λωνιάτης, φυσικός ἀρχὴ δ' αὐτῷ τοῦ συγγράμματος ἤδε· "Λόγου παντὸς ἀρχόμενον δοκέει μοι χρεών εἶναι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀναμφισβήτητον παρέχεσθαι." δεύτερος Σικυώνιος, ὁ γράψας τὰ περὶ Πελοπόννησον τρίτος αὐτὸς οὖτος τέταρτος στωικός, γένος Σελευκεύς, ὁ καὶ Βαβυλώνιος καλούμενος διὰ τὴν γειτονίαν πέμπτος Ταρσεύς, γεγραφὼς περὶ ποιητικῶν ζητημάτων ἃ λύειν ἐπιχειρεῖ.

Τον δη φιλόσοφον 'Αθηνόδωρός φησιν εν ογδόη Περιπάτων ἀεὶ στιλπνον φαίνεσθαι διὰ τὸ ἀλεί-

φεσθαι.

$K\epsilon\phi$. γ' . MONIMO Σ

32 Μόνιμος Συρακόσιος μαθητής μεν Διογένους, οἰκέτης δέ τινος τραπεζίτου Κορινθίου, καθά φησι Σωσικράτης. προς τοῦτον συνεχες ἀφικνούμενος ὁ Ξενιάδης ὁ τὸν Διογένην ἐωνημένος τὴν ἀρετὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῶν λόγων διηγούμενος εἰς ἔρωτα τἀνδρὸς ἐνέβαλε τὸν Μόνιμον. αὐτίκα γὰρ ἐκεῖνος μανίαν προσποιηθεὶς τό τε κέρμα διερρίπτει καὶ πᾶν τὸ ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης ἀργύριον, ἔως αὐτὸν ὁ δεσπότης παρητήσατο καὶ δς εὐθέως Διογένους ἡν. παρηκολούθησε δὲ καὶ Κράτητι τῷ κυνικῷ συχνὰ καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων εἴχετο, ὅτε καὶ μᾶλλον ὁρῶν αὐτὸν ὁ δεσπότης ἐδόκει μαίνεσθαι.

83 'Εγένετο δ' ἀνὴρ ἐλλόγιμος, ὡς καὶ Μένανδρον αὐτοῦ τὸν κωμικὸν μεμνῆσθαι. ἔν τινι γοῦν τῶν

δραμάτων εν τῷ Ἱπποκόμῳ εἶπεν οὕτως.

σ Cf. Epictet. iii. 22. 88 ώς Διογένης έποίει στίλβων γὰρ περιήρχετο καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ σῶμα ἐπέστρεφε τοὺς πολλούς.

VI. 81-83. DIOGENES-MONIMUS

sopher. The beginning of his treatise runs thus: "At the outset of every discourse, methinks, one should see to it that the basis laid down is unquestionable." The second—of Sicyon—who wrote an "Account of Peloponnesus." The third, our present subject. The fourth, a Stoic born at Seleucia, who is also called the Babylonian, because Seleucia is near Babylon. The fifth, of Tarsus, author of a work on poetical problems, which he attempts to solve.

Now the philosopher is said by Athenodorus in the eighth book of his Walks to have always had a sleek appearance owing to his use of unguents.

MONIMUS (fourth century B.c.) CHAPTER 3.

Monimus of Syracuse was a pupil of Diogenes; and, according to Sosicrates, he was in the service of a certain Corinthian banker, to whom Xeniades, the purchaser of Diogenes, made frequent visits, and by the account which he gave of his goodness in word and deed, excited in Monimus a passionate admiration of Diogenes. For he forthwith pretended to be mad and proceeded to fling away the small change and all the money on the banker's table, until at length his master dismissed him; and he then straightway devoted himself to Diogenes. He often followed Crates the Cynic as well, and embraced the like pursuits; whereupon his master, seeing him do this, was all the more persuaded that he was mad.

He came to be a distinguished man; so much so that he is even mentioned by the comic poet Menander. At any rate in one of his plays, The

Groom, his words are:

Μόνιμός τις ἢν ἄνθρωπος, ὧ Φίλων, σοφός, ἀδοξότερος μικρῷ δ'. Α. ὁ τὴν πήραν ἔχων; Β. πήρας μὲν οὖν τρεῖς· ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος ῥῆμά τι ἐφθέγξατ' οὐδὲν ἐμφερές, μὰ τὸν Δία, τῷ γνῶθι σαυτόν, οὐδὲ τοῖς βοωμένοις τούτοις, ὑπὲρ δὲ ταῦθ' ὁ προσαιτῶν καὶ ῥυπῶν· τὸ γὰρ ὑποληφθὲν τῦφον εἶναι πῶν ἔφη.

οὖτος μὲν ἐμβριθέστατος ἐγένετο, ὥστε δόξης μὲν καταφρονεῖν, πρὸς δ' ἀλήθειαν παρορμᾶν.

Γέγραφε δὲ παίγνια σπουδη λεληθυία μεμιγμένα καὶ Περὶ δρμῶν δύο καὶ Προτρεπτικόν.

$K_{\epsilon}\phi$. δ'. ΟΝΗΣΙΚΡΙΤΟΣ

34 'Ονησίκριτος' τοῦτον οἱ μὲν Αἰγινήτην, Δημήτριος δ' ὁ Μάγνης 'Αστυπαλαιᾶ φησιν εἶναι. καὶ οὖτος τῶν ἐλλογίμων Διογένους μαθητῶν. ἔοικε δέ τι ὅμοιον πεπονθέναι πρὸς Ξενοφῶντα. ἐκεῖνος μὲν γὰρ Κύρω συνεστράτευσεν, οὖτος δὲ 'Αλεξάνδρω, κἀκεῖνος μὲν Παιδείαν Κύρου, ὁ δὲ πῶς 'Αλέξανδρος ἤχθη γέγραφε καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐγκώμιον Κύρου, ὁ δὲ 'Αλεξάνδρου πεποίηκε. καὶ τῆ ἐρμηνείᾳ δὲ παραπλήσιος, πλὴν ὅτι ὡς ἀπόγραφος ἐξ ἀρχετύπου δευτερεύει.

Γέγονε καὶ Μένανδρος Διογένους μαθητής, δ ἐπικαλούμενος Δρυμός, θαυμαστής 'Ομήρου, καὶ 86

VI. 83–84. MONIMUS—ONESICRITUS

One Monimus there was, a wise man, Philo, But not so very famous. A. He, you mean,

Who carried the scrip?

B. Nay, not one scrip, but three. Yet never a word, so help me Zeus, spake he To match the saying, Know thyself, nor such Famed watchwords. Far beyond all these he went, Your dusty mendicant, pronouncing wholly vain All man's supposings.

Monimus indeed showed himself a very grave moralist, so that he ever despised mere opinion and sought only truth.

He has left us, besides some trifles blended with covert earnestness, two books, On Impulses and an Exhortation to Philosophy.

CHAPTER 4. ONESICRITUS (flor. 330 B.C.)

Onesicritus some report to have been an Aeginetan, but Demetrius of Magnesia says that he was a native of Astypalaea. He too was one of the distinguished pupils of Diogenes. His career seems to have resembled that of Xenophon; for Xenophon joined the expedition of Cyrus, Onesicritus that of Alexander; and the former wrote the Cyropaedia, or Education of Cyrus, while the latter has described how Alexander was educated: the one a laudation of Cyrus, the other of Alexander. And in their diction they are not unlike: except that Onesicritus, as is to be expected in an imitator, falls short of his model.

Amongst other pupils of Diogenes were Menander, who was nicknamed Drymus or "Oakwood," a great

'Ηγησίας Σινωπεὺς ὁ Κλοιὸς ἐπίκλην, καὶ Φιλίσκος ὁ Αἰγινήτης, ὡς προειρήκαμεν.

$K\epsilon\phi$. ϵ' . $KPATH\Sigma$

85 Κράτης 'Ασκώνδου Θηβαίος. καὶ οὖτος τῶν ἐλλογίμων τοῦ κυνὸς μαθητῶν. Ἱππόβοτος δέ φησιν οὐ Διογένους αὐτὸν μαθητὴν γεγονέναι, ἀλλὰ Βρύσωνος τοῦ 'Αχαιοῦ. τούτου Παίγνια φέρεται τάδε'

Πήρη τις πόλις έστι μέσω ένι οἴνοπι τύφω, καλή και πίειρα, περίρρυπος, οὐδεν ἔχουσα, εἰς ἡν οὕτε τις εἰσπλεῖ ἀνήρ μωρὸς παράσιτος, οὔτε λίχνος πόρνης ἐπαγαλλόμενος πυγῆσιν ἀλλὰ θύμον και σκόρδα φέρει και σῦκα και ἄρτους, έξ ὧν οὐ πολεμοῦσι πρὸς ἀλλήλους περὶ τούτων, οὐχ ὅπλα κέκτηνται περὶ κέρματος, οὐ περὶ δόξης.

86 "Εστι καὶ ἐφημερὶς ἡ θρυλουμένη οὕτως ἔχουσα· τίθει μαγείρῳ μνᾶς δέκ', ἰατρῷ δραχμήν, κόλακι τάλαντα πέντε, συμβούλῳ καπνόν, πόρνη τάλαντον, φιλοσόφῳ τριώβολον.

Έκαλείτο δὲ καὶ Θυρεπανοίκτης διὰ τὸ εἰς πᾶσαν εἰσιέναι οἰκίαν καὶ νουθετεῖν· ἔστιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τόδε·

ταῦτ' ἔχω ὅσσ' ἔμαθον καὶ ἐφρόντισα καὶ μετὰ Μουσῶν σέμν' ἐδάην· τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὅλβια τῦφος ἔμαρψεν.

Not the same as Bryson of Heracleia, whom we know from the Platonic Epistles, from Aristotle, and from Athenaeus (xi. p. 508). He may, however, have been the 88

VI. 84-86. ONESICRITUS—CRATES

admirer of Homer; Hegesias of Sinope, nicknamed "Dog-collar"; and Philiscus of Aegina mentioned above.

CHAPTER 5. CRATES (of Thebes, flor. 326 B.C.)

Crates, son of Ascondas, was a Theban. He too was amongst the Cynic's famous pupils. Hippobotus, however, alleges that he was a pupil not of Diogenes, but of Bryson a the Achaean. The following playful lines are attributed to him b:

There is a city Pera in the midst of wine-dark vapour, Fair, fruitful, passing squalid, owning nought, Into which sails nor fool nor parasite Nor glutton, slave of sensual appetite, But thyme it bears, garlic, and figs and loaves, For which things' sake men fight not each with other, Nor stand to arms for money or for fame.

There is also his widely circulated day-book, which runs as follows:

Set down for the chef ten minas, for the doctor One drachma, for a flatterer talents five, For counsel smoke, for mercenary beauty A talent, for a philosopher three obols.

He was known as the "Door-opener"—the caller to whom all doors fly open—from his habit of entering every house and admonishing those within. Here is another specimen of his composition ⁶:

That much I have which I have learnt and thought, The noble lessons taught me by the Muses: But wealth amassed is prey to vanity.

disciple of Pythagoras mentioned by Iamblichus (Vita Pyth. c. 23).

Anth. Plan. v. 13. Anth. Pal. vii. 326.

καὶ ὅτι ἐκ φιλοσοφίας αὐτῷ περιγένοιτο

θέρμων τε χοινιξ και το μηδενός μέλειν. φέρεται δ' αὐτοῦ κἀκεῖνο·

ἔρωτα παύει λιμός, εἰ δὲ μή, χρόνος· έὰν δὲ τούτοις μὴ δύνη χρῆσθαι, βρόχος.

"Ηκμαζε δε κατά την τρίτην και δεκάτην και

έκατοστὴν 'Ολυμπιάδα.

Τοῦτόν φησιν 'Αντισθένης έν ταῖς Διαδοχαῖς θεασάμενον έν τινι τραγωδία Τήλεφον σπυρίδιον έχοντα καὶ τάλλα λυπρον άξαι ἐπὶ τὴν κυνικὴν φιλοσοφίαν έξαργυρισάμενόν τε την οὐσίαν—καὶ γάρ ην τῶν ἐπιφανῶν—ἀθροίσαντα πρὸς τὰ [ἐκατὸν] διακόσια τάλαντα, τοις πολίταις διανείμαι ταθτα. αὐτόν δὲ καρτερώς ούτω φιλοσοφείν ώς και Φιλήμονα τον κωμικόν αὐτοῦ μεμνῆσθαι. φησὶ γοῦν

καὶ τοῦ θέρους μὲν είχεν ἱμάτιον δασύ, ίν' ώς Κράτης ή, τοῦ δὲ χειμῶνος ράκος.

φησὶ δὲ Διοκλῆς πείσαι αὐτὸν Διογένην τὴν οὐσίαν μηλόβοτον ἀνεῖναι καὶ εἴ τι ἀργύριον εἴη,

είς θάλατταν βαλείν.

88 Καὶ Κράτητος μέν, φησίν, ὁ οἶκος ὑπ' ᾿Αλεξάνδρου * * Ίππαρχίας δὲ ὑπὸ Φιλίππου. πολλάκις τε τῆ βακτηρία τῶν συγγενῶν τινας προσιόντας καὶ ἀποτρέποντας ἐδίωκε καὶ ἦν γενναῖος. φησὶ δὲ Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης τραπεζίτη τινὶ παρακαταθέσθαι τάργύριον, συνθέμενον, εἰ μὲν οἱ παίδες ίδιωται γένοιντο, αὐτοῖς ἀποδοῦναι εἰ δὲ

в 328-324 в.с. a Anth. Pal. ix. 497.

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