

DIOGENES LAERTIUS

φυσικῶ, ὅπερ εἶδος ἀρχαιότερόν τε καὶ σπουδαιότερον.

Κεφ. δ'. ΛΥΚΩΝ

65 Τούτον διεδέξατο Λύκων Ἀστυάνακτος Τρωαδούς, φραστικὸς ἀνὴρ καὶ περὶ παίδων ἀγωγὴν ἄκρως συντεταγμένος.¹ ἔφασκε γὰρ δεῖν παρεξέυχθαι τοῖς παισὶ τὴν αἰδῶ καὶ φιλοτιμίαν ὡς τοῖς ἵπποις μύωπα καὶ χαλινόν. τὸ δ' ἐκφραστικὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ περιγεγωνὸς ἐν τῇ ἐρμηνείᾳ φαίνεται κἀνθένδε· φησὶ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐπὶ παρθένου πενιχρᾶς· “βαρὺν γὰρ φορτίον πατρὶ κόρη διὰ σπάνου προικὸς ἐκτρέχουσα τὸν ἀκμαῖον τῆς ἡλικίας καιρόν.” διὸ δὴ καὶ φασιν Ἀντίγονον ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦτο εἰπεῖν, ὡς οὐκ ἦν ὥσπερ μῆλου τὴν εὐωδίαν καὶ χάριν ἄλλοθί που μετενεγκεῖν, ἀλλ' ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καθάπερ ἐπὶ τοῦ δένδρου τῶν λεγομένων

66 ἕκαστον ἔδει θεωρεῖσθαι. τοῦτο δὲ ὅτι ἐν μὲν τῷ λέγειν γλυκύτατος ἦν· παρὸ καὶ τινες τὸ γάμμα αὐτοῦ τῷ ὀνόματι προσετίθεσαν. ἐν δὲ τῷ γράφειν ἀνόμοιος αὐτῷ. ἀμέλει γοῦν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν μεταγινωσκόντων ἐπειδὴ μὴ ἔμαθον ὅτε καιρὸς καὶ ἐχομένων τοῦτον ἐκαλλιλέκτει τὸν τρόπον· ἔλεγεν “αὐτῶν κατηγορεῖν, ἀδυνάτω μὴνύοντας εὐχῆ μετάνοιαν ἀργίας ἀδιορθώτου.” τοὺς τε βουλευομένους οὐκ ὀρθῶς διαπίπτει ἔφασκε τῷ λογισμῷ, οἷονεὶ στρεβλῶ κανόνι βασανίζοντας εὐθείαν φύσιν ἢ πρόσωπον ὕδατι κλυδατομένῳ ἢ κατόπτρῳ διεστραμμένῳ. καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν τὸν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ στέφανον πολλοὺς ἀπιέναι, ἐπὶ δὲ τὸν Ὀλυμπίασιν

¹ συντεταγμένος R.

V. 64-66. STRATO—LYCO

“ physics,” a branch of philosophy more ancient and important than the others.

CHAPTER 4. LYCO (299-225 B.C.)

Strato's successor was Lyco, the son of Astyanax of Troas, a master of expression and of the foremost rank in the education of boys. For he used to say that modesty and love of honour were as necessary an equipment for boys as spur and bridle for horses. His eloquence and sonorousness of diction appear from the following fact; he speaks of a penniless maiden as follows: “ A grievous burden to a father is a girl, when for lack of a dowry she runs past the flower of her age.” Hence the remark which Antigonus is said to have made about him, that it was not possible to transfer elsewhere the fragrance and charm of the apple, but each separate expression must be contemplated in the speaker himself as every single apple is on the tree. This was because Lyco's voice was exceedingly sweet, so that some persons altered his name to Glyco, by prefixing a G. But in writing he fell off sadly. For instance, those who regretted their neglect to learn when they had the opportunity and wished they had done so he would hit off neatly as follows, remarking that “ they were their own accusers, betraying, by vain regret, repentance for an incorrigible laziness.” Those who deliberated wrongly he used to say were out in their calculations, as if they had used a crooked rule to test something straight, or looked at the reflection of a face in troubled water or a distorting mirror. Again, “ Many go in search of the garland of the market-place; few or none seek

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- ἢ ὀλίγους ἢ οὐδένα. πολλάκις τε πολλὰ συμβουλεύσας Ἀθηναίους, τὰ μέγιστα αὐτοὺς ὠφέλησεν.
- 67 Ἦν δὲ καὶ καθαρώτατος τὴν στολήν, ὡς ἀνυπερβλήτω χρῆσθαι μαλακότητι ἱματίων, καθά φησιν Ἑρμιππος. ἀλλὰ καὶ γυμναστικώτατος ἐγένετο καὶ εὐέκτης τὸ σῶμα τὴν τε πᾶσαν σχέσιν ἀθλητικὴν ἐπιφαίνων, ὠθοθλαδίας καὶ ἐμπινῆς ὤν, καθά φησιν Ἀντίγονος ὁ Καρύστιος· διὰ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ παλαῖσαι λέγεται τὰ τ' ἐν τῇ πατρίδι Ἰλίου καὶ σφαιρίσαι. ὡς οὐκ ἄλλος τ' ἦν φίλος τοῖς περὶ Εὐμένην καὶ Ἄτταλον, οἳ καὶ πλείστα ἐπεχορήγουν αὐτῷ. ἐπειράθη δ' αὐτὸν σχεῖν καὶ
- 68 Ἀντίοχος, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔτυχεν. οὕτω δ' ἦν ἐχθρὸς Ἱερωνύμῳ τῷ περιπατητικῷ, ὡς μόνος μὴ ἀπαντᾶν πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν ἐτήσιον ἡμέραν, περὶ ἧς ἐν τῷ Ἀρκεσιλάου βίῳ διειλέγμεθα.
- Ἀφηγγήσατο δὲ τῆς σχολῆς ἔτη τέτταρα πρὸς τοῖς τετταράκοντα, Στράτωνος αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς διαθήκαις καταλιπόντος κατὰ τὴν ἐβδόμην καὶ εἰκοστὴν καὶ ἑκατοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ Πανθοίδου διήκουσε τοῦ διαλεκτικοῦ. ἐτελεύτησε δὲ γεγονὼς ἔτος τέταρτον καὶ ἐβδομηκοστόν, νόσῳ ποδαγωγικῇ καταπονηθείς. καὶ ἔστιν ἡμῶν εἰς αὐτόν·
- οὐ μὰ τόν, οὐδὲ Λύκωνα παρήσομεν, ὅτι ποδαλγῆς κάτθανε· θαυμάζω τοῦτο μάλιστα δ' ἐγώ,
τὴν οὕτως αἶδαο μακρὴν ὁδὸν εἰ πρὶν ὁ ποσσὶν
ἄλλοτρίοις βαδίσας ἔδραμε νυκτὶ μῆ·
- 69 Γεγόνασι δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Λύκωνες· πρῶτος Πυθαγορικός, δεύτερος αὐτὸς οὗτος, τρίτος ἐπὼν ποιητής, τέταρτος ἐπιγραμμαμάτων ποιητής.

the crown at Olympia." He often gave the Athenians advice on various subjects and thus conferred on them the greatest benefits.

In his dress he was most immaculate, so that the clothes he wore were unsurpassed for the softness of the material, according to Hermippus. Furthermore, he was well practised in gymnastics and kept himself in condition, displaying all an athlete's habit of body, with battered ears and skin begrimed with oil, so we are told by Antigonus of Carystus. Hence it is said that he not only wrestled but played the game of ball common in his birthplace of Ilium. He was esteemed beyond all other philosophers by Eumenes and Attalus, who also did him very great service. Antiochus too tried to get hold of him, but without success. He was so hostile to Hieronymus the Peripatetic that he alone declined to meet him on the anniversary which we have mentioned in the *Life of Arcesilaus*.^a

He presided over the school forty-four years after Strato had bequeathed it to him by his will in the 127th Olympiad.^b Not but what he also attended the lectures of the logician Panthoides. He died at the age of seventy-four after severe sufferings from gout. This is my epitaph upon him ^c:

Nor, I swear! will I pass over Lyco either, for all that he died of the gout. But this it is which amazes me the most, if he who formerly could walk only with the feet of others, did in a single night traverse the long, long road to Hades.

Other men have borne the name of Lyco: (1) a Pythagorean, (2) our present subject, (3) an epic poet, (4) a poet who wrote epigrams.

^a iv. 41.

^b 274-270 B.C.

^c *Anth. Pal.* vii. 112.

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Τοῦ δὲ φιλοσόφου καὶ διαθήκαις περιετύχομεν ταῖσδε·

“ Τάδε διατίθεμαι περὶ τῶν κατ’ ἐμαυτόν, ἐὰν μὴ δυνηθῶ τὴν ἀρρωστίαν ταύτην ὑπενεγκεῖν· τὰ μὲν ἐν οἴκῳ πάντα δίδωμι τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς Ἀστυάνακτι καὶ Λύκωνι. καὶ οἶμαι δεῖν ἀποδοθῆναι ἀπὸ τούτων ὅσα κατακέχρημαι Ἀθήνησι παρά τινος ἔχων ἢ ἐκπεπραχώς· καὶ ἂν εἰς τὴν ἐκφορὰν ἀναλωθῆ καὶ εἰς τᾶλλα τὰ νομιζόμενα. τὰ δ’ ἐν ἄστει καὶ ἐν Αἰγίνῃ δίδωμι Λύκωνι διὰ τὸ καὶ τοῦνομα φέρειν ἡμῶν καὶ συνδιατετριφέναι πλείω χρόνον ἀρεστῶς πάνυ, καθάπερ δίκαιον ἦν τὸν υἱοῦ τάξιν ἐσχηκότα. τὸν δὲ περίπατον καταλείπω τῶν γνωρίμων τοῖς βουλομένοις, Βούλωνι, Καλλίνῳ, Ἀρίστωνι, Ἀμφίωνι, Λύκωνι, Πύθωνι, Ἀριστομάχῳ, Ἡρακλείῳ, Λυκομήδει, Λύκωνι τῷ ἀδελφιδῶ. προστησάσθωσαν δ’ αὐτοὶ ὃν ἂν ὑπολαμβάνωσι διαμενεῖν ἐπὶ τοῦ πράγματος καὶ συναύξειν μάλιστα δυνησέσθαι. συγκατασκευαζέτωσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ γνώριμοι κάμου καὶ τοῦ τόπου χάριν. περὶ δὲ τῆς ἐκφορᾶς καὶ καύσεως ἐπιμεληθήτωσαν Βούλων καὶ Καλλῖνος μετὰ τῶν συνήθων, ὅπως μὴτ’ ἀνελεύθερος γένηται μήτε περιέργος. τῶν δ’ ἐν Αἰγίνῃ μοι γενομένων μοριῶν μετὰ τὴν ἐμὴν ἀπόλυσιν καταχωρισάτω Λύκων τοῖς νεανίσκοις εἰς ἐλαιοχρηστίαν, ὅπως κάμου καὶ τοῦ τιμήσαντος ἐμὲ μνήμη γένηται διὰ τῆς χρείας αὐτῆ ἢ προσήκουσα. καὶ ἀνδριάντα ἡμῶν ἀναθέτω· τὸν δὲ τόπον, ὅπως ἀρμόττων ἢ τῆς καταστάσεως, ἐπιβλεψάτω καὶ συμπραγματευθήτω Διόφαντος καὶ Ἡρακλείδης Δημητρίου. ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἐν ἄστει Λύκων ἀποδότω πᾶσι παρ’ ὧν τι προεἴληφα

I have also come across this philosopher's will.
It is this :

"These are my dispositions concerning my property, in case I should be unable to sustain my present ailment. All the goods in my house I give to my brothers Astyanax and Lyco, and from this source should, I think, be paid all the money I have laid out at Athens, whether by borrowing or by purchase, as well as all the cost of my funeral and the other customary charges. But my property in town and at Aegina I give to Lyco because he bears the same name with me, and has resided for a long time with me to my entire satisfaction, as became one whom I treated as my son. I leave the Peripatus to such of my friends as choose to make use of it, to Bulo, Callinus, Ariston, Amphion, Lyco, Pytho, Aristomachus, Heracleus, Lycomedes, and my nephew Lyco. They shall put over it any such person as in their opinion will persevere in the work of the school and will be most capable of extending it. And all my other friends should co-operate for love of me and of the spot. Bulo and Callinus, together with their colleagues, shall provide for my funeral and cremation, so as to avoid meanness on the one hand and extravagance on the other. After my decease Lyco shall make over, for the use of the young men, the oil from the olive-trees belonging to me in Aegina for the due commemoration—so long as they use it—of myself and the benefactor who did me honour. He shall also set up my statue, and shall choose a convenient site where it shall be erected, with the assistance of Diophantus and Heraclides the son of Demetrius. From my property in town Lyco shall repay all from whom I have

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μετὰ τὴν ἀποδημίαν τὴν ἐκείνου. παρεχέσθωσαν
 δὲ Βούλων καὶ Καλλίνος καὶ ἄ ἂν εἰς τὴν ἐκφορὰν
 ἀναλωθῆ καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ νομιζόμενα. κομισάσθωσαν
 δὲ ταῦτ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν οἴκῳ κοινῇ καταλειπομένων
 72 ἀμφοτέροις ὑπ' ἐμοῦ. τιμησάτωσαν δὲ καὶ τοὺς
 ἱατροὺς Πασίθεμιν καὶ Μηδίαν, ἀξίους ὄντας καὶ
 διὰ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τὴν περὶ ἐμέ καὶ τὴν τέχνην
 καὶ μείζονος ἔτι τιμῆς. δίδωμι δὲ τῷ Καλλίνου
 παιδίῳ Θηρικλείῳ ζεύγος, καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ
 Ῥοδιακῶν ζεύγος, ψιλοτάπιδα, ἀμφίταπιν, περί-
 στρωμα, προσκεφάλαια δύο τὰ βέλτιστα τῶν
 καταλειπομένων· ὡς ἂν ἐφ' ὅσον ἀνήκει πρὸς
 τιμὴν, καὶ τούτων φανῶμεν μὴ ἀμνήμονες ὄντες.
 περὶ δὲ τῶν θεραπευόντων ἐμαυτὸν οὕτως ἐξάγω·
 Δημητρίῳ μὲν ἐλευθέρῳ πάλαι ὄντι ἀφήμι τὰ
 λύτρα καὶ δίδωμι πέντε μνᾶς καὶ ἰμάτιον καὶ
 χιτῶνα, ἵνα πολλὰ πεπονηκῶς μετ' ἐμοῦ βίον
 εὐσχήμονα ἔχη. Κρίτῳ δὲ Χαλκηδονίῳ, καὶ
 τούτῳ τὰ λύτρα ἀφήμι καὶ δίδωμι τέτταρας
 μνᾶς. καὶ τὸν Μίκρον ἀφήμι ἐλεύθερον· καὶ
 73 θρεψάτω Λύκων αὐτὸν καὶ παιδευσάτω ἀπὸ τοῦ
 νῦν χρόνου ἐξ ἔτη. καὶ Χάρητα ἀφήμι ἐλεύθερον·
 καὶ θρεψάτω Λύκων αὐτόν. καὶ δύο μνᾶς αὐτῷ
 δίδωμι καὶ τὰμὰ βιβλία τὰ ἀεγνωσμένα· τὰ δ'
 ἀνέκδοτα Καλλίνῳ ὅπως ἐπιμελῶς αὐτὰ ἐκδῶ.
 δίδωμι δὲ καὶ Σύρῳ ἐλευθέρῳ ὄντι τέτταρας μνᾶς
 καὶ τὴν Μηνοδώραν δίδωμι· καὶ εἴ τί μοι ὀφείλει,
 ἀφήμι αὐτῷ. καὶ Ἰλαρᾷ πέντε μνᾶς καὶ ἀμφίταπιν
 καὶ δύο προσκεφάλαια καὶ περίστρωμα καὶ κλίνην
 ἣν ἂν βούληται. ἀφήμι δ' ἐλευθέραν καὶ τὴν
 τοῦ Μίκρον μητέρα καὶ Νοήμονα καὶ Δίωνα καὶ
 Θέωνα καὶ Εὐφράνορα καὶ Ἑρμείαν. καὶ Ἀγά-

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