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## THE GREEK WORLD

## UNDER ROMAN SWAY

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## FROM POLYBIUS TO PLUTARCH

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## ARTHURO JACOBO BALFOUR

QUEM NON
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AB INSTITUTIS, LITTERIS, LUDIS SUIS
DETURBARE POTUERUNT
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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 Greek tongue. This then is one valid reason for 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 he kindly sent to Mr. Sayce, with whom I examined them in August 1890 . We have identified fragments of the Pheado of Plato, written in a beautiful hand, and not posterior to 250 B.C., also a considerable passage from the lost Autiope of Euripides, and a passage on the duties of the comrade ( $\phi \iota \lambda$ étaっpos), by some rhetor earlier than Alexander's time. 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 ACREPHIE CONTAINING NERO'S SPEECH-




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## APPENDIX B

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





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APPENDIX C. (Cf. p. 379)
(MELEAGER ON SPRING)
























Anthology, ix. No. 363.

## APPENDIX D. (Cf. p. 38i)

(ON THE DOMESTICATED ELEPHANTS OF ROME)
Specimens from Philip of Thessalonica's Epigrams


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Anthol. ix. No. 285.

## (ON AGRIPPA'S MOLE AT PUTEOLI)









Anthol. ix. Na 708.

## (ridicule of pedants)










Anthol. xi. No. 32 I.

## (ridicule of pedants)








Anthol. xi. Na 347.
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Anthol. xiii. No. 321.

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