

B

Κεφ. α'. ΑΝΑΞΙΜΑΝΔΡΟΣ

¹ Ἀναξίμανδρος Πραξιάδου Μιλήσιος. οὗτος ἔφασκεν ἀρχὴν καὶ στοιχείον τὸ ἄπειρον, οὐ διορίζων ἀέρα ἢ ὕδωρ ἢ ἄλλο τι. καὶ τὰ μὲν μέρη μεταβάλλειν, τὸ δὲ πᾶν ἀμετάβλητον εἶναι. μέσσην τε τὴν γῆν κείσθαι, κέντρου τάξιν ἐπέχουσαν οὖσαν σφαιροειδῆ· τὴν τε σελήνην ψευδοφαῆ, καὶ ἀπὸ ἡλίου φωτίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν ἥλιον οὐκ ἐλάττονα τῆς γῆς, καὶ καθαρώτατον πῦρ.

Εὗρεν δὲ καὶ γνώμονα πρῶτος καὶ ἕστησεν ἐπὶ τῶν σκιοθήρων ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, καθά φησι Φαβωρίνος ἐν Παντοδαπῇ ἱστορίᾳ, τροπὰς τε καὶ ἰσημερίας σημαίνοντα, καὶ ὠροσκοπεῖα κατ-
²εσκεύασε. καὶ γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης περίμετρον πρῶτος ἔγραψεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ σφαῖραν κατεσκεύασε.

Τῶν δὲ ἀρεσκόντων αὐτῷ πεποίηται κεφαλαιώδη τὴν ἔκθεσιν, ἣν που περιέτυχεν καὶ Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος· ὃς καὶ φησιν αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς Χρονικοῖς τῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ὀγδόης Ὀλυμ-

^a With this Life Diels (*Dox. Gr.* p. 133) compares Hippolytus (*Ref. Haer.* i. 6), Plutarch (*Strom.* 2), Aëtius, i. 3. 3; iii. 11. 1; iii. 10. 2; ii. 11. 5; ii. 20. 1; ii. 24. 2; ii. 29. 1; ii. 21. 1; iii. 15. 6; v. 19. 4, which go back to Theophrastus, *Phys. Opin.* Fr. 2.

BOOK II

CHAPTER I. ANAXIMANDER ^a (611-546 B.C.)

ANAXIMANDER, the son of Praxiades, was a native of Miletus. He laid down as his principle and element that which is unlimited without defining it as air or water or anything else. He held that the parts undergo change, but the whole is unchangeable; that the earth, which is of spherical shape, lies in the midst, occupying the place of a centre; that the moon, shining with borrowed light, derives its illumination from the sun; further, that the sun is as large as the earth and consists of the purest fire.^b

He was the first inventor of the gnomon and set it up for a sundial in Lacedaemon,^c as is stated by Favorinus in his *Miscellaneous History*, in order to mark the solstices and the equinoxes; he also constructed clocks to tell the time. He was the first to draw on a map the outline of land and sea, and he constructed a globe as well.

His exposition of his doctrines took the form of a summary which no doubt came into the hands, among others, of Apollodorus of Athens. He says in his *Chronology* that in the second year of the 58th

^b These astronomical discoveries belong properly to Anaxagoras.

^c But see Herodotus ii. 109, who makes the Babylonians the inventors.

ADIOGENES LAERTIUS

πιάδος ἐτῶν εἶναι ἐξήκοντα τεττάρων καὶ μετ' ὀλίγον τελευτήσαι, ἀκμάσαντά πη μάλιστα κατὰ Πολυκράτην τὸν Σάμου τύραννον. τούτου φασὶν ἄδοντος καταγελάσαι τὰ παιδάρια, τὸν δὲ μαθόντα φάναι, “ βέλτιον οὖν ἡμῖν ἄστέον διὰ τὰ παιδάρια.”
Γέγονε δὲ καὶ ἄλλος Ἀναξίμανδρος ἱστορικός, καὶ αὐτὸς Μιλήσιος τῇ Ἰάδι γεγραφώς.

Κεφ. β'. ΑΝΑΞΙΜΕΝΗΣ

- 3 Ἀναξίμενης Εὐρυστράτου Μιλήσιος ἤκουσεν Ἀναξιμάνδρου. ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ Παρμενίδου φασὶν ἀκοῦσαι αὐτόν. οὗτος ἀρχὴν ἀέρα εἶπε καὶ τὸ ἄπειρον. κινεῖσθαι δὲ τὰ ἄστρα οὐχ ὑπὸ γῆν, ἀλλὰ περὶ γῆν. κέχρηταί τε λέξει Ἰάδι ἀπλή καὶ ἀπερίττω.

Καὶ γεγένηται μὲν, καθά φησι Ἀπολλόδωρος, περὶ τὴν Σάρδεων ἄλωσιν, ἐτελεύτησε δὲ τῇ ἐξηκοστῇ τρίτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι.

Γεγόνασι δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι δύο Λαμψακηνοί, ῥήτωρ καὶ ἱστορικός, ὃς ἀδελφῆς υἱὸς ἦν τοῦ ῥήτορος τοῦ τὰς Ἀλεξάνδρου πράξεις γεγραφότος.

Οὗτος δὲ ὁ φιλόσοφος καὶ ἐπέστειλεν ὧδε.

Ἀναξίμενης Πυθαγόρη

- 4 “Θαλῆς Ἐξαμίου ἐπὶ γῆρωσ οὐκ εὐπότμωσ οὐχεται· εὐφρόνησ, ὡσπερ ἐώθει, ἅμα τῇ ἀμφιπόλω

^a 547-546 B.C.

^b There is a chronological difficulty in this statement of Diogenes, for Polycrates of Samos died in 522. The difficulty, however, disappears if the statement be taken to refer not to Anaximander but to Pythagoras.

^c Diels (*op. cit.* p. 135) compares Hippolytus, *Ref. Haer.*

II. 2-4. ANAXIMANDER—ANAXIMENES

Olympiad^a Anaximander was sixty-four, and that he died not long afterwards. Thus he flourished almost at the same time as Polycrates the tyrant of Samos.^b There is a story that the boys laughed at his singing, and that, when he heard of it, he rejoined, "Then to please the boys I must improve my singing."

There is another Anaximander, also of Miletus, a historian who wrote in the Ionic dialect.

CHAPTER 2. ANAXIMENES^c (*flor. c. 546 B.C.*)

Anaximenes, the son of Eurystratus, a native of Miletus, was a pupil of Anaximander. According to some, he was also a pupil of Parmenides. He took for his first principle air or that which is unlimited. He held that the stars move round the earth but do not go under it. He writes simply and unaffectedly in the Ionic dialect.

According to Apollodorus he was contemporary with the taking of Sardis and died in the 63rd Olympiad.^d

There have been two other men named Anaximenes, both of Lampsacus, the one a rhetorician who wrote on the achievements of Alexander, the other, the nephew of the rhetorician, who was a historian.

Anaximenes the philosopher wrote the following letters :

Anaximenes to Pythagoras

"Thales, the son of Examyas, has met an unkind fate in his old age. He went out from the court of

i. 7. 1 ; Plutarch, *Strom.* 3 ; Aëtius, i. 3. 4 ; iii. 15. 8 ; ii. 13. 10 ; ii. 16. 6 ; iii. 4. 1 ; iii. 3. 1 ; iii. 5. 10 ; iii. 14. 3, ultimately from Theophrastus, *Phys. Opin.* Fr. 2.

^d 528-525 B.C.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS

προϊὼν ἐκ τοῦ αὐλίου τὰ ἄστρο εἰθῆίτο· καί—οὐ γὰρ ἐς μνήμην ἔθετο—θνεύμενος ἐς τὸ κρημνῶδες ἐκβὰς καταπίπτει. Μιλησίοισι μὲν νυν ὁ αἰθερολόγος ἐν τοιῶδε κείται τέλει. ἡμέες δὲ οἱ λεσχηνευταὶ αὐτοὶ τε μεμνώμεθα τοῦ ἀνδρός, οἳ τε ἡμέων παῖδες τε καὶ λεσχηνευταί, ἐπιδεξιοίμεθα δ' ἔτι τοῖς ἐκείνου λόγοις. ἀρχὴ μέντοι παντὸς τοῦ λόγου Θαλῆ ἀνακείσθω.”

Καὶ πάλιν·

Ἐναξιμένης Πυθαγόρη

- 5 “ Εὐβουλότατος ἦς ἡμέων, μεταναστὰς ἐκ Σάμου ἐς Κρότωνα, ἐνθάδε εἰρηνέεις. οἱ δὲ Αἰακέος παῖδες ἅλαστα κακὰ ἔρδουσι καὶ Μιλησίους οὐκ ἐπιλείπουσι αἰσυμνήται. δεινὸς δὲ ἡμῖν καὶ ὁ Μήδων βασιλεὺς, οὐκ ἦν γε ἐθέλωμεν δασμοφορέειν· ἀλλὰ μέλλουσι δὴ ἀμφὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀπάντων Ἴωνες Μήδοις κατῆστασθαι ἐς πόλεμον· καταστάσι δὲ οὐκέτι ἐλπίς ἡμῖν σωτηρίας. κῶς ἂν οὖν Ἐναξιμένης ἐν θυμῷ ἔτι ἔχοι αἰθερολογέειν, ἐν δείματι ἐὼν ὀλέθρου ἢ δουλοσύνης; σὺ δὲ εἰ καταθύμιος μὲν Κροτωνιήτησι, καταθύμιος δὲ καὶ τοῖσι ἄλλοισι Ἰταλιώτησι· φοιτέουσι δέ τοι λεσχηνευταὶ καὶ ἐκ Συκελίας.”

Κεφ. γ'. ΑΝΑΞΑΓΟΡΑΣ

- 6 Ἐναξαγόρας Ἐγησιβούλου ἢ Εὐβούλου Κλαζομῆνιος. οὗτος ἤκουσεν Ἐναξιμένους, καὶ πρῶτος τῇ ὕλῃ νοὺν ἐπέστησεν, ἀρξάμενος οὕτω τοῦ συγ-

^a Diels (*Dox. Gr.* p. 137) compares Hippolytus, *Ref. Haer.* i. 8. 1-11; Aëtius, i. 3. 5; iv. 1. 3; ii. 20. 6; ii. 21. 3; ii. 28. 5; ii. 29. 7; ii. 23. 2; ii. 25. 9; iii. 1. 5; iii. 2. 2; iii. 2. 9; iii. 3. 4; iii. 15. 14; v. 7. 4, and Theophrastus, *Phys.*

II. 4-6. ANAXIMENES—ANAXAGORAS

his house at night, as was his custom, with his maid-servant to view the stars, and, forgetting where he was, as he gazed, he got to the edge of a steep slope and fell over. In such wise have the Milesians lost their astronomer. Let us who were his pupils cherish his memory, and let it be cherished by our children and pupils; and let us not cease to entertain one another with his words. Let all our discourse begin with a reference to Thales."

And again :

Anaximenes to Pythagoras

"You were better advised than the rest of us when you left Samos for Croton, where you live in peace. For the sons of Aeaces work incessant mischief, and Miletus is never without tyrants. The king of the Medes is another terror to us, not indeed so long as we are willing to pay tribute; but the Ionians are on the point of going to war with the Medes to secure their common freedom, and once we are at war we have no more hope of safety. How then can Anaximenes any longer think of studying the heavens when threatened with destruction or slavery? Meanwhile you find favour with the people of Croton and with the other Greeks in Italy; and pupils come to you even from Sicily."

CHAPTER 3. ANAXAGORAS ^a (500-428 B.C.)

Anaxagoras, the son of Hegesibulus or Eubulus, was a native of Clazomenae. He was a pupil of Anaximenes, and was the first who set mind above

Opin. Fr. 4. For Anaxagoras as astronomer see Sir T. L. Heath, *Aristarchus of Samos*, pp. 78-85.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS

γράμματος, ὃ ἐστὶν ἠδέως καὶ μεγαλοφρόνως ἡρμη-
νευμένον· “ πάντα χρήματα ἦν ὁμοῦ· εἶτα νοῦς ἐλθὼν
αὐτὰ διεκόσμησε.” παρὸ καὶ Νοῦς ἐπεκλήθη, καὶ
φησι περὶ αὐτοῦ Τίμων ἐν τοῖς Σίλλοις οὕτω·

καὶ που Ἀναξαγόρην φάσ’ ἔμμεναι, ἄλκιμον ἦρω
Νοῦν, ὅτι δὴ νόος αὐτῷ, ὃς ἐξαπίνης ἐπεγείρας
πάντα συνεσφήκωσεν ὁμοῦ τεταραγμένα πρόσθεν.

Οὗτος εὐγενεῖα καὶ πλούτῳ διαφέρων ἦν, ἀλλὰ
καὶ μεγαλοφροσύνη, ὃς γε τὰ πατρώα παρεχώρησε
7 τοῖς οἰκείοις. αἰτιαθεὶς γὰρ ὑπ’ αὐτῶν ὡς ἀμελῶν,
“ τί οὖν,” ἔφη, “ οὐχ ὑμεῖς ἐπιμελείσθε;” καὶ
τέλος ἀπέστη καὶ περὶ τὴν τῶν φυσικῶν θεωρίαν ἦν
οὐ φροντίζων τῶν πολιτικῶν. ὅτε καὶ πρὸς τὸν
εἰπόντα, “ οὐδέν σοι μέλει τῆς πατρίδος;” “ εὐ-
φήμει,” ἔφη, “ ἐμοὶ γὰρ καὶ σφόδρα μέλει τῆς
πατρίδος,” δείξας τὸν οὐρανόν.

Λέγεται δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ξέρξου διάβασιν εἴκοσιν ἐτῶν
εἶναι, βεβιωκέναι δὲ ἑβδομήκοντα δύο. φησὶ δ’
Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν τοῖς Χρονικοῖς γεγενῆσθαι αὐτὸν
τῇ ἑβδομηκοστῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι, τεθνηκέναι δὲ τῷ
πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδοηκοστῆς ὀγδόης. ἤρξατο δὲ
φιλοσοφεῖν Ἀθήνησιν ἐπὶ Καλλίου, ἐτῶν εἴκοσιν ὢν,
ὡς φησι Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς ἐν τῇ τῶν Ἀρχόντων
ἀναγραφῇ, ἔνθα καὶ φασιν αὐτὸν ἐτῶν διατρίψαι
τριάκοντα.

8 Οὗτος ἔλεγε τὸν ἥλιον μύδρον εἶναι διάπυρον καὶ
μεῖζον τῆς Πελοποννήσου· οἱ δὲ φασὶ Γάνταλον τὴν
δὲ σελήνην οἰκῆσεις ἔχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ λόφους καὶ

^a Fr. 24 D.

^b 500–497 B.C.

^c 428 B.C.

^a i.e. 456 B.C.; but possibly the year 480 is meant, when
Calliades was archon.

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