).

θεάτης 1. with reference to the outer sense, spectator (1455 a 30); 2. with reference to the mind, student, Nic. Ethics 1098 a 31 ὁ γεωμέτρης θεάτης τάλανθος (1455 a 28).

θέατρον in Aristotle audience.

θεωρεῖν 1. to contemplate with the outer sense; 2. to exercise one’s knowledge, p. 47.

ταμβος hexametric lampoon, p. 208.

ίδα formula, model or pattern (1456 b 2, etc.).

ιδιον peculiarity (ὃ μὴ δηλοί μὲν τὸ τί ἡν εἶναι, μόνω δ’ ὑπάρχει καὶ ἀντικατ-γυροθεῖται τοῖς πράγμασι), p. 177.

ιδιωτικός vulgar = παρευμένος (1458 b 4, compared with 1458 a 18). Diogenes Laertius x. § 13 κέρχθαι δὲ λεῖν ψεύς κατὰ τῶν πραγμάτων, ἤν, ὅτι ιδιωτικάτην ἑστὶν, Ἀριστοφάνης ὁ γραμματικὸς αἰτάται. This is rendered with COBET’s approval quae, quoniam nimirum ab usu communi remotâ sunt Aristophanes grammaticus culpatur. Yet COBET complains that few people know Greek!

τίνα to utter, aor. εἶναι (1448 b 29) gives the etymology of ταμβος. Similarly ἔτως was derived from ἐπεσαυ, ἐπαρατός from ἵδος by Sextus Empiricus 608, 27.

λέναι to come in, of names, etc. Metaphys. 1047 a 30, ἐλθὺντα β’ ἡ ἐνέργεια τοῦ προμο, Nic. Ethics 1132 b 12 (1448 b 31).

καθάρισις removal of περίττωμα or superfluity, in medicine of superfluous heat or cold, hence cure of madness, p. 59. Compare our phrase “Clearing-house,” καθάραι ψήφων or ἰσαι, etc.

καθόλου defined de Partibus Animalium 644 a 28 τὰ πλείον ὑπάρχοντα καθόλον καλοίμεν.

καὶ corresponds with i. e., usually connecting a species with a genus, often a definition with a term (1449 a 22, 1450 a 18, etc.).

καὶ — καὶ formula of alternating alternatives, meaning at times—at times (1450 a 3, 1452 a 4).

καταθρόνθειται opposed to ἕκτητες (1453 a 28). The passage is to be interpreted from Nic. Ethics 1106 b 25 ὅ μὲν ὑπερβολὴ ἀμαρτάνεται καὶ ὁ ἔλευσιν ψέγεται τὸ δὲ μένον ἐπαινεῖται καὶ καταθρόνθειται ταῦτα δ’ ἐκμοὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς, “excess is disapproved and deficiency blamed, whereas the mean is praised and approved; and both these belong to excellence.” “If they meet with approval” means, then, “if the spectators do not hiss them off the stage.”

κέντρον. εἰς τὸ κέντρον ἐνσωδάναι to make the invariable element, p. 209.

With the mathematicians the centre is τὸ μεσον κόσμου.

κεραυνίαν to mix in the sense of fusion, p. 25.

κόσμος euphemism, poetical appellation, p. 204.

κρίνειν to distinguish, with καὶ or with τε καλ, p. 73.

λέγειν 1. to mean, Rhetoric 1412 a 22 τῶν ἀποφθευγόμενων τὰ ἀστεία ἑστιν ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δ’ φρισὶ λέγειν, “not meaning what they say” (1458 a 26); 2. to call, οἱ λεγόμενοι so-called, Natural History 563 a 18 τοῖς Μουσαίου λέγομένοι ἔστει (1449 b 4).

λέος = διάλεκτος.
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λόγος 1. mode of stating, διὰ τῶν λόγων, on account of the mode of stating, opposed to διὰ τῶν διαλεγόμενων through the arguments, Rhetoric 1356 a 9 and 19 (1456 b 7); 2. statement, defined (1457 a 23); λόγοι sometimes for λόγοι ψευδολογία, plain statements, i.e. prose (1450 b 15); 3. matter capable of being stated (a) subject for discussion (1449 a 9), (b) principle requiring no irrational numbers, Physics 252 a 13 τὰς δὲ πᾶσας λόγους, hence principle whereon nature compounds things out of elements, hence factor or coefficient, p. 162, (c) argument of a play (1455 b 1).

μαθήματα 1. to receive knowledge; 2. to make out by the use of one’s knowledge, more fully γνώσεω, p. 47.

μανικός hysteric, p. 193. τὸ μανικὸν is an ἐκστασις of τὸ εὐφύς, Rhetoric 1390 b 28. VICTORIANUS rightly remarks that the μανικοί are not ἐκστασικοί, but ἐκστηκότες.

μεταλλωτὸν (in form like καρπωτός, "walnut-like," from κάρπων) Megalleion-like, i.e. made up of many elements, p. 203.

μέγεθος loudness according to Rhetoric 1403 b 31, in accordance with which the Syriac translator interpreted (1449 a 18); size is, however, an element in beauty, and this applies to language no less than to other things.

μείζων fuller-grown, hence more highly developed (1449 a 6). The explanation of this is given best in Parva Naturalia 477 a 20, where it is shown that the higher developed (τιμωνετα) animals have a larger share of heat, whence those whose lungs are most supplied with hot blood are the largest in size.

μέν followed by ἀλλὰ, Metaphys. 1030 a 24 τὸ πολὺ τῶν τῶν ἡστι μέν, ἀλλ’ ὁμοί ἀπλῶς (1454 a 22).

μέρος synonymous with μέρος, Metaphys. 1023 b 1. factor; 2. member; 3. species (1449 a 32).

μέτρον 1. that with which we measure; 2. that which is capable of measurement, extent, p. 87. πέραν τοῦ τοιοῦτον [τοιοθετου] μέτρον in BEKKER’S Anecdota 686 14 is precisely parallel; 3. what is undergoing or has undergone measurement, e.g. verse.

μή seems to combine with adjectives as οὐ does with substantives (e.g. οὐκ ἄθροισε), Parva Naturalia 478 b 27 σῶσταις εἰς ἄρχης τοιοῦτη ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκπεισθῶ τι πάντως, whence μή ἄναγκαιον in (1454 a 28) is to be explained. οὐκ ἄναγκαιον would have meant “an example is unnecessary.”

μίμησις 1. fiction, p. 41; 2. imagery, p. 213.

ἐνοπλία καὶ φαινότα (1449 a 33) denote θυματο, αἰκί, σωμάτων, κακῶν, γήμα, νόσοι, τρόφοι, σύνδεσμα, Rhetoric 1386 a 7.

βμα. πρὸ ὁμάτων, said to mean ἐνεργούμενα, Rhetoric 1411 b 24 (1455 a 24). τ. λ. τίθεσθαι = to imagine vividly, Meteorology 349 b 16, Problema 957 a 22, where it is said to lead to dreaming.

βαςον 1. resembling, defined Rhetoric 1384 a 11, 1386 a 24; 2. uniform, p. 85.

διόσ limitation, varying with the dimensions of the object. Where that is a line, it is a point, hence term in a syllogism; where it is a surface, the διόσ is a line, where it is a solid, it is a surface; for the διόσ determines the shape, de Generatione 335 a 21, Physics 209 a 9, Metaphys. 1002 b 9. Hence where the object is thought of as a surface or solid, it means compass, and the definition of a term is what hedges in its sense. In this light (1451 a 10) can be construed.

ὁτὲ μέν followed by τὰς ὥς de Caeo 280 b 16, followed by no antithesis Parva Naturalia 467 a 14 (cf. 1448 a 20).
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†ōti μὴ except after a negative (1454 a 1); after a positive Physiognomonics 809 b 37.

οὐτοσ ἑκένω formula of identification Rhetoric 1410 b 19 (1448 b 17).

ὅψεις 1. presentation, exhibition (1449 b 32). 2. ὅψεις externals Physiognomonics 805 a 26 (1450 a 13).

πᾶθος. οἱ εν τοῖς πάθεσι δυντες, οὐ εν πάθει δυντες under the influence of emotion, Politics 1287 b 3, Rhetoric 1386 b 4 (1455 a 32).

πᾶλιν on the other hand, conversely, de Caelo 288 b 23, 28 οὐδὲ ἐπτελεῖν δὲ τὸ πάλιν ἀνέναι δυνατόν, de Partibus Animalium 675 a 23, Rhetoric 1364 a 21 (1449 b 30).

παρά beyond, outside, with accusative de Caelo 288 b 23, 28 νοτιθα ἐκατέρται παρά τῷ τῆς θερμωτῆτος νυμφατριῶν (1453 b 8).

παράθεται (1449 a 2) cannot, apparently, be illustrated from Aristotle’s works.

περαίνειν 1. to bring through, compass indirectly Physics 197 b 26 τὸ πεψόν έλλον ἕνεκα διὰν μὴ περαίνῃ ἑκένῳ δὲ ἑκένῃ ἐπτελεί (1449 b 27). 2. to bring to an end, limit or restrain, p. 49 (1449 b 30), Rhetoric 1408 b 26 δὲ δὲ πεπεράθαι μὲν, μὴ μέτρη δὲ.

περίοδος a natural division of time, day, night, month or year, de Generatione Animalium 777 b 18 (1449 b 14).

περιπέτεια Irony of Fate, defined (1452 a 23).

πεθανόν subject of belief, not of scientific knowledge, p. 170. (The assertion that the possible is probable violates common sense.)

πλέξις complication, Plato, Politicus 308 d, ἡ φαντακία πάντα παρασκεύαζοντα πρὸς τὴν πλέξιν αὐτῆς (1455 a 19). Cf. πέψις.

ποιείν connected by Aristotle with ποίος, whence the elements of the body that are κατὰ τὸ ποίον are the παιστικά, Meteorology 378 b 12.

ποιεῖν means to introduce τὸ εἴδος τούτο ἐν ἀληθί, Metaphys. 1033 a 34, and is equivalent to ἄλλοις καὶ μεταχειρισμένοις, de Generatione Animalium 335 b 26. Every γένεσις which is not by nature is called παιστικά, Metaphys. 1032 a 25. Special uses : 1. to versify (1448 b 35).

2. to dramatize (1455 b 2).

πολιτική moral science, ethics. Rhetoric 1356 a 26 ἢ περὶ τὰ ἐθή πραγματεία ἣν δικαίως ἐξτρεπαγιόρεσεν πολιτικὴς, Great Ethics 1181 b 26, ἀρχὴ ἢ περὶ τὰ ἐθὴ πραγματεία τῆς πολιτικῆς “and in general it ought in my opinion to be called not ἑθική, but πολιτικῆ” (1450 b 6, 1460 b 13).

πολιτικὸς naturally, i. e. like an amateur or layman. Politics 1275 b 25, πολιτικὸς δριμομένοις “giving an amateur, unscientific, definition.” So in Isocrates 190 τὰ πολιτικὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀρετές “ordinary words” (1450 b 7).

πράγμα thing, object, Meteorology 379 a 32, ἐπάττων γὰρ ἢ ἐν τῷ ἀέρι θερμότητι τῆς ἐν τῷ πράγματι καὶ often (1451 a 10).

πράξις ὑπελέγει an experience gone through for its own sake, so never an action, p. 39.

πράσσεσαι to fare, go through, or experience, p. 37.

πραισίς 1. intention. 2. resolve. The former is πραισίσις ἢ (viz. πραισίσισις τις ἢ φύσει), p. 161.

πράξις defined Topics 104 b 1 as διαλεκτικῶν θεώρημα τὸ συντεῖνον πρὸς αἵρεσιν καὶ φυγήν, ἢ πρὸς ἀλήθειαν καὶ γνώσιν. The latter kind is meant in § 25.

προάρειν to see beforehand (1448 b 17).
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proseúei: 1. to be added opposed to ἐκλέπτων in ἐν ἔγεννέω de Generatione Animalium 770 b 11 (1451 a 33); 2. to be attached Natural History 525 a 2 (1454 a 4).

prosφèia in Aristotle intonation only. The example in Sophistici Elenchì 177 b 3 is rightly interpreted in Bekker’s Anecdota 743, 10, ἀντὶ τοῦ ὤρου τυχόν ἐν ὑπαρξεί ἂ ν ἒ ργον μῦθον ἔρνον τὸ ὑδατάδες τοῦ γάλακτος. These signs were only just coming into use in Aristotle’s time; when they were familiar, all additional signs put on letters were loosely called accents, as by our printers.

πρότερων various senses of this word are distinguished in de Generatione Animalium 742 a, and Metaphys. 1018 ὅ. The definition which suits (1453 b 4) best is τὰ κατὰ τὰς, παῦτα δ᾽ ἐστὶν ὅσα πρὸς ἐν τι ὁρισμένων διάστημα κατὰ τῶν λόγων. The ideal is that from which other forms depart more and more, and the ideal is the natural.

πρῶτα (τὰ) Rhetoric 1403 b 19 τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὲρ πέρικε πρῶτον, Metaphys. 1037 b 30 τὸ τῇ πρώτῃ λέγομεν γένος τὰ δ᾽ ἐλλα γένη ἕστι τῷ τῇ πρῶτῳ καὶ μετὰ τοῦτον αἰ συναλλαβώμεναι διαφοραὶ (of the contents of a definition); so the “first” thing to look for is τὶ ἀπαντα παῦτον ἐξουσια. Prior Analytics 97 b 8 (1447 a 13).

βαφθία word used by Plato to describe Homer’s work, i. e. recited epic, Plato, Laws 658 b (1447 b 21).

ρυθμός ρυθμ, dance, p. 127. τὰς ῥυθμὰς ὁρισμένη μετρεῖται κινήσει, Problems 882 b 2.

σεμεῖον defined Rhetoric 1391 a 28 as having μαλακὴ καὶ εὐαχρόνων βαρύτητα, “soft and graceful gravity” (1448 b 25).

σημεῖον τὸ συμβαίνον with ἐπὶ τῶν ἐχινῶν de Partibus Animalium 680 a 31, ἐπί τῶν ἁρμών, Physics 203 a 13 (1448 b 9).

σπείρειν to discharge, p. 116.

σπουδαῖος hero, man of high station, p. 44.

συλλογίζεσθαι to think under one concept, to observe a coincidence, Parva Naturalia 453 a 10, recollection is a sort of συλλογισμός, ὅτι γὰρ πρότερων εἴθεν ἢ ἕκοσεν ἢ τῇ τοιοῦτον ἐπαθε συλλογίζεται ὅ ἀναμμηνεύο-

μενος, i. e. he observes a coincidence between a former experience and the present (1455 a 8).

συμπαραλαμβάνειν to take as an auxiliary or adventitious aid, Rhetoric 1358 b 24, 27 (1450 a 22).

σύμφωνος, συς ἐπίκτητος.

συνθέσει familiarly. “By practice” is not διὰ συνθέσεις, but διὰ συνθέσεων ἡ ἐφίσται ἢ ἔξεσθαι, Rhetoric 1354 a 7, 9, de Generatione Anim-

alium 779 a 20, de Caelo 290 b 28, de Generatione 325 a 22, Meteorology 340 b 22. Similarly δι᾽ ἔθες.

συνεπεργάζεσθαι σχῆμασι to assist with gestures, Rhetoric 1386 a 32 (1455 a 31).

συνάπτειν 1. to compound of syllables, Problems 902 b 26 (1447 b 12).

2. to combine predicate with subject, Metaphys. 1027 b 32, hence to put together in a statement or state (1458 a 27).

σύνδεσμος conjunction defined (1456 b 37).

σύνηδρος in focus (1451 a 10).

σύνθεσις composition, root-meaning (1458 a 27).

σύνολον (τὰ) form and matter together, p. 41.

σύστασις 1. construction. 2. components (1453 a 30, 31).

σχηματίζειν to dance, i. e. make figures with the feet Steph. (1447 a 27).

τέμνειν medically seems to mean to remove humour, Nic. Ethics 1173 b 13 opposed to ἀναπλησιν, cf. de Generatione Animalium end (1457 b 15).
GLOSSARY

τεράμων easily cooked, digestible, Theophrastus, Hist. Plant. VIII. xi. § 1 of the κύμων, Caus. Plant. III. xxi. § 3 τεράμωνa coctilia. This last word could not be got into a hexameter (1458 b 10).


τραγικός in an irregular pitch, p. 62; terrifying and drawing tears, ibid. τραγῳδικός belonging to Tragedy (1461 b 27).

τυγχάνειν verb of fact (passive of αἰσθάνεσθαι) opposed to ὑπάρχειν, p. 125. ὑπάρχειν verb of principles (passive of ἑπιστάσθαι).

ὑπερδάλλαειν construed with both genitive, Politics 1284 a 25 ὑπερβάλλοντα τολὺ τῶν πλωτήρων, and accusative (1459 b 16). The curious construction of (1456 a 7) is to prevent τῷ ἰδίῳ ἀγαθῷ being regarded as instrumental.

φανερός. Aristotle distinguishes ἐν φανερῷ “in public,” Rhetoric 1384 a 35, 1385 a 8, 1372 a 23, from the anatomical ἐν τῷ φανερῷ on the outside of the body, Natural History 533 a 4 ὑφελάμμουσ μὲν ἐν τῷ φανερῷ οὐκ ἤκει, 510 a 9 οἷς ἐντὸς ἐν τῷ φανερῷ opposed to ἐντός; de Generazione Animalium 719 b 4 exhibits ἐν φανερῷ in this sense.

—With (1452 b 12) cf. Romans ii. 28 ὦ ἐν τῷ φανερῷ οὐδαίον meaning “on the outside,” nam res de qua loquitur celatur.

φιλόσοφος man of science, researcher (1448 b 13, 1451 b 6).

φορτικός vulgar, accommodated to ordinary minds, such as love commonplace, Rhetoric 1395 b 1 (1461 b 30). A commonplace or homely definition is called φορτικῶν de Partibus Animalium 652 b 8.

φῶς reality or a reality, Physics 208 b 25 μόνον αὐτῶν νοεῖται τὴν θέσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἤξειν φῶς τούτων ἐκαστὸν, Metaphys. 1088 a 23, τὸ δὲ πρὸς τὶ πάντων ἥκιστα φῶς τὸς ἦλθα, opposed to στρέψις de Partibus Animalium 649 a 18 (1455 a 31). διὰ φῶν (and not διὰ τῆς φῶτος) ὑπὸ φύσει (1451 a 23).

χρῆσθαι. κεχρῆσθαι to embody (relation of matter to form), Posterior Analytics 79 a 7 ἐπερν γι ὑπα τὴν οὐσίαν κεχρῆσθαι ταῖς εἴδεσι, Metaphys. 1042 b 31 τὰ δὲ ταῖς ἄλλαις διαφόραις κεχρῆσθαι (1450 a 13).

ψυχή life-blood: for the theory that the blood is the soul, see Hippocrates, ed. Llittere vi. 44 (1457 b 14).
ONOMASTICON

(Names of historical or quasi-historical personages are printed in small capitals; a reference is given to Murray's Ancient Greek Literature, where it treats of them; in other cases some details are given. Names of literary works are in italics; the sign † prefixed indicates that the work is lost. Characters of fiction are within inverted commas.)

"Achilles," character in the Iliad, p. 188.
Aeschylus (Murray x) introduced a second actor, concentrated the interest on the dialogue, and (according to cod. C) reduced the time-limit of the action, p. 149; treated the fortunes of Niobe in a series of plays, p. 197; composed a commonplace line, p. 209.
Agathon (Murray 204) composed a tragedy in which both names and events were fictitious, p. 171; introduced the practice of transferring choric songs from one piece to another, p. 198; failed when he attempted to dramatize a lengthy history, p. 197; was the author of the lines—


 pp. 198, 204.
Agathon, tragedy of Sophocles and others, p. 196.
Alcibiades, type of an historical character, p. 169.
Alciphron, Discourse before, rhapsody in the Odyssey, p. 190.
†Alcmeon, tragedy of Astydamas, p. 183.
†Antheus, tragedy of Agathon, p. 171.
Antigone, tragedy of Sophocles, p. 183.
Ares, his emblem the shield, p. 208.
Areus, tragic actor, called psaltes (rendered by Meineke canor) by Athenaeus 352 b, just as Callippides appears to be called auletes by Aristotle, Rhetoric 1413 a 3. This reading of the MSS. E G O P in 1462 a 1 explains the passage: Areus was a contemporary of Polydus and Stratonicus, i.e. flourished early in the fourth century, whereas Callippides belongs to the end of the fifth century, and Mynniscus to the previous generation; each generation of actors then accuses the next of overdoing the part, and indeed in Aristotle’s time the actor was of greater importance than the poet (Rhetoric 1403 b 34). Areus (400-370?) thought the same of Aristotle’s contemporaries as Mynniscus had thought of Callippides. Hence in line 11 the author says “Callippides and now other actors.”

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Besides this it may be urged that the name Pindar is wholly unknown in this context, and had there been an actor of that name of any celebrity, the author of the fourth letter ascribed to Aeschines could scarcely have ignored him; and that the series of corruptions τὴνδαρείον τινδαρείον πινδάρου appears more probable than the inverse. This, then, may be urged as one of the very strongest arguments in favour of the independence of the D E groups.

Argos, statue there of Mitys, p. 174; it had disappeared by Pausanias's time, it would seem.

Ariphrades, son of Automenes, mentioned as an ingenious person by Aristophanes (Versae 1280), charged with various vices by Aeschines Socraticus in his Callias, where he is said to have been a pupil of Anaxagoras: his criticism on the tragedians refuted, p. 210.

Aristophanes (Murray 280-293), mentioned as a dramatist, p. 136.

Astydamas, tragedian, first produced 395 B.C. and according to Suidas composed 240 tragedies, 15 of which gained prizes; his Alcmeon mentioned, p. 183.

Avar of the Arm, tragedy of Aeschylus, p. 212.

Bath-scene, rhapsody in the Odyssey, pp. 189, 216.

Callippides, tragic actor, who flourished at the end of the fifth century (Athenaeus and Plutarch), criticized, p. 226.

Carcinus, tragedian, who, according to Suidas, flourished about 380 B.C., and before the accession of Philip of Macedon; he composed 160 plays, of which one got the prize. In his Thyestes the "children's flesh" was recognized by the father by the bright spot on the shoulders, p. 189, and this is what Aeschylus may have had in mind; his tragedy in which Amphiaraut rose was wrecked by a theological mistake, p. 192.

Centaur, rhapsody by Chaeremon in a variety of metres, pp. 132, 214.

Chaeremon, tragedian and rhapsodist, often cited by Athenaeus, author of the Centaur.

Chionides, earliest Attic comedian, "considerably junior to Epichar-mus," must have flourished, therefore, after 480 B.C., p. 137.

Choephoroe, tragedy of Aeschylus, p. 190.


Cleophon, author of romances of ordinary life, p. 134, expressed in ordinary language, p. 207, or with tasteless ornaments, Rhetoric 1408 a 15; a piece by him called Mandrobulus is cited in the Topics 174 b 27. Suidas makes him also a tragedian.

Clepsydra, hetaera whose real name was Metiche, referred to, p. 166.

"Clytaemnestra," tragic character, p. 182.

Crates, early Attic comedian, introducer of the fictitious plot, p. 152.

Cydippe, tragedy of Euripides, p. 184.

Cyclops, name of dithyrambs by Timotheus and Philoxenus, p. 135.

Cypria, one of the cyclic Epics, p. 212.

Cyprians, tragedy of Dicaeogenes, p. 190.

"Danaus," character in the Lyceus of Theodectes, p. 17.

Departure of the Fleet, rhapsody in the Iliad, p. 187; name of a tragedy, p. 212.

Dicaeogenes, tragedian, according to Suidas also dithyrambist, author of the Cyprians, p. 190.
Dionysius, painter, p. 134.
Dionysus, his emblem the Cup, p. 205.
"Dolon," character in the Iliad, p. 220.
"Earth," character in the Cyclopes, p. 135.
Electra, tragedy of Sophocles, criticized for anachronism, p. 216.
Empedocles, metrical author of scientific works, ob. about 440, not to be called poet, p. 131, yet cited for poetical licences, pp. 205, 206, 222.
Epichares, name of a physician? p. 208.
Epicharmus (Murray 275), Sicilian author of fiction, probably intended to accompany puppet-shows, p. 137.
"Eriphyle," tragic character, p. 182.
Eucleides, poetic critic, p. 208. A Eucleides of uncertain date wrote on the structure of the drama, p. 83.
Euripides (Murray xii) makes many of his tragedies end unhappily, and so produces the tragic effect, p. 179; his treatment of the Chorus criticized, p. 198; his characters realistic, p. 220; references to his plays Cressphontes, Iphigeneia in Tauris, Iphigeneia in Aulis, Medea, Merope, Orestes.
†Eurypylus, name of tragedy based on the Little Iliad, p. 212.
Ganymede, p. 223.
Glaucos, critic, p. 224; author of dialogues, two of which bore the names Euripides and Aristophanes, and therefore may have dealt with poetry (Diogenes Laertius).
Hegemon of Thasos (Murray 166), inventor of parody, p. 134; also a comedian, according to Athenaeus (p. 407) so successful that he was able to make the Athenians laugh even on the day when the Sicilian disaster was announced.
†Helle, piece of unknown author, p. 184.
†Heracleid, name of an epic poem, p. 167.
Heracles, epic character, p. 167.
Hermes, Caicus, and Xanthus, names of rivers in Asia Minor; "H.-C.-X. watered" is probably an epithet of Asia Minor, p. 203.
Herodotus (Murray vi), his chronicle would not be turned into poetry by versification, p. 168.
Hippias, Thasian critic of Homer, endeavoured to remove difficulties by altering the intonation, p. 221, yet thereby introduced worse difficulties, p. 52.
Homer, inventor of "unity of theme," §§ 8, 23, and so of the tragic and comic styles, § 4; also of the picturesque detail, § 24; recognized what part the narrator should take himself, ibid. See also Iliad, Margites, Odyssey. His procrustean treatment of language is defended, p. 208, and various objections to his verses are answered in § 25.
"Icadius," true name of Odysseus's father-in-law, p. 224.
"Icarus," ibid.
Iliad, a model of unity of theme, embodying two varieties of tragedy, §§ 4, 8, 23, 26; its deus ex machina criticized, p. 187.
†Iliad, Little, one of the cyclic epics, the source of numerous tragedies, p. 212.
Iphigeneia in Aulis, tragedy of Euripides, criticized for inconsistency in the heroine's character, p. 186.
Iphigeneia in Tauris, tragedy of Euripides, sketch of the argument, p. 194; of the two Disclosures which it requires, p. 176, one is scientific, p. 191, the other not so, p. 190; the scenes are appropriate, p. 194.

†Iphigeneia in Tauris, dithyramb by Polyidus, pp. 190, 194.

†Ixion, name of a tragedy by Aeschylus, and of others by others, p. 196.


†Lyceus, tragedy of Theodectes, analysed, p. 195, contained a good example of the Iony of Fate, p. 175.

Magnes, early Attic comedian, p. 137; died before 424 B.C. (date of Aristophanes’s Knights).

†Margin, "the Adulterite," burlesque by Homer, p. 144, earliest specimen known to Aristotle of the comic style. [The word μαργηνικος is defined as qui vult alienum agrum arare.]

Medea, tragedy of Euripides, criticized for containing a deus ex machina, p. 187; old-fashioned in the nature of the crime committed, p. 184.

†Melanippe, "the Wise Melanippe," tragedy of Euripides, in which the heroine displayed good qualities unsuited to her sex, p. 186.

"Meleager," tragic character, p. 179.

†Mendiant, the tragedy.

"Menelaus," character in the Orestes of Euripides, and example of unnecessary knavery, pp. 186, 225.


Mitys, a man whose statue in Argos fell upon and killed his murderer, p. 174. Plutarch, de Sera Numinis vindicta, p. 553 (viii. 189 R), takes the story from this place, misspells the name (Mitios), misconstrues the word θεόφορη (θεας ομορη), and adds from his fancy the details that the statue was of bronze, and that Mitys was killed "sediously." From Demosthenes (p. 1335) we learn that the children of one Mitys of Argos sold a four-horse chariot to Chabrias, who won with it in the Pythia of 374; probably then Mitys had won with it the Olympia before, and his statue commemorated this victory. Since Aristotle was born 384, this event happened well within his time; and since that lover of the supernatural, Xenophon, makes no mention of it in his History, it probably happened after 363.

Mnasitheus of Opus, criticized for over-gesticulating when he sang, p. 226.

Myallesticus, tragic actor, said to have been employed by Aeschylus, and ridiculed by the comedian Plato for gluttony (Athenæus 344δ); criticized Callippides, p. 226.

†Mysians, tragedy of Aeschylus, criticized for something unnatural, p. 216.

†Neoptolemus, name of a tragedy based on the Little Iliad, p. 212.


†Niobe, name of tragedies by Aeschylus and others, p. 197.

Odyssey and "Odysseus," the former not a biography of the latter, p. 167. According to Aristotle's conception of the plot, Penelope identifies Odysseus by his knowing the secret of the bow, whence the introduction of it is not "episodic," but her means of arming him against the suitors, p. 191. Sketch of its contents, p. 195.

Odysseus the False Messenger, rhapsody in the Odyssey, p. 191.

†Odysseus, the Wounded, name of a tragedy, identified by some with
the *Niptra* or *Odysseus Acanthoplēx* of Sophocles, p. 183. A piece by Chaeremon had the actual name *the Wounded* (*τραυμαται*). *Oedipus Tyrannus*, tragedy of Sophocles, has an unnatural feature but in the background, p. 216; contains a good example of the Irony of Fate, p. 175, and of Disclosure, p. 191; compressed as compared with the Iliad, p. 227. Nature of the crime in it, p. 183.


*Orestes*, tragedy of Euripides, criticized, pp. 186, 225.


PAUSON, caricaturist, p. 134.

†Peleus, tragedy of Sophocles, p. 196.

*Philoctetes*, name of a tragedy, p. 212.


†Philiades, overture of Timotheus, p. 190.

†Phorōdies, tragedy of Aeschylus, p. 196.

*Phormis*, Sicilian comedian, and inventor of plots, p. 152; called Phormos by Athenaeus and Suidas, who says he was tutor to the sons of Gelo, tyrant of Syracuse, innovated somewhat in costume and scenery, and composed seven or eight dramas; one of these, “the Storming of Troy,” seems to have been a tragedy.

†Phthisiades, tragedy of Sophocles, p. 196.

*Polygnotus*, painter of gods and heroes, p. 133, a good delineator of character, or (according to Cod. E) a delineator of good characters, p. 159.

*Polyidus*, sophist, i.e. instructor of artists, dithyrambic poet, musician and painter, flourished about 397 B.C., invented a “disclosure” for the theme of Iphigeneia, pp. 190, 194. Some poems of his seem to have survived into Byzantine times, since one is quoted by Tzetzes.

*Prometheus*, tragedy of Aeschylus, p. 196.

*Protagogoras*, sophist, about 480–410 B.C., criticized the first verse of the Iliad, p. 199.

†Scylla, name of a dithyramb, pp. 186, 226.

†Sinon, tragedy of Sophocles, p. 212.

“Sisyphus,” tragic character, p. 197.

*Socratic Dialogues*, a form of Romance, p. 130.

*Sophocles* (Murray xi), commended for use of the Chorus, p. 198. References to his plays, Electra, Oedipus, Tereus, by name and to others without name.

*Sophrōn*, Syracusan author of prose farces, not intended for acting, contemporary of Euripides, p. 130. Hirzel compares his throwing off the fetters of verse with the Syracusan assertion of political liberty.

*Sosistratus*, Euboean statesman, called traitor by Demosthenes (p. 324). Aristotle’s phrase “rhapsode, which Sosistratus is” implies that his ostensible rôle was different, p. 226. The reading of E, *Sosicratos*, is valueless.

†Spartan Women, tragedy of Sophocles, p. 212.

*Sthenelus*, tragedian ridiculed by Aristophanes and others, and criticized by Aristotle for commonplace expressions, p. 207.

Tegea, p. 217.


“Telemachus,” character in the Odyssey, p. 224.
“Telephus,” tragic character, p. 179.
†Tereus, tragedy of Sophocles, p. 190.
Theodectes, tragedian, contemporary of Aristotle, author of the Lynceus and Tydeus.
†Theseid, name of an Epic, p. 167.
†Thyestes, tragedy of Carcinus, p. 189.
“Thyestes,” tragic character, p. 179.
Timotheus, dithyrambic poet, flourished according to Diodorus 397, according to Suidas lived 97 years. References to his Cyclops and Phinidae.
Theseid, name of an Epic, p. 167.
†Thyestes, tragedy of Carcinus, p. 189.
Timotheus, dithyrambic poet, flourished according to Diodorus 397, according to Suidas lived 97 years. References to his Cyclops and Phinidae.
Trojan Women, tragedy of Euripides, p. 212.
†Troy, Storming of, identified by Lascaris with the ἱλίον τέρπησις of the Syracusan Phormis, p. 212; by others with a tragedy by Iophon.
†Tydeus, tragedy of Theodectes, p. 190.
†Tyro, tragedy of Sophocles, p. 189.
Xenarchus, author of mimes, p. 130; said to have been Sophron’s son.
Xenophanes, metrical author on philosophy, lived between 580 and 480 B.C., attacked the Homeric theology, p. 220.
Zeuxis, painter, fifth century B.C., painted ideally, p. 224, but was deficient in psychology, p. 159.

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