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THE GREEK WORLD UNDER ROMAN SWAY



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FROM POLYBIUS TO PLUTARCH

BY

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ARTHURO JACOBO BALFOUR

QUEM NON

IMPROBL CONVICUS

STULTI CONSILIIS

ADVERSARII INSIDIIS

AB INSTITUTIS, LITTERIS, LUDIS SUIS

DETURBARE POTUERUNT

DDD

AMICUS SCRIPTOR

PREFACE

THIS volume completes another stage in the social life and the civilisation of the Greeks, and pursues my subject from the subjugation of Hellenic lands by Rome down to the accession of Hadrian, when we may fairly say that Greece recovered her ascendancy. For from that day onward there was no distinction in honour between Greek and Latin; in fact almost all our later histories of Roman affairs are in the This then is one valid reason for Greek tongue. halting about the year 120 A.D. Moreover the Sophistical Revival is set down by all the historians of later Greek literature as commencing with Hadrian, and with the state endowment of professional teaching which he systematised, though he did not originate it.

But more important than all these reasons for adopting my present limit is the fact that so far we may treat of Greek life without taking into account the new religion which presently invades all the Hellenistic world. Christianity had indeed been born, and was being preached; but on the great Greek teachers of the first century it leaves hardly a trace, and so far we may discuss Hellenism without it. From the days of Hadrian onward, such abstraction is impossible; and indeed, if I resume the subject in a subsequent volume, it will be my duty to begin by overlapping the present book, and tracing the obscure beginnings of the new faith which, though alive, is of no import in the society here described. This seems to me the most orderly, and therefore profitable way of unravelling the complicated phenomena of the first century.

In deference to serious and friendly critics of my Greek Life and Thought (which may be regarded as the forerunner of the present work), I have given many more references to authorities than was my previous custom. This change is not made from any desire to justify myself against those who accused me of not knowing the newer sources, because I did not parade them; but in addition to the advice of competent friends, it seemed to me that the evidence for the facts brought together in this volume was so scattered, so fragmentary, so dependent on inscriptions and on little known texts, that fuller

references were due to the reader. He will find the abbreviations in my references fully explained in the Index. These materials have not been gathered or systematised by any previous historian; Hertzberg, for example, confines himself strictly to Greece proper under the Romans—a mere fraction of the history of later Hellenism, and Boissier, in his interesting book on Cicero and his friends, has never once considered the point of view taken in my Sixth Chapter on the same subject.

Indeed, since I wrote the opening of this Preface I have encountered a practical illustration of the difficulty there is in including all the evidence in such a history, and of the strong probability that the increased activity of antiquarians and travellers will furnish us constantly with new facts, or with corrections of our former deductions.

Mr. Flinders Petrie, in searching a small and insignificant necropolis at Kurob some six hours' ride from Medinet-el-Fayoum, found a number of mummies of the Ptolemaic epoch in cases of the usual appearance. They were all (he tells me) distinctly anterior in style to those of the Roman period. On examining these cases with care, he found that they were made of layers of papyrus glued together, in some cases only laid together,

and varnished within and without, Perceiving that much of this papyrus showed traces of writing, he took several cases to pieces, and thus gathered a large quantity of fragments, covered with Greek and demotic writing: the Greek fragments kindly sent to Mr. Sayce, with whom I examined them in August 1890. We have identified fragments of the Phado of Plato, written in a beautiful hand, and not posterior to 250 B.C., also a considerable passage from the lost Antiope of Euripides, and a passage on the duties of the comrade (φιλέταιρος), by some rhetor earlier than Alexander's These texts, which we shall presently publish in Hermathena, and which I need not now discuss, show that even under the second Ptolemy Greeks had settled in the country parts of Egypt, and had with them such plenty of books that some of them were used as waste paper. A large number of letters, dated in the reigns of the second and third Ptolemies (284-224 B.C.), and written in good Greek, but in a very difficult cursive script, attest the same conclusion perhaps even more strongly. Lastly, there were used among the waste paper what seem to be the records of the Græco-Egyptian Probate Court at Crocodilopolis, the capital of the nome or district called Arsinoe-drafts of wills, with the date, the name

and description of the testator, and the names and descriptions of the witnesses. In two of three cases the details of the bequests are to be made out, though in lacerated fragments. This series of documents, in good Greek, and written in all sorts of hands, presents us with formulæ constantly recurring, but still varied both in their place and even in their expression, so proving that they were not the work of lawyers composing them for ignorant people, but the dictation of educated men. Pending my publication of these texts, in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique I cannot enter into further detail; but this I must say, that they modify considerably the estimate I had formed of the depth and breadth of Greek influences in Egypt. As the reader will see in the note to p. 202, I was already beginning to doubt the ancient view which confines Greek life (outside Alexandria) to Ptolemais and Arsinoe: now that view seems to me completely exploded. Indeed Arsinoe, which is commonly understood to mean a town, was used as the name of a district.

As I am writing these words there comes to me the just published exhaustive monograph of M. Th. Reinach on Mithridates, which I should have gladly used in discussing that king.

These sudden additions to our evidence and to the sifting of it are the delight and the despair of historians—the delight of those who are ready to abandon accepted views and popular prejudices, the despair of those who cling to them, who pretend to give a final judgment on things but partially known, regarding a correction as merely a demonstration that they were wrong, not as the means of escape from a cherished error, and an enlargement of our common knowledge. The present scholarship both of Germany and of England has been positively vitiated by the fashion among its Professors of taking criticism as an act of hostility, and pursuing the critic with such rancour, that no quiet man thinks it worth his while to set his neighbour right, or expose, however gently, a piece of literary imposture, at the cost of being annoyed and maligned for the rest of his life.

As I have now acknowledged my obligations to Mr. Petrie and his important discovery, so I trust I have nowhere omitted to acknowledge my conscious obligations to previous authors; it is impossible to do so adequately to those colleagues—Mr. Louis Purser and Mr. Bury—who have helped me with advice and correction all through the book. To appropriate the work of a colleague, or to utilise

it with that scanty acknowledgment which amounts to deliberate reticence, is a form of vice not the less odious, because the culprit generally escapes with impunity.

My friend Mr. Sayce has also corrected the sheets, and has made many important suggestions.

Oxford, October 1890.

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APPENDIX A. (cf. p. 257)

THE INSCRIPTION OF ACRÆPHIÆ CONTAINING NERO'S SPEECH-

Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῦταρ λέγει' "Τῆς εἴς με εὐνοίας τε καὶ εὐσεβείας ἀ[μ]είψασθαι θέλων τὴν εὐγενεστάτην Ἑλλάδα, κελεύω, πλείστους καθ' ὄ[σ]ο[ν]
ἐνδέχεται ἐκ ταύτης τῆς ἐπαρχείας παρῖναι
ἰς Κόρινθον τῆ πρὸ τεσσάρων καλανδῶν δεκεμβρίων."

Συνελθόντων των όχλων εν εκκλησία προσεφώνησεν τὰ ὑπογεγραμμένα

"' Απροσδόκητον ὑμεῖν, ἄνδρες Έλληνες, δωρεάν, εἰ καὶ μηδὰν παρὰ τῆς ἐμῆς μεγαλοφροσύνης ἀνέλπιστον, χαρίζομαι, τοσαύτην ὅσην οὐκ ἐχωρήσατε αἰτεῖσθαι. Πάντες οἱ τὴν 'Αχαΐαν καὶ τὴν ἔως νῦν Πελοπόννησον κατοικοῦντες Έλληνες λάβετ(ε) ἐλευθερίαν ἀνισφορίαν ἢν οὐδ' ἐν τοῖς εὐτυχεστάτοις ὑμῶν πάντες χρόνοις ἔσχετε, ἢ γὰρ ἀλλοτρίοις ἢ ἀλλήλοις ἔδουλεύσατε. Εἴθε μὲν οῦν ἀκμαζούσης τῆς 'Ελλάδος παρειχόμην ταύτην τὴν δωρεὰν ἴνα μου πλείονες ἀπολα[ύ]ωσι τῆς χάριτος, διὸ καὶ μέμφομαι τὸν αἰῶνα προδαπανήσαντά μου τὸ μέγεθος τῆς χάριτος. Καὶ νῦν δὲ οὐ δὶ ἔλεον ὑμᾶς άλλὰ δὶ εὔνοιαν εὐερος.

γετῶ, ἀμείβομαι δὲ τοὺς θεοὺς ὑμῶν ῶν καὶ διὰ γῆς καί διὰ θαλάττης αἰεί μου προνοομένων πεπείραμαι ὅτι μοι τηλικαῦτα εὐεργετεῦν παρέσχον.
Πόλεις μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἄλλοι ἠλευθέρωσαν ἡγεμόνες,
[Νέρων δὲ ὅλην τὴν] ἐπαρχείαν."

'Ο άρχιερεύς των Σεβαστων διά βίου καὶ Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Ἐπαμεινώνδας 'Επαμεινώνδου είπεν' προβεβουλευμένον έαυτῷ είναι πρός τε τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον έπιδη ό του παντός κόσμου κύριος Νέρων αὐτοκράτωρ μέγιστος, δημαρχικής έξουσίας τὸ τρὶς καὶ δέκατον ἀποδεδειγμένος, πατὴρ πατρίδος, νέος "Ηλιος έπιλάμψας τοῖς "Ελλησιν, προειρεμένος εύεργετείν την Έλλάδα, άμειβόμενος δέ καὶ εὐσεβῶν τοὺς θεοὺς ἡμῶν παριστανομένους αὐτῷ πάντοτε ἐπὶ προνοία καὶ σωτηρία, τὴν ἀπὸ παντός του αίωνος αύθιγενή και αυτόχθονα έλευθερίαν πρότερον άφαιρεθείσαν των Έλλήνων είς καὶ μόνος τῶν ἀπ' αἰῶνος αὐτοκράτωρ μέγιστος φιλέλλην γενόμενος [Νέρων] Ζεὺς Ἐλευθέριος ἔδωκεν, έχαρίσατο, ἀποκατέστησεν είς τὴν ἀρχαιότητα της αὐτονομίας καὶ έλευθερίας προσθεὶς τῆ μεγάλη καὶ ἀπροσδοκήτφ δωρεᾳ καὶ ἀνεισφορίαν, ην ούδεις των πρότερον Σεβαστών όλοτελη έδωκεν· δι' å δὴ πάντα δεδογμένον εΐναι τοῖs τε ἄρχουσι καὶ συνέδροις καὶ τῷ δήμφ καθιερώσαι μὲν κατὰ τὸ παρὸν τὸν πρὸς τῷ Διὶ τῷ Σωτῆρι βωμόν, ἐπιγράφοτας Διτ Έλευθερίφ [Νέρωνι] είς αίωνα, καὶ ἀλάγματα έν τῷ νάφ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Πτωΐου συνκαθειδρύοντας τοῖς [ἡμῖν] πατρίοις θεοῖς [Νέρωνός τε] Διὸς 'Ελευθερίου καὶ θεᾶς Σεβαστῆς [Μεσσαλίνης ۱], ινα τούτων οΰτως τελεσθέντων καὶ ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις φαίνηται πάσαν τειμήν καὶ εὐσέβειαν έκπεπληρωκυῖα εἰς τὸν τοῦ κυρίου Σεβαστοῦ [Νέρωνος . . . β], εἶναι δὲ ἐν ἀναγραφῷ τὸ ψήφισμα παρά τε τῷ Διὶ τῷ Σωτῆρι ἐν τῷ ἀγορῷ ἐν στήλη καὶ ἐν τῷ ἰερῷ τοῦ ᾿Απόλλωνος τοῦ Πτωίου.

APPENDIX B

Augustus's Letter to the Cnidians (p. 357)

Αύτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ θεοῦ υίδς Σεβαστός άρχιερεύς υπατος τὸ δωδέκατον ἀποδεδειγμένος καὶ δημαρχικής ἐξουσίας τὸ ὀκτωικαιδέκατον Κνιδίων άρχουσι βουληι δήμωι χαίρειν. οι πρεσ--βεις ύμων Διονυσιος β καὶ Διονυσιος β τοῦ Διονυ--σίου ενέτυχον εν Ρώμηι μοι καὶ τὸ ψήφισμα ἀποδόντες κατηγόρησαν Εύβούλου μέν τοῦ Αναξανδρίδα τεθνε--ωτος ήδη, Τρυφέρας δὲ τῆς γύναικος αὐτοῦ παρούσης περί του θανάτου του Εύβούλου του Χρυσίππου έγω δε εξετάσαι προστάξας Γάλλωι Ασινίωι τωι εμωι φίλωι των οἰκετων τοὺς ἐνφερομένους τῆι αἰτία διὰ βασάνων, έγνων Φιλείνον τον Χρυσίππου τρείς νύ--κτας συνεχως έπεληλυθότα τῆι οἰκία τῆι Εὐβου--λου καὶ Τρυφέρας μεθ' ὕβρεως καὶ τρόπωι τινὶ πολ--ιορκίας, τηι τρίτηι δε συνεπηιγμένον και τον άδελφὸν Ευβουλον, τοὺς δὲ τῆς οἰκίας δεσπότας Εὐβου--λον καὶ Τρυφέραν, ὡς οὖτε χρηματίζοντες πρὸς τὸν Φαλείνον οὖτε ἀντιφραττόμενοι ταίς προσβολαίς ἀσφαλείας ἐν τῆι ἐαυτῶν οἰκίαι τυχείν ήδυνάντο, προστεταχότας ένὶ των οἰκέτων οὐκ ἀποκτεῖναι, ώ[ς τ]σως άν τις υπ' όργης ουκ άδικου προήχθηι, άλ--λὰ ἀνεῖρξαι ἀνασκεδάσαντα τὰ κόπρια αὐτων, τὸν δὲ οἰκέτην σὺν τοῖς καταχεομένοις εἴτε ἑκόντα εἴτε ἄκοντα, αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐνέμεινεν ἀρνούμενο[ς], άφείναι την γάστραν [καί] Ευβουλον υποπεσείν, δικαιό

τερον ἄν σωθέντα [τοῦ ἀ]δελφοῦ πέπονφα δὲ ὑμεῖν καὶ α[ὐ τ]ὰς τὰς ἀνακρίσεις. ἐθαύμαζον δ' ἄν, πῶς εἰς τόσον ἔδεισαν τὴν παρ' ὑμεῖν ἐξετασίαν τῶν δούλων οἱ φ[εύ-] γοντες τὴν δίκην, εἰ μή μοι σφόδρα ἐδόξ[ατε] χαλεποὶ γεγονέναι καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἐναντία μισοπόνη[ροι], μὴ κατὰ τῶν ἀξίων πῶν ὁτιοῦν παθεῖν ἐπ' ἀλλο[τρίαν] οἰκίαν νύκτωρ μεθ' ὕβρεως καὶ βίας τρὶς ἐπεληλ[υθό-] των, καὶ τὴν κοινὴν ἀπάντων ὑμῶν ἀσφάλει[αν ἀναι-] ρούντων ἀγανακτοῦντες, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τῶν καὶ [ὅτε ἡ-] μύνοντο ἡτυχηκότων, ἡδικηκότων δὲ οὐδέ[ν]. ἀλλὰ νῦν ὀρθῶς μοι δοκείτε ποιῆσαι τῆι ἐμῆι π[ερὶ τού-] των γνώμηι προνοήσαντες καὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς δημ[οσίοις] ὑμῶν ὁμολογεῖν γράμματα. ἔρρωσθε.

APPENDIX C. (Cf. p. 379)

(MELEAGER ON SPRING)

Χείματος ἡνεμόεντος ἀπ' αἰθέρος οἰχομένοιο, πορφυρέη μείδησε φερανθέος εἴαρος ὥρη· Γαῖα δὲ κυανέη χλοερὴν ἐστέψατο ποίην, καὶ φυτὰ θηλήσαντα νέοις ἐκόμησε πετήλοις. Οἱ δ' ἀπαλὴν πίνοντες ἀεξιφύτου δρόσον 'Hοῦς λειμῶνες γελόωσιν, ἀνοιγομένοιο ρόδοιο. Χαίρει καὶ σύριγγι νομεὺς ἐν ὅρεσσι λιγαίνων, καὶ πολιοῖς ἐρίφοις ἐπιτέρπεται αἰπόλος αἰγῶν. "Ηδη δὲ πλώουσιν ἐπ' εὐρέα κύματα ναῦται πνοίη ἀπημάντφ Ζεφύρου λίνα κολπώσαντος. "Ηδη δ' εὐαίζουσι φερεσταφύλφ Διονύσφ, ἄνθεϊ βοτρυόεντος ἐρεψάμενοι τρίχα κισσοῦ. Έργα δὲ τεχνήεντα βοηγενέεσσι μελίσσαις καλὰ μέλει, καὶ σίμβλφ ἐφήμεναι ἐργάζονται

λευκά πολυτρήτοιο νεόρβυτα κάλλεα κηροῦ. Πάντη δ' ὀρνίθων γενεὴ λιγύφωνον ἀείδει, ἀλκυόνες περὶ κῦμα, χελιδόνες ἀμφὶ μέλαθρα. κύκνος ἐπ' ὅχθαισιν ποταμοῦ, καὶ ὑπ' ἄλσος ἀηδών. Εἰ δὲ φυτῶν χαίρουσι κόμαι, καὶ γαῖα τέθηλεν, συρίζει δὲ νομεύς, καὶ τέρπεται εὔκομα μῆλα, καὶ ναῦται πλώουσι, Διώνυσος δὲ χορεύει, καὶ μέλπει πετεεινά, καὶ ἀδίνουσι μέλισσαι, πῶς οὐ χρὴ καὶ ἀοιδὸν ἐν εἴαρι καλὸν ἀεῖσαι;

Anthology, ix. No. 363.

APPENDIX D. (Cf. p. 381)

(ON THE DOMESTICATED ELEPHANTS OF ROME)

Specimens from Philip of Thessalonica's Epigrams

Οὐκέτι πυργωθεὶς ὁ φαλαγγομάχας ἐπὶ δῆριν ἄσχετος ὁρμαίνει μυριόδους ἐλέφας. ἀλλὰ φόβω στείλας βαθὺν αὐχένα πρὸς ζυγοδέσμους, ἄντυγα διφρουλκεῖ Καίσαρος οὐρανίου. Εγνω δ' εἰρήνης καὶ θὴρ χάριν' ὅργανα ῥίψας Κρεος, εὐνομίης ἀντανάγει πατέρα.

Anthol. ix. No. 285.

(ON AGRIPPA'S MOLE AT PUTEOLI)

"Εζευξ' Ελλήσποντον ὁ βάρβαρος ἄφρονι τόλμη, τοὺς δὲ τόσους καμάτους πάντας ἔλυσε χρόνος' ἀλλὰ Δικαιάρχεια διηπείρωσε θάλασσαν, καὶ βυθὸν εἰς χέρσου σχήμα μετεπλάσατο' λαα, βαθύ στήριγμα, κατερρίζωσε πέλωρον, χερσί Γιγαντείαις δ' έστασε νέρθευ ύδωρ. Ην άλ' άεὶ πλώειν' διοδευομένη δ' ύπο ναύταις αστατος, είς πεζούς ωμολόγησε μένειν.

Anthol. ix. No. 708.

(RIDICULE OF PEDANTS)

Γραμματικοί Μώμου στυγίου τέκνα, σήτες άκανθών, τελχίνες βίβλων, Ζηνοδότου σκύλακες, Καλλιμάχου στρατιώται, δν ώς όπλον έκτανύσαντες, οὐδ' αὐτοῦ κείνου γλώσσαν ἀποστρέφετε, συνδέσμων λυγρών θηρήτορες, οἷς τὸ "μὶν" ἡ " σφὶν" εὐαδε, καὶ, ζητεῖν εἰ κύνας εἶχε Κύκλωψ, τρίβοισθ' εἰς αἰωνα κατατρύζοντες ἀλιτροὶ ἄλλων' ἐς δ' ἡμᾶς ἰὸν ἀποσβέσατε.

Anthol. xi. No. 321.

(RIDICULE OF PEDANTS)

Χαίροιθ' οἱ περὶ κόσμον ἀεὶ πεπλανηκότες ὅμμα, οῖ τ' ἀπ' ᾿Αριστάρχου σῆτες ἀκανθολόγοι. Ποῖ γὰρ ἐμοὶ ζητεῖν τίνας ἔδραπεν ἥλιος οἵμοις, καὶ τίνος ἤν Πρωτείς, καὶ τίς ὁ Πυγμαλίων; Γινώσκοιμ' ὅσα λευκὸν ἔχει στίχον' ἡ δὲ μέλαινα ἀστορίη τήκοι τοὶς Περικαλλιμάχοις.

Anthol. xi. No. 347.

(ON HERAS THE ATHLETE)

"Ισως με λεύσσων, ξεινε, ταυρογάστορα καὶ στερρόγνιον, ως "Ατλαντα δεύτερον,

θαμβεῖς, ἀπιστῶν εἰ βρότειος ἡ φύσις.
Αλλ' ἄσθι μ' Ἡρᾶν Λαδικῆα πάμμαχον,
ὅν Σμύρνα καὶ δρῦς Περγάμου κατέστεφεν,
Δελφοί, Κόρινθος, Ἦλις, "Αργος, "Ακτιον'
λοιπῶν δ' ἀξθλων ἢν ἐρευνήσης κράτος,
καὶ τὴν Λίβυσσαν ἔξαριθμήσεις κόνιν.

Anthol. xiii. No. 321.

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