LETTER TO THEMISTIUS THE PHILOSOPHER

INTRODUCTION

On the strength of his Aristotelian "Paraphrases" Themistius may be called a scholar, though hardly a philosopher as he himself claimed. Technically he was a Sophist: that is to say he gave public lectures (ἐπιδείξεις), wrote exercises after the pattern and went on embassies, which were entrusted to him solely on account of his persuasive charm. But he insisted that he was no Sophist, because he took no fees 1 and styled himself a practical philosopher.2 He was indifferent to the Neo-Platonic philosophy, and, since Constantius made him a Senator, he cannot have betrayed any zeal for the Pagan religion. From Julian's Pagan restoration he seems to have held aloof, and, though Julian had been his pupil, probably at Nicomedia, he did not appoint him to any office. Under the Christian Emperor Theodosius he held a prefecture. There is no evidence for a positive coolness, such as Zeller4 assumes, between Themistius and Julian, and we know too little of their relations to assert with some critics that the respectful tone of this letter is ironical.5 It was probably written after Julian had

¹ Themistius 260 c, 345 c.

² 245 D. ³ 33, 295 B. ⁴ Vol. 5, p. 742.

⁵ Libanius *Epistle* 1061 mentions an Oration by Themistius in praise of Julian, but this is not extant.

INTRODUCTION

become Emperor, though there is nothing in it that would not suit an earlier date; it is sometimes assigned to 355 when Julian was still Caesar. The quotations from Aristotle are appropriately addressed to Themistius as an Aristotelian commentator.

ΘΕΜΙΣΤΙΩΙ ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΩΙ

'Εγώ σοι βεβαιῶσαι μέν, ὥσπερ οὖν γράφεις, τὰς ἐλπίδας καὶ σφόδρα εὔχομαι, δέδοικα δὲ μὴ διαμάρτω, μείζονος οὔσης τῆς ὑποσχέσεως, ἡν ύπερ εμού πρός τε τους άλλους άπαντας καὶ ἔτι μαλλου πρός σεαυτόν ποιή καί μοι πάλαι μέν οιομένω πρός τε τὸν 'Αλέξανδρον καὶ τὸν Μάρκον, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος γέγονεν ἀρετή διαφέρων, εἶναι Β την αμιλλαν φρίκη τις προσήει καὶ δέος θαυμαστόν, μη του μεν απολείπεσθαι παντελώς της ανδρείας δόξω, τοῦ δὲ τῆς τελείας ἀρετῆς οὐδὲ ἐπ' ολίγον ἐφίκωμαι. εἰς ταῦτα ἀφορῶν ἀνεπειθόμην τὴν σχολὴν ἐπαινεῖν, καὶ τῶν ᾿Αττικῶν διαιτημάτων 1 αὐτός τε ήδέως έμεμνήμην καὶ τοῖς φίλοις ύμιν προσάδειν ήξίουν, ώσπερ οἱ τὰ βαρέα φορτία φέροντες έν ταις ώδαις έπικουφίζουσιν αυτοίς την ταλαιπωρίαν. σύ δέ μοι νθν μείζον ἐποίησας διὰ τῆς ἔναγχος ἐπιστολῆς τὸ δέος καὶ C τον αγώνα τῷ παντὶ χαλεπώτερον έδειξας, ἐν ταύτη παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ τετάχθαι με τῆ μερίδι λέγων, έν ή πρότερον Ήρακλής καὶ Διόνυσος έγενέσθην φιλοσοφούντες όμου και βασιλεύοντες και πάσαν

¹ διαιτημάτων Naber, διηγημάτων Hertlein, MSS.

LETTER TO THEMISTIUS THE PHILOSOPHER

I EARNESTLY desire to fulfil your hopes of me even as you express them in your letter, but I am afraid I shall fall short of them, since the expectations you have raised both in the minds of others, and still more in your own, are beyond my powers. was a time when I believed that I ought to try to rival men who have been most distinguished for excellence, Alexander, for instance, or Marcus; 1 but I shivered at the thought and was seized with terror lest I should fail entirely to come up to the courage of the former, and should not make even the least approach to the latter's perfect virtue. With this in mind I convinced myself that I preferred a life of leisure, and I both gladly recalled the Attic manner of living, and thought myself to be in sweet accord with you who are my friends, just as those who carry heavy burdens lighten their labour by singing.2 But by your recent letter you have increased my fears, and you point to an enterprise in every way more difficult. You say that God has placed me in the same position as Heracles and Dionysus of old who, being at once philosophers and

¹ The Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

² Apparently an echo of Dio Chrysostom, Oration 1. 9, Arnim.

LETTER TO THEMISTIUS

σχεδον της επιπολαζούσης κακίας ανακαθαιρό- 254 μενοι γῆν τε καὶ θάλατταν. κελεύεις δὲ πᾶσαν άποσεισάμενον σχολής έννοιαν καὶ ραστώνης σκοπείν, όπως της υποθέσεως άξίως άγωνιούμεθα. εἶτα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τῶν νομοθετῶν μέμνησαι, Σόλωνος, Πιττακοῦ, Λυκούργου, καὶ τούτων άπάντων μείζονα χρηναι παρ' ήμων λέγεις τους ἀνθρώπους ἐν δίκη νῦν περιμένειν. τούτοις έγω τοῖς λόγοις εντυχών έξεπλάγην μικροῦ· σοὶ μεν γὰρ ὑπελάμ- Β βανον οὐδαμῶς θεμιτὸν κολακεύειν ἡ ψεύδεσθαι, έμαυτῷ δὲ συνειδὼς φύσεως μὲν ἕνεκα διαφέρον οὐδὲν οὔτε έξ ἀρχῆς οὔτε νῦν ὑπάρξαν, φιλοσοφίας δὲ ἐρασθέντι μόνον τὰς γὰρ ἐν μέσω σιγῶ τύχας, αί μοι τὸν ἔρωτα τοῦτον ἀτελη τέως έφύλαξαν· οὐκ εἶχον οῦν ὅ, τι χρὴ περὶ τῶν τοιούτων λόγων συμβαλείν, έως ἐπὶ νοῦν ἤγαγεν δ θεός, μή ποτε ἄρα προτρέπειν εθέλεις διὰ τῶν Ο έπαίνων καὶ τῶν ἀγώνων δεῖξαι τὸ μέγεθος, οῖς ἀνάγκη πᾶσα τὸν ἐν πολιτεία ζῶντα παραβεβλῆσθαι τὸν ἄπαντα χρόνον.

Τοῦτο δὲ ἀποτρέπουτός ἐστι πλέου ἢ πρὸς τὸν βίον παρορμῶντος. ὥσπερ γὰρ εἴ τις τὸν πορθμὸν τὸν παρορμῶντος. ὥσπερ γὰρ εἴ τις τὸν πορθμὸν τὸν παρ' ὑμῖν πλέων καὶ οὐδὲ τοῦτον ῥαδίως οὐδὲ εὐκόλως ὑφιστάμενος ἀκούοι παρά του μαντικὴν ἐπαγγελλομένου τέχνην, ὡς χρεὼν αὐτὸν τὸν D Αἰγαῖον ἀναμετρῆσαι καὶ τὸν Ἰόνιον καὶ τῆς ἔξω θαλάσσης ἄψασθαι, καὶ "Νῦν μὲν" ὁρῆς ὁ προφήτης λέγοι "τείχη καὶ λιμένας, ἐκεῖ δὲ γενόμενος

LETTER TO THEMISTIUS

kings, purged almost the whole earth and sea of the evils that infested them. You bid me shake off all thought of leisure and inactivity that I may prove to be a good soldier worthy of so high a destiny. And besides those examples you go on to remind me of law-givers such as Solon, Pittacus, and Lycurgus, and you say that men have the right to expect from me now greater things than from any of these. When I read these words I was almost dumbfounded; for on the one hand I was sure that it was unlawful for you as a philosopher to flatter or deceive; on the other hand I am fully conscious that by nature there is nothing remarkable about me-there never was from the first nor has there come to be now,but as regards philosophy I have only fallen in love with it (I say nothing of the fates that have intervened 1 to make that love so far ineffectual). I could not tell therefore how I ought to interpret such expressions, until God brought it into my mind that perhaps by your very praises you wished to exhort me, and to point out how great are those trials to which a statesman must inevitably be exposed every day of his life.

But your method is more likely to discourage than to make one eager for such an existence. Suppose that a man were navigating your strait, and were finding even that none too easy or safe, and then suppose some professional soothsayer should tell him that he would have to traverse the Aegaean and then the Ionian Sea, and finally embark on the outer sea. "Here," that prophet would say, "you see towns and harbours,

Luripides, Orestes 16.

² The Bosporus; Themistius was probably at Constantinople.

END OF SAMPLE TEXT



The Complete Text can be found on our CD:

Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature
which can be purchased on our Website:

www.Brainfly.net

or

by sending \$64.95 in check or money order to:

Brainfly Inc.

5100 Garfield Ave. #46

Sacramento CA 95841-3839

TEACHER'S DISCOUNT:

If you are a **TEACHER** you can take advantage of our teacher's discount. Click on **Teachers Discount** on our website (www.Brainfly.net) or **Send us \$55.95** and we will send you a full copy of **Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature AND our 5000 Classics CD** (a collection of over 5000 classic works of literature in electronic format (.txt)) plus our Wholesale price list.

If you have any suggestions such as books you would like to see added to the collection or if you would like our wholesale prices list please send us an email to:

webcomments@brainfly.net