Letters From A Stoic (Penguin Classics)
Synopsis

"It is philosophy that has the duty of protecting us...without it no one can lead a life free of fear or worry." For several years of his turbulent life, Seneca was the guiding hand of the Roman Empire. His inspired reasoning derived mainly from the Stoic principles, which had originally been developed some centuries earlier in Athens. This selection of Seneca’s letters shows him upholding the austere ethical ideals of Stoicism—the wisdom of the self-possessed person immune to overmastering emotions and life's setbacks—while valuing friendship and the courage of ordinary men, and criticizing the harsh treatment of slaves and the cruelties in the gladiatorial arena. The humanity and wit revealed in Seneca’s interpretation of Stoicism is a moving and inspiring declaration of the dignity of the individual mind.

Book Information

Paperback: 254 pages
Publisher: Penguin Books; Reprint edition (July 30, 1969)
Language: English
ISBN-10: 0140442103
Product Dimensions: 5.1 x 0.6 x 7.8 inches
Shipping Weight: 6.6 ounces (View shipping rates and policies)
Average Customer Review: 4.3 out of 5 stars—See all reviews (116 customer reviews)
Best Sellers Rank: #4,533 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #4 in Books > Literature & Fiction > Essays & Correspondence > Letters #5 in Books > History > Ancient Civilizations > Rome #12 in Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Philosophy > Greek & Roman

Customer Reviews

Stoicism has been much misunderstood, and the adjective "stoic," which loosely can be taken to mean bearing up under duress, is partly correct but does not do justice to one of the world's great philosophies. This Penguin volume presents a great selection from the letters of Seneca, which hits all the high points of the philosophy and captures Seneca’s remarkable personality, which has made
him a hit with the cognoscenti for 2,000 years. Few perhaps realize that the Stoics postulated a
great commonwealth governed by law, or that they idealized democracy. Seneca mentions Solon
the lawgiver as the creator of democracy and refers numerous times to the Roman Stoic saint, Cato,
who strove mightily (and unsuccessfully) to preserve the Roman Republic. Seneca, like other Stoics,
has a doctrine of nature that is remarkably close to that of Emerson or modern American
environmentalists. The wise man (sapiens) will never be bored when contemplating the simple
things of nature. The natural beauty of the countryside and the healthful action of the waves can
have a calming effect (although there’s a memorable passage in which a storm causes terrible sea
sickness). He also believed in the simple and strenuous life and the avoidance of luxury and
decadence, and there are numerous passages in these letters to his disciple, Lucilius, which decry
the ostentatious, self indulgent practices of his contemporaries. These are sentiments and ideas
adopted by many in the modern world, including President Theodore Roosevelt. Seneca has no
patience for philosophy as a word game or a practice of engaging in hair-splitting arguments for
their own sake. He rather sees it as a practice or way of life that all those who seek the good should
investigate and adopt.

This will not be a review about Seneca. I suppose I will attempt that one day once I manage to go
thru my library’s Loeb Classical Library edition of Seneca’s Epistles. The purpose of this review is to
bellyache about the Penguin Classics’ edition of this work. I come not to criticize this translation. I
have no Latin. For all I know it is brilliant. What I am here to criticize is the decision to edit Seneca’s
work all to Tartarus and back. There are 124 Letters in Seneca’s Epistles. Campbell gives you 40.
Or just over 32%! Campbell’s criteria as to which letters to present is a personal one. He evaluated
their interest and whether or not they were repetitive. His is admittedly charming in his own defense
on this issue. He quotes Roger L’Estrange (another anthologist of Seneca’s) from 1673 to the effect
that anyone who complains about the selection is an unmannerly guest who eats at his host’s table
and then critiques the meal. I embrace this description. I may well use The Unmannerly Guest as
my nom de plume for my reviews from now on. Here is my problem. All too often the editors or
translators of the Penguin Classic editions decide that they know better than the ancient author what
is valuable about the work for today’s reader. Their Plutarch is one such travesty. Their edition of
Polybius is another. What makes it more confusing is they can get it right sometime, as with their
edition of Livy. I think they are really missing their chance here. The Penguin Classics series is the
perfect publishing series for modern and complete editions of ancient authors presented in their
original form as much as is possible. Let us look at how personal Campbell’s choice is. I happen to
I tore this book to pieces. My copy is overflowing with tabbed pages and highlighted lines and notes in the margins. Seneca of course, is a fascinating figure. Gregory Hays once said about Marcus Aurelius that "not being a tyrant was something he had to work at one day at a time" and often, Seneca lost that battle. He was the Cardinal Richelieu behind Nero. He sat back and enjoyed the spoils of his student who had clearly lost his way--at least Aristotle didn't profit from Alexander's lust for power. However, there is some interesting evidence put forth in a paper titled - Seneca: The Case of the Opulent Stoic in which Lydia Motto presents that what we know of Seneca’s reputation comes almost entirely from a single, less than objective source. And in fact, if we can trust the way in which Seneca faced his forced suicide there was not much difference between practice and philosophy. The book is profoundly insightful, it calls you to action, and it has that ‘quit your whining--this is life’ attitude that so defines the Roman Stoics. This is by no means an all inclusive list but is Seneca on some important topics:

On doing more than consuming: He should be delivering himself of such sayings, not memorizing them. It is disgraceful that a man who is old or in sight of old age should have wisdom deriving solely from his notebook. ‘Zeno said this.’ And what have you said? ‘Cleanthes said that.’ What have you said? How much longer are you going to serve under others? Assume authority over yourself and utter something that may be handed down to posterity. Produce something from your own resources.

On endurance: Life's no soft affair.

Download to continue reading...

Dmca