

→ Aquinas Moravcsik Colors ~~people~~ ^{have} causal powers.
 Colors have the capacity to
 cause themselves to be seen
 Each color has an active power
 to change a transparent medium that is
 continuous with the surface having that color & the
 organ of sight. Light is a passive or receptive
 capacity, & what ^{from} light is acted on through the
 medium in such a way that the sighted organism
 sees the color. This is the caused feature of color.

→ In the Anima, Aristotle has explained how
 sensible forms such as colors act through various
 media or sense organs for sight. There
 must be a medium.

Transparent: power common to all bodies
 A body is transparent if it has light in it. There must be fire (like sun)
 for light to be present in a fiery substance (like sun)
 A medium is transparent due to a fiery substance (like sun)
 ↳ when you remove the substance it becomes dark

Transparency Anima
 property of certain
 bodies, notably air & water
 which allows them to
 function as media of
 vision
 sense a property that
 belongs to all bodies to
 a greater or lesser degree
 & allows them to have
 color

Aristotle

Source: Aristotle & Alexander of Aphrodisias on Colour
(Katerina Ierodiakonou) → focus on how we perceive colour (how sense objects affect our sense organs)

Books: De Anima & De Sensu → focus on nature of colour (how we see colour)

For Aristotle there 2 things are different: nature of color (sense object) & how we see color

According to him

Colour causes vision
↳ he believed there is no vision without colors.

Nature of color: what makes our world colored.

Color: ① Limit of the transparent in a determinately bounded body (De Sensu)

② Something that is capable of setting in motion that is actually transparent (De anima)

what is it? (present in both definitions)

Definitⁿ of transparent of course different in both books

Anima: (Tr) what I call transparent is what something that is visible (not in itself) but due to the color of something else (e.g. air, water)

Not just air, water or solid bodies like glass & crystal though, Aristotle claims that (De Sensu) all bodies have a certain degree of transparency

Sensu: what we call transparent is not something peculiar to air, water or any other of the bodies usually called transparent, but is a common nature & power, capable of no separate existence of its own, but residing in them, & subsisting in all other bodies to a greater or lesser degree

Anima → focus on how we perceive color
Transparent here refers to the medium of vision, i.e. what makes something else visible
So, it's not visible in itself but because of the color of something else that is seen through it.
He primarily refers to air & water, the ~~common~~ ^{what} medium of vision usually consists of

Transparent: what lets something else be seen through it

De sensu (focus: nature of color)

It's not only the medium of vision that is transparent but also all bodies to ~~an~~ degree

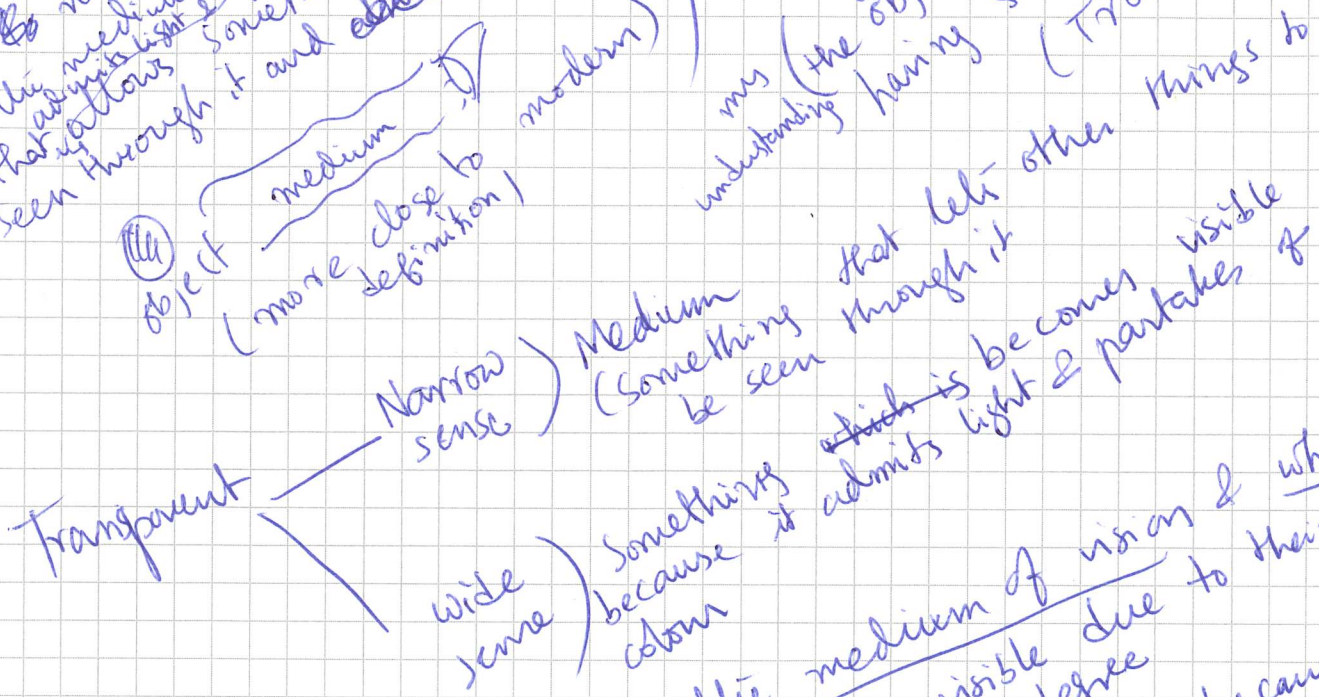
Since all bodies are transparent to a greater or lesser degree, they partake of color

This is a bit confusing since a tree or rock in not something we consider transparent

Anima uses the word that applies to transparent in a narrow sense of vision (air/water) ~~that admits light~~ something to be seen through it and ~~admits~~

Sensu uses the word to all bodies (like rocks, etc.) - it applies to all bodies admitting light, i.e., visible signifying they all become visible by partaking of color quality (Translucent)

mis (the object becomes some color quality) understanding having some color quality (Translucent)



According to Aristotle then, both the medium of vision & what lets itself to be seen through it become visible due to their being transparent to a greater or lesser degree

Medium of vision → other bodies → transparency makes them visible because of color

How does this happen?

How transparent bodies differ from each other?

↓
Determinative (with boundary)

Indeterminative → they borrow colors since they let other objects be seen through it.

Bodies are colored because they are transparent.

A body is white if it's transparent to a greater degree
black if it's not transparent at all

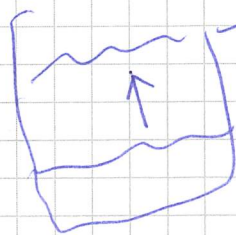
Paraphrase
in
Aristotle's
text

other colors

Black or blue color of some animals' eyes
based on how much water they consist of
more water → less transparent → black
" → more " → blue

2 generations
animalium

Sea



close to surface light blue

bottom (dark blue/black)
has more water (less transparent)

Animals

which drink hot water → white
& obtain more air
drink cold water → black
obtain more water

heat & air make bodies white
earthy & water matter → black

Reasonable to
infer

Presence of 4 elements: fire, air, earth & water influences the degree to which a body is transparent

↓
So colour of a body seems to depend on the proportion of the different elements it consists of

