

### Universitätsbibliothek Paderborn

## **Montaigne's Essays**

In Three Books. With Notes and Quotations. And an Account of The Author's Life; With a short Character of the Author and Translator, by the late Marquis of Halifax; With the Addition of A Complete Table to each Volume

Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de London, 1743

Chap. 17. Of Fear.

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the Kings of Persia, to give their Lieutenants and Agents so little Rein, that upon the least arising Difficulties they must evermore have Recourse to their farther Commands; this Delay in so vast an Extent of Dominion, having often very much prejudiced their Affairs. And Crassu writing to a Man, whose Profession it was best to understand those Things, and pre-acquainting him to what Use this Mast was designed, did he not seem to consult his Advice, and in a Manner invite him to interpose his better Judgment?



#### CHAP. XVII.

of Fear.

Obstupui, sieteruntque comæ & vox faucibus hæsit \*.

I was amaz'd, struck speechless, and my Hair On end upon my Head did wildly stare.

Am not fo good a Naturalist as to discern by what secret Springs Fear has it's Motion in which the springs are the secret secret with the secret secr Springs Fear has it's Motion in us; but I am wife enough to know, that it is a strong Passion, and such a one, that the Physicians say, there is no other whatever that sooner dethrones our Judgment from it's proper Seat; which is fo true, that I myfelf have seen very many become frantick through Fear; and even in those of the best settled Temper, it is most certain, that it begets a terrible Astonishment and Confusion during the Fit. I omit the vulgar Sort, to whom it one while represents their Great-Grandsirs, risen out of their Graves in their Shrowds, another while Hobgoblins, Spettres, and Chimæra's, but even amongst Soldiers (a Sort of Men over whom, of all others, it ought to have the least Power) how often has it converted Flocks of Sheep into armed Squadrons, Reeds and Bull-rushes into Pikes and Launces, Friends into Enemies, and the French White into the Red Crosses of Spain! When Monsieur de Bourbon took

\* Virg. Eneid. l. 2.

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the City of Rome, an Enfign who was upon the Guard at the Bourg St. Pierre, was feized with such a Fright upon the first Alarm, that he threw himself out at a Breach with his Colours upon his Shoulder, ran directly upon the Enemy, thinking he had retreated toward the inward Defences of the City, and with much ado, feeing Monsieur de Bourbon's People, who thought it had been a Sally upon them, draw up to receive him, at last came to himself, and saw his Error; and then facing about, he retreated full Speed thro' the fame Breach by which he had gone out; but not 'till he had first blindly advanced above three hundred Paces into the open Field. It did not however fall out fo well with Captain Julius's Enfign at the Time when St. Paul was taken from us by the Count de Bures and Monsieur du Reu, for he, being so astonished with Fear, as to throw himfelf and his Fellows out at a Skyt-Gate, was immediately cut to Pieces by the Enemy; and in the same Siege it was a very memorable Fear, that fo feized, contracted, and froze up the Heart of a young Gentleman, that he funk down stone dead in the Breach, without any Manner of Wound or Hurt at all. The like Madness does sometimes push on a whole Multitude; for in one of the Encounters that Germanicus had with the Germans, two great Parties were fo amazed with Fear, that they ran two opposite Ways, the one and the other to the same Place, from which either of them had fled before. Sometimes it adds Wings to the Heels, as in the two first, and sometimes nails them to the Ground, and fetters them from moving; as we read of the Emperor Theophilus, who in a Battle he loft against the Agarens, was so assonished and stupished, that he had no Power to fly; adeo pawor etiam auxilia formidat\*, so much does Fear dread even the Means of Safety; 'till fuch Time as Manuel, one of the principal Commanders of his Army, having jogged and shaked him so as to rouse him out of his Trance, said to him, Sir, if you will not follow me, I will kill you: For it is better you should lose your Life, than, by being taken, to lose your Empire. But Fear does then manifelt it's utmost Power and Effect, when it throws us upon a valiant Delpair, having before deprived us of all Sense both of

\* Quint. Curt. 1. 3.

Duty

# MONTAIGNE'S Esays.

Duty and Honour. In the first pitched Battle the Roman Iost against Hannibal, under the Consul Sempronius, a Body of ten thousand Foot, that had taken a Fright, seeing 10 other Escape for their Cowardice, went, and threw themfelves head-long upon the great Battalion of the Enemies, which also with wonderful Force and Fury they charged through and through, and routed with a very great Slaugh ter of the Carthaginians, by that Means purchasing an ignominious Flight at the same Price they might have done a glorious Victory. The Thing in the World I am most afraid of is Fear, and with good Reason, that Passion alone, in the Trouble of it, exceeding all other Accidents What Affliction could be greater or more just than that of Pompey's Followers and Friends, who, in his Ship, were Spectators of that horrid and inhuman Murther? Yet fo it was, that the Fear of the Egyptian Vessels they saw coming to board them, possessed them with so great a Fear, that it is observed they thought of Nothing, but calling upon the Mariners to make Haste, and by Force of Oars to escape away, 'till being arrived at Tyre, and delivered from the Apprehension of farther Danger, they then had Leifure to turn their Thoughts to the Loss of their Captain, and to give Vent to those Tears and Lamentations that the other more prevalent Passion had 'till then suspended.

Tum pavor sapientiam omnem mihi ex animo expectorat. My Mind with great and sudden Fear oppress'd, Was for the Time of Judgment disposses'd.

Such as have been well banged in some Skirmish, may yet, all wounded and bloody as they are, be brought on again the next Day to charge: But such as have once conceived a good sound Fear of the Enemy, will never be made so much as to look him in the Face. Such as are in immediate Fear of losing their Estates, of Banishment, or of Slavery, live in perpetual Anguish and lose all Appetite and Repose; whereas such as are actually poor, Slaves, and Exiles, oft times live as merrily as Men in a better Condition: And so many People, who, impatient of the perpetual Alarms of Fear, have hanged and drowned themselves, give us sufficiently to understand, that it is more importunate and insupportable than Death itself. The Greeks acknowledge another Kind of Fear exceeding any we have spoken.

fpoken of yet, a Passion that surprises us without any visible Cause, by an Impulse from Heaven; so that whole Armies and Nations have been struck with it. Such a one was that, which brought so wonderful a Desolation upon Carthage, where nothing was to be heard but Voices and Outcries of Fear, where the Inhabitants were seen to sally out of their Houses as to an Alarm, and there to charge, wound, and kill one another, as if they had been Enemies come to surprize their City. All Things were in strange Disorder and Fury, 'till with Prayers and Sacrifices they had appeased their Gods: And this is that they call a Panick Terror.



#### CHAP. XVIII.

That Men are not to judge of our Happiness 'till after Death.

Expectanda dies homini est, dicique beatus,
Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet \*.

Men's last Days still to be expected are, E'er we of them our Judgments do declare; Nor can't of any one be rightly said, That he is happy, 'till he first be dead.

E Very one is acquainted with the Story of King Cræsus to this Purpose, who being taken Prisoner by Cyrus, and by him condemned to die, as he was going to Execution, cried out, O Solon, Solon! which being presently reported to Cyrus, and he sending to enquire of him what it meant, Cræsus gave him to understand, that he now found the Advertisement Solon had formerly given him true to his Cost, which was, That Men, however Fortune may smile upon them, could never be said to be happy, 'till they had

\* Ovid. Met. 1. 3.

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