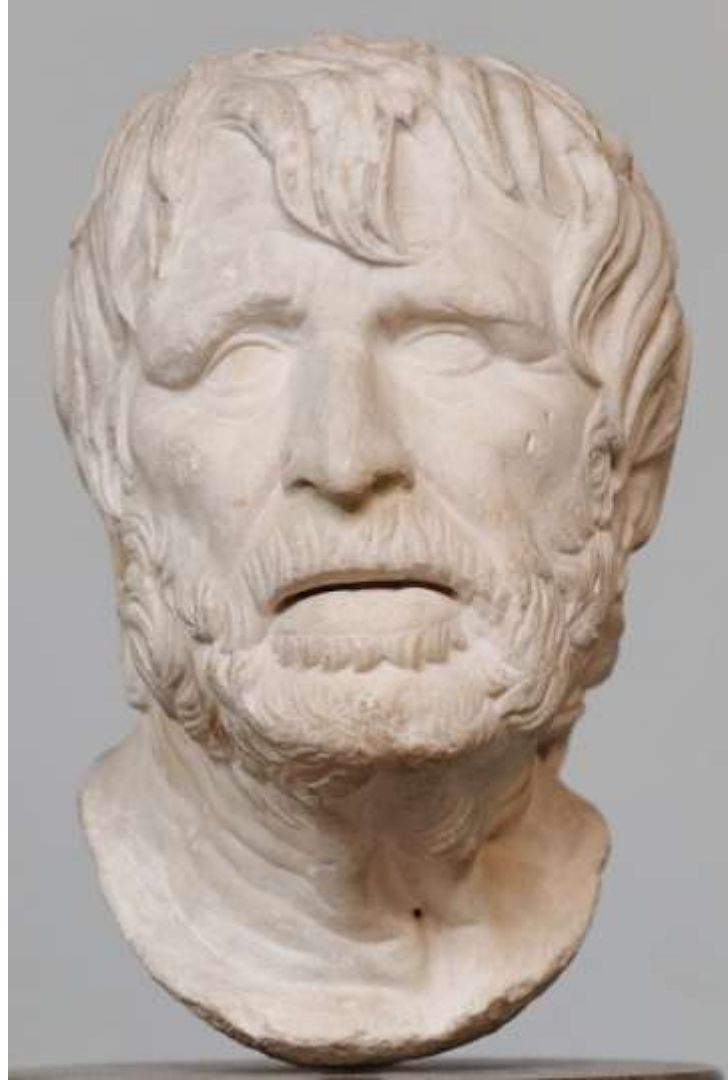


“Pseudo-Seneca”: the bust was identified for a very long time with the Roman philosopher Seneca. It was acknowledged as spurious after the discovery of a portrait bearing Seneca's name (1813). May actually represent Hesiod. Roman copy after a lost Hellenistic original.

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Hesiod#mediaviewer/File:Pseudo-Seneca_BM_GR1962.8-24.1.jpg



Initial page of Hesiod's poem *Works and Days*, with the Greek original text on the left side, and a Latin translation on the right side. From the 1539 edition *Hesiodi Ascreaei opuscula inscripta EPΓA KAI HMEPAI*, sic recens nunc Latine reddita, ut uersus uersui respondeat, una cum scholiis obscuriora aliquot loca illustrantibus. Ulpio Franekerensi Frisio autore, addita est antiqua Nicolai Vallae translatio, ut quis conferre queat. Basileae, Mich. Ising., 1539, p. 6–7. Basel 1539, fol. 3A verso/4A recto. Nicolaus Valla (Latin translation). http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Werke_und_Tage.jpg

6
 ΗΣΙΟΔΟΥ ΤΟΥ
 ΑΣΚΡΑΙΟΥ ΕΡΓΑ ΚΑΙ
 ΗΜΕΡΑΙ.



οὐ(αι πορίνην αἰοιδῆσι κλέ
 ουσθε,
 Δούτε δι' γνέπετε σφέτε
 ρον πατέρ' ὑμείσσαι,
 ὄντε δ' ἄβροδοῖ ἀνδρες ὁμῶς
 ἄφατοί τε φατοί τε,

Ρητοί τ' ἄρρητοί τε (διὸς μεγαλειότητι)
 Ρῆα μ' γὰρ βριώει, ρῆα δὲ βριάντα χαλῆπαι,
 Ρῆα δ' ἄριζλον μινύθει, ἔδ' ἄκλον ἀΐξει,
 Ρῆα δ' ἔ' ἰθύνει σκολιὸν καὶ ἀγλῶσα κέρφει
 Ζεὺς ὑψιφρεμέτης, ὃς ὑπερτατα δώματα ναίει.
 Κλυθὶ ἰδὼν αἶψα π, δίκην δ' ἰθύνε θέμισας
 Τῶν, ἐγὼ δ' ἐκ Πέρσῃ ἐτήτυμα μνησχαίμην.
 ἔλα ἄρ' αὖ μῶνον ἔλιν εἰδὼν γγ' ὅ, ἀλλ' ὕδ' ἄϊαν
 Εἰσὶ δ' ὦ, τὼ μὲν κεν ἐπαυνοῦσαι νοήσας,
 Ἡ δ' ἐπιμακτῆ, δ' ἄλ' ἄνδρα θυμὸν ἔχουσιν.
 Ἡ μ' γὰρ πόλεμόν τε καὶ ὅν κεν ὀφέλλει,
 Σχετλῆν, ὅτις τῶν φιλεῖ βροτός, ἀλλ' ὡ' ἀνάγ
 Αθανάτων βασιλῆσιν εἰρ' ἱμῶσι βαρεῖαν. (κῆς
 τ' δ' ἐτέρην (πότερην μ' εἰ γέναιτο νύξ' ἐρεβρηνή)
 ὅηκε δ' ἐμὴ κρονίδης ὑψιγυῖ αἰθερὶ ναίει,
 Γαῖος

7
 HESIODI AS-
 CRAEI OPERA ET DIES,
 NUNC CASTIGATIVS
 VERSAE, AVTORE VL-
 PIO FRANEKEREN-
 SI FRISIO.



OVSAE Pierides, praestantes laude
 canendi,
 Adsitis, patrē celebrātes dicite uestrum,
 Dicite, cur homines inter sit nobilis ille

Conspiciusq; hic obscurus? (Iouis illa uoluntas)
 Nam facile extollit, facile elatumq; refrenat,
 Et clarum obscurans, obscuri nomen adauget,
 Erigit & miserum facile, extinguitq; superbum,
 Iuppiter altifrenus, cui celsam regia coelum,
 Audi cuncta uidens noscensq; & dirige recte
 Haec oracula, ego sic Persen uera docebo.
 Scilicet in terris gemina est contentio, uerum
 Hanc animaduertens aliquis laudarit, at illam
 Dixit esse malam, sibi nam contrariae utraq;
 Seminat illa etenim bellum, litesq; maligna,
 Hinc hominum nulli grata est, sed sepe sequuntur
 Atq; colunt illam Dijs instigantibus ipsis.
 Alteram at ipse (etenim prior atra nocte creata est)
 Terris imposuit summi regnator olympi
 A 4 Iuppiter,



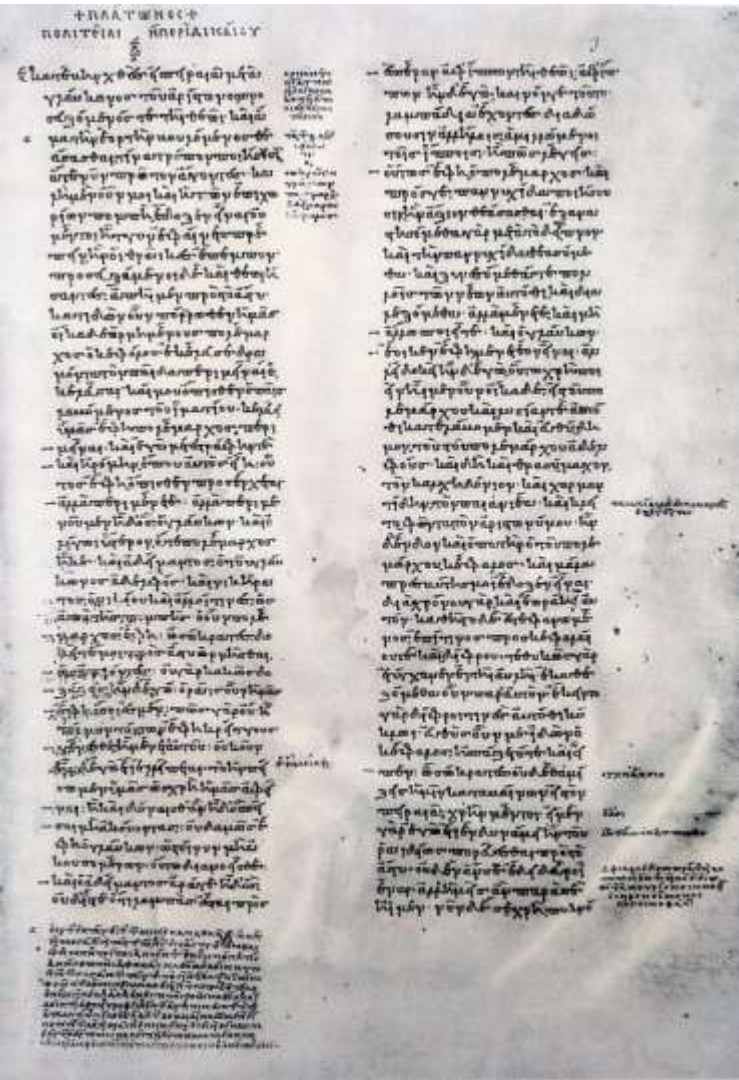
The School of Athens (detail).
Fresco, Stanza della Segnatura,
Palazzi Pontifici, Vatican. 1509.
Raphael (1483-1520).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato#mediaviewer/File:Sanzio_01_Plato_Aristotle.jpg

Plato, Title page of the oldest manuscript of *The Republic*:
 Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Gr. 1807 (9th century).
 Page of the Codex Parisinus graecus 1807. Dialogue Politeia.
 Circa 900 AD

Henri Omont, *Oeuvres philosophiques de Platon*: Collotype
 facsimile, to the exact size of the original Greek Ms. 1807 of the
 French National Library. Paris 1908.

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Politeia_beginning_Codex_Parisinus_graecus_1807.jpg



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STORIOGRAPHI

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*

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VIRTYTE DVCE.



CONITE FORTYNA.

APVD SEB. GRY-

PHIVM LV-

GDVNI,

1548.



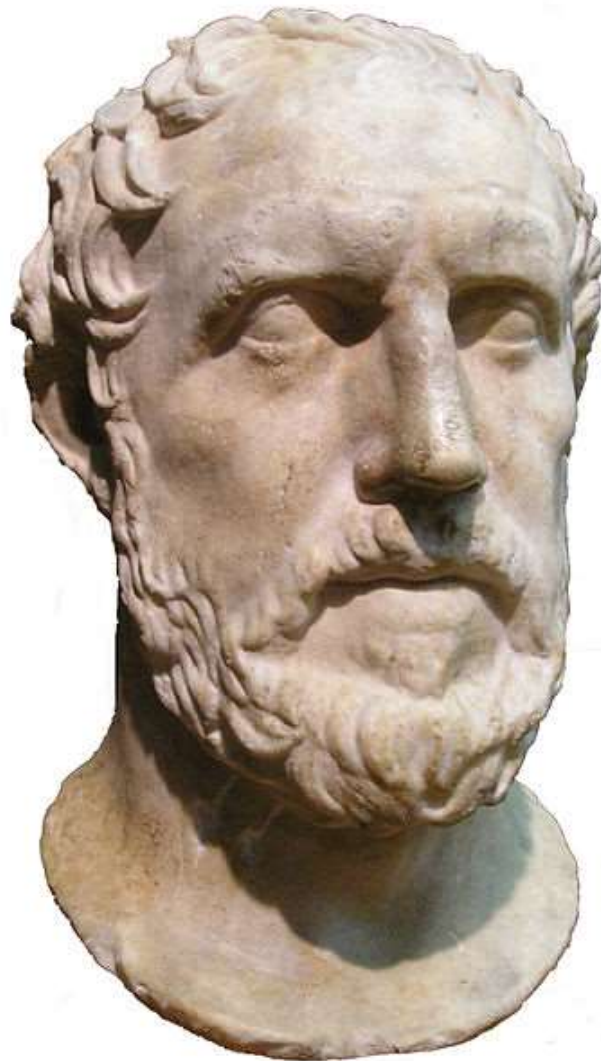
Polybius' *Histories*, a 1548 edition.
[http://books.google.com/books?id=6SJMAAAAcAAJ&pr
intsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=true](http://books.google.com/books?id=6SJMAAAAcAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=true)

Xenophanes, ancient Greek philosopher.
From Thomas Stanley, (1655), *The history
of philosophy: containing the lives,
opinions, actions and Discourses of the
Philosophers of every Sect.*

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Xenophanes in Thomas Stanley History of
Philosophy.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Xenophanes_in_Thomas_Stanley_History_of_Philosophy.jpg)



Bust of the ancient Greek general and historian Thucydides from the Royal Ontario Museum.
Head of Thucydides. Marble. Portrait head of 4th century BC type.
The portrait is a copy, probably late Hellenistic, of a lost Greek work of the early 4th century BC.(The Holkham Hall bust is another copy of the same original, probably Hadrianic.) Height: 36.8 cm.
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thucydides-bust-cutout_ROM.jpg



Thucydides IV 36-41, 1st century,
papyrus Oxyrhynchus 16 (it is a
fragment of the fourth book of the
History of the Peloponnesian War)
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki
File:P. Oxy. 16.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:P. Oxy. 16.jpg)



ἀφίστασθαι ἀφ' ἡμῶν· καὶ πηρώσαν
 τὸς αὐτὸν τοῖς ὀρμίσουσιν τὰ τέλη τῶν
 λαμβανόμενων ὁμοσάνται αὐτὸν ἐξ
 πύλων, ἢ μὴν ὄσθαι ξυμμάχους αὐ
 τομόμοις οἷς ἂν προσαγῇται, οὕτω
 δέχονται τὸν αὐτὸν· καὶ οὐπομύ
 αθρον καὶ ἀγῆρος ἀνδρῶν ἀποικίαν
 ξυμπίπτει· ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ φέρει
 τοῦτο ἐγέρθη· τοῦ δ' αὖτις γιγνομένης
 χόμωρος ἐν τῷ ἀρχομένῳ ὡς τῷ ἴω
 πολεῖ αὐτῇ καὶ δημοσθένος ἀρατῆροισ

10th-century minuscule manuscript
 of Thucydides' *History of the
 Peloponnesian War* from Sir Edward
 Maunde Thompson *An Introduction to
 Greek and Latin Palaeography*, OUP,
 1912.

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:
 Thucydides_Manuscript.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thucydides_Manuscript.jpg)

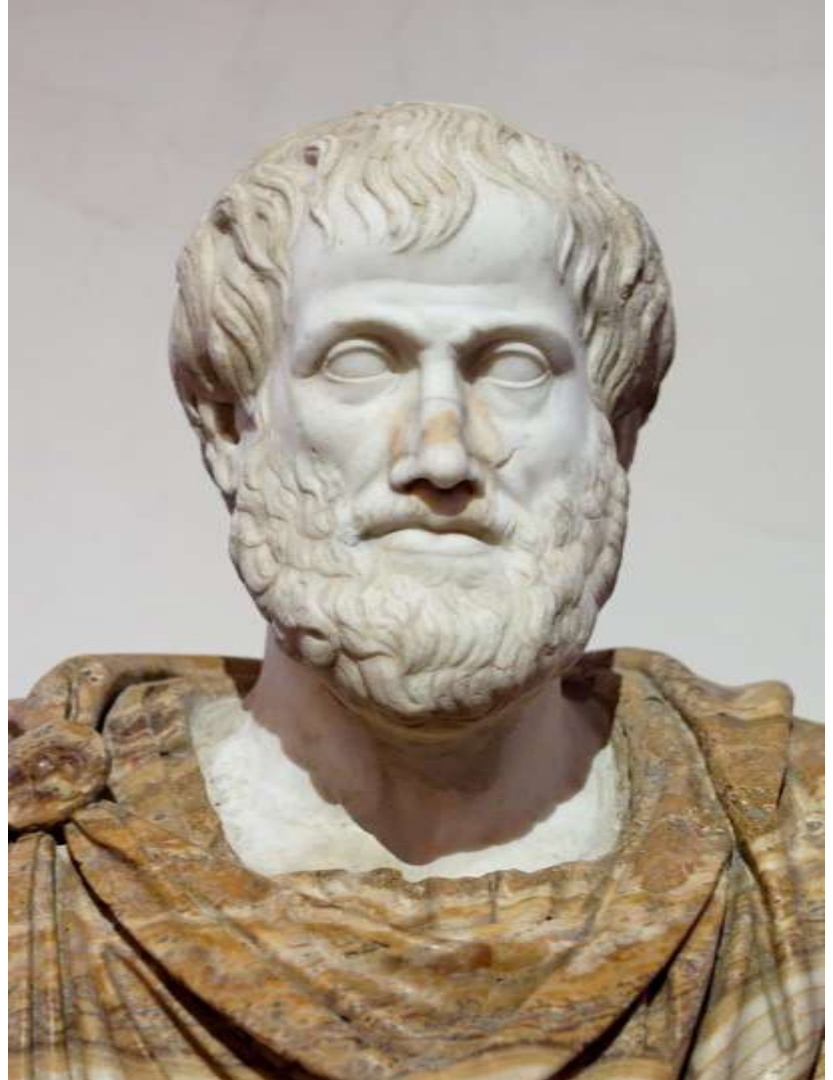
THUCYDIDES.—TENTH CENTURY

(ἀφίστασθαι ἀφ' ἡμῶν· καὶ πηρώσαντες αὐτὸν τοῖς ὀρμίσουσιν τὰ τέλη τῶν
 λαμβανόμενων ὁμοσάνται αὐτὸν ἐξ πύλων, ἢ μὴν ὄσθαι ξυμμάχους αὐ
 τομομόμοις οἷς ἂν προσαγῇται, οὕτω δέχονται τὸν αὐτὸν· καὶ οὐπομύ
 αθρον καὶ ἀγῆρος ἀνδρῶν ἀποικίαν ξυμπίπτει· ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ φέρει
 τοῦτο ἐγέρθη· τοῦ δ' αὖτις γιγνομένης χόμωρος ἐν τῷ ἀρχομένῳ ὡς τῷ ἴω
 πολεῖ αὐτῇ καὶ δημοσθένος ἀρατῆροισ)

Thucydides : *Eight bookes of the Peloponnesian Warre*
Interpreted with faith and diligence immediately out of the
Greeke translated by Thomas Hobbes secretary to ye late
 Earle of Devonshire, London, Imprinted [at Eliot's Court
 Press] for Hen: Seile, and are to be sold at the Tigres Head
 in Paules Churchyard, 1629. STC 24058 (B), [Houghton](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Houghton_STC_24058_(B)_-_Thucydides.jpg)
[Library](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Houghton_STC_24058_(B)_-_Thucydides.jpg), Harvard University
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Houghton_STC_24058_\(B\)_-_Thucydides.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Houghton_STC_24058_(B)_-_Thucydides.jpg)

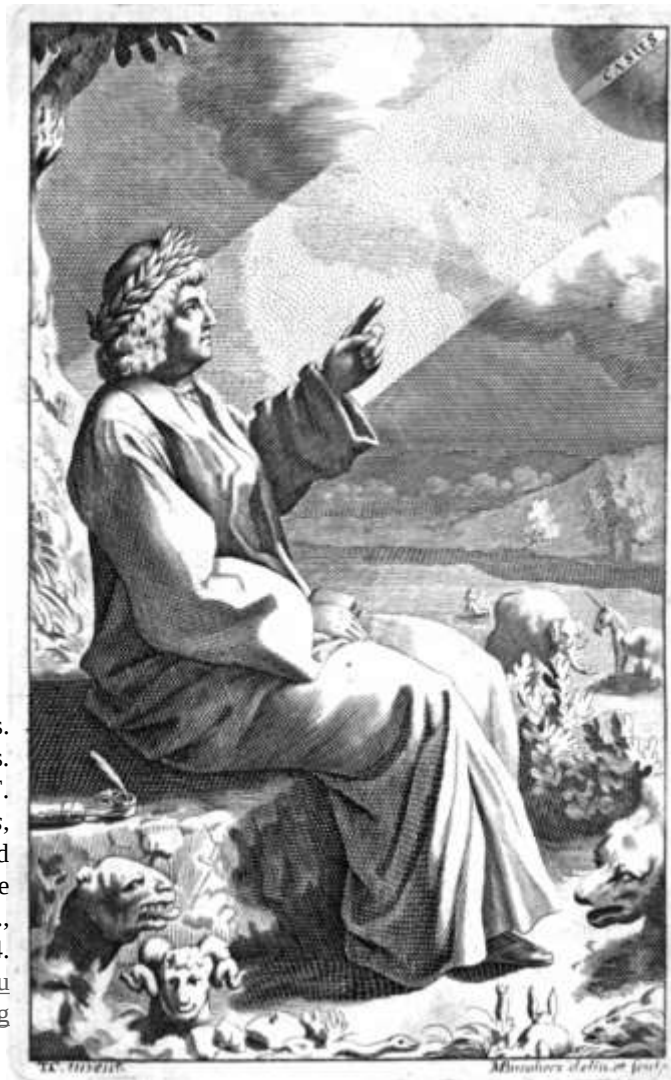


Bust of Aristotle. Marble,
Roman copy after a Greek
bronze original
by Lysippos from 330 BC; the
alabaster mantle is a modern
addition.
National Museum_of Rome,
Palazzo Altemps.
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aris
totle#/media/File:Aristotle
_Altemps_Inv8575.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristotle#/media/File:Aristotle_Altemps_Inv8575.jpg)



Engraving of the Roman poet Lucretius.
Drawn and engraved by Michael Burghers.
From the frontispiece to Thomas Creech, T.
Lucretius Carus, *Of the Nature of Things*,
second and third editions, Oxford and
London 1682–3 Reproduced from the
edition by [John Digby], 2 vols.,
London 1714.

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lucretius drawn by Michael Burghers.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lucretius_drawn_by_Michael_Burghers.png)





Saint Augustine by Sano di Pietro, about 1470,
tempera on panel
46 1/2 x 16 1/8 in. (118.1 x 41 cm)
Birmingham Museum of Art
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Saint
Augustine by Sano di Pietro.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Saint_Augustine_by_Sano_di_Pietro.jpg)

Folio 1r from a manuscript of Augustine's, *City of God* (*De Civitate Dei*) (New York Public Library, Spencer Collection MS 30) from 1470.

Page is from Augustine's *Retractions* (book II, chapter 69), containing later notes and corrections.

[en:Image:CityOfGodManuscript.jpg](#)

Original source:

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:City_of_God_Manuscript.jpg



De Ciuitate Dei: Cum Commento.
 Basel: Johann Amerbach, 1490.
 Commentaries of Thomas Valois and
 Nicholas Trivet.

The woodcut depicts Augustine and the
 cities of God and Satan.

<http://oldlibrarysite.villanova.edu/services/exhibits/OperaOmnia/index.500.htm>



Admiris poteris textus sermonibus libellos
 Hic fecit: operis precibus perlegere: huiusmodi dea.
 Nuncupat: currit: videri ab origine mundi:
 Una Caput: fratri altera fructu manu.
 Subdolo illi habitare: fraudis reus: probus ois
 Hanc puer: hanc simplex: spaciatusque pudens.
 Illa luto soepet: vitio corrupta nefandio:
 Hec: electa: muner: carag: ipsa dei.
 Sed federe implicitos: manus petiit illa: profundo:
 Hec: virtute: micans: sidera lecta tenet.
 Illa: lustris: solus: vel ad impia tartara tendit:
 Hec: dextro: iuncta: calle: vitata subit.

Ecce iter Christi: ducit: puri: fronde: metalli:
 Illa: dno: biat: pinda: vengo: latini.
 Hec: ter: sex: libris: volucres: atq: quaternis
 Augustinus: opus: fote: magister: agens.
 Falsa: etiam: excusis: cantus: signata: deor:
 Confutans: verbis: dogmata: stulta: suo:
 Quosq: modo: pium: regalis: machina: mundi
 Condant: falso: deicat: illa: ois.
 Improbabat: atq: viros: tenuit: quosq: error: animo:
 Spiritibus: partem: qui: tribuere: malis.
 Amis: impio: regitur: bene: principio: ois.
 Nec: fortuna: graui: noo: premit: arbitrio.

Portrait of Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet by
Hyacinthe Rigaud, 1702
Oil on canvas 240 × 165 cm (94.5 × 65 in)
Louvre Museum
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:J
acques-B%C3%A9nigne_Bossuet_3.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jacques-B%C3%A9nigne_Bossuet_3.jpg)



Bossuet, *Discours sur l'histoire universelle* (12th ed., 1730).



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*Portrait of Giovan Battista, or
Giambattista, Vico*
Oil on canvas, 18th century
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:
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NELLA STAMPERIA MUZIANA

A spese di Gaetano, e Stefano Elia.

CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.

Giovambattista Vico,
Principj di Scienza Nuova, 1744.
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/
File:Vico_La_scienza_nuova.gif](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vico_La_scienza_nuova.gif)

Gotthold Ephraim Lessing by
Barbara Anna Rosina Lisiewska, 1767/1768,
oil on canvas, 78.6 x 64.6 cm
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