

Cambridge University Press  
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ACCOMPANIED BY A SHORT NARRATIVE OF EVENTS, WITH REFERENCES  
TO THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND EXTRACTS FROM THE  
ANCIENT AUTHORITIES,

BY  
CARL PETER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

BY  
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*EDITED FOR THE SYNDICS OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.*

CAMBRIDGE:  
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.  
1882

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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town,  
Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press  
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

[www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org)  
Information on this title: [www.cambridge.org/9781107620995](http://www.cambridge.org/9781107620995)

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First published 1882  
First paperback edition 2013

*A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library*

ISBN 978-1-107-62099-5 Paperback

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TRANSLATOR’S PREFACE.

THE regulations recently issued for Section C in the second part of the Classical Tripos mark a new departure in the nature and extent of the knowledge required by the University from Students of Ancient History. The translation of Dr Peter’s work has been undertaken in the hope that it may supply a want likely to be felt by candidates, who in examination “will be expected to illustrate and support their statements by reference to the ancient authorities.”

The Translator has to offer the most cordial thanks to Dr Peter for his courtesy in authorising the present translation, and to Mr Oscar Browning, Fellow and Historical Lecturer of King’s College, for his kindness in promoting the issue of the book.

CAMBRIDGE,  
*May, 1882.*

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

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THE plan and aim of my Greek and Roman Chronological Tables have been set forth in detail, partly in the prefaces to the first editions of those works (1835 and 1841), partly in my essays "Ueber den Geschichtsunterricht auf Gymnasien" (Halle, 1849) and "Zur Reform unserer Gymnasien" (Jena, 1874). I shall therefore merely repeat here, that, according to the view I there developed, a suitable foundation must first be laid in the lower forms by a general view of the whole field of history, and that in the highest form history must be taught in such a way as to afford pupils some insight into historical criticism, and at the same time, so far as is possible at this stage, to educate in them the faculty of forming an independent judgment. But, for the reasons I have adduced, this can only be effected by a study of the history of the two ancient classical races, and by a first introduction to the sources from which that history is derived. It is with this end in view that the chronological tables are designed to aid both teachers and pupils by a statement and brief estimate of the original authorities, by citation of the same for each individual fact, and by transcription of specially instructive passages.

I have only to add that the literary notices in the second and third edition were revised by Professor Corssen, my friend and former colleague, whose premature death was a severe loss to the learned world; that in the third edition I had to thank Professor G. Hertzberg, of Halle, for several additions and corrections; and that the fourth edition was brought out wholly under the supervision of my son, Professor Hermann Peter, who in this fifth edition also has given me his help, more especially in those portions which deal with the history of literature.

From the circumstance that the Chronological Tables have maintained themselves in use for upwards of forty years, and that quite recently a fifth edition of both has become necessary, I may venture to draw the pleasing conclusion that they have been productive of some good. It is my earnest hope that they may still continue in the future to promote the true aims of school teaching.

C. PETER.

JENA, May, 1877.

INTRODUCTION.

GREECE, ITS DISTRIBUTION, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND OLDEST INHABITANTS.

GREECE (Ἑλλάς) is the southernmost part of the great eastern peninsula of Europe, which lies between the Adriatic and Black Sea to the south of the Danube, and stretches out into the Mediterranean. On the north it is bounded by the Keraunian and Kambunian mountains, on the west by the Ionian and Sicilian seas, on the south by the Myrtoan or Libyan, on the east by the Ægean. Its greatest length (between the 41st and 36th degree) is about 280 miles, its breadth (between the 21st and 26th degree) varies from 211 to 93 miles. Its area comprises about 38,600 square miles.

This region presents two natural divisions: for whilst north and central Greece constitute one uninterrupted mass, the Peloponnese is a peninsula, formed by the incursion of the sea on the east and west, and only connected with central Greece by a narrow isthmus. Further, a large number of islands situate on the east and west are included under the term Greece.

The configuration and character of north and central Greece are determined by a mountain chain, which forms a chief branch of the mountains that cover the whole of the great peninsula, being itself an offshoot of the Dalmatian Alps, from which it runs, discharging its function of watershed between the Adriatic and Ægean seas, in a south-easterly direction to the promontory of Sunium, the south-easternmost point of central Greece. At its entrance upon Grecian territory at the 40th degree of latitude, where Lakmon forms the junction of the several chains, it sends out the Keraunian and Kambunian ranges, which mark the boundaries of the country; it then continues its course under the name of Pindus as far as the 39th degree. Here a fresh junction is formed at Tymphrestus by the branching-out of two cross chains, Othrys and Æta, both of which run in a parallel direction at a short distance from one another to the Ægean sea. Southwards of Tymphrestus the main range is continued in the heights of Parnassus, Helikon, Kithæron, Parnes and Hymettus, till it comes to an end in the promontory of Sunium.

The whole district to the westward is for the most part covered with parallel chains of this main range. This part has therefore little of the regular organisation of the eastern; and as it moreover possesses but few harbours, and is removed by its position from the civilising influences which in olden times all came from the east, its share in the development of Greek culture was insignificant, and almost exclusively communicated through colonies of other more favourably situated states. As these parallel chains traverse the entire length of the western division, we can easily understand, that the longest of all the rivers of Greece is to be found here, the Achelous (Aspropotamo), which, rising on Lakmon, discharges itself into the Corinthian gulf.

viii INTRODUCTION. Greece, its Distribution, Physical Characteristics, and Oldest Inhabitants.

The development of the east is all the more rich and manifold by contrast. Here, travelling from north to south, we come first of all upon the outspreading basin of a fertile valley, which is encircled and shut in by the Kambunian range on the north, on the west by Pindus, on the south by Othrys, on the east by Pelion and Ossa (both of which chains connect Othrys with the Kambunian mountains). This basin is traversed by a broad curve of the Peneius, which takes its rise upon Lakmon, and finds its way into the sea through the narrow vale of Tempe between Olympus, the easternmost peak of the Kambunian range, 10,500 feet in height, and Ossa, about 6,500 feet in height, this being the only break in the chain. The waters, which everywhere stream down in abundance from the heights, form the two lakes, Nessonis at the foot of Ossa, and Bœbeis at the foot of Pelion.

Between Othrys and Ceta there follows next in succession the narrow valley, widening only by degrees and always of limited extent, but at the same time of extraordinary fertility, which is drained by the Spercheius: this river has its source on Tymphrestus and divides the valley as far as the coast into two fairly equal halves. Ceta reaches close down to the shore; at which point its precipitous cliff leaves only a narrow strip of land, known as the pass of Thermopylæ<sup>1</sup>). The coast-line, up to this point destitute of a single harbour, is here broken in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Spercheius by the Malian gulf (gulf of Zeituni), and somewhat to the northwards between Othrys and Pelion by the Pagasæan gulf (gulf of Volo).

South of Ceta we find another basin-shaped valley, similar in character to that of the Peneius, but of less extent. It is shut in by Ceta, Parnassus, Helikon, Kithæron, Parnes, and on the east by Knemis. The Asopus finds an outlet between Parnes and Knemis, whilst the Kephissus collects in the lake Kopais, which has only a subterranean egress. Other waters form a second lake, Hylike. But besides this basin, the country south of Ceta further comprises the mountain district of Parnassus and Korax (the latter, lying to the westward runs directly south), the southern slope of Ceta itself, the mountain district of Knemis, and finally a district of peninsular form, which stretches from Kithæron and Parnes to the promontory of Sunium, and is for the most part (in the east) mountainous, but contains several fertile plains. Stretching along the whole east coast south of Ceta lies the mountainous island of Eubœa (Negroponte), only separated from the main land by a narrow channel, or Euripus. The south coast of this region is remarkable for its fine harbours.

The boundary between north and central Greece is formed by Ceta and the gulf of Ambrakia (Arta), which cuts deep into the western coast. From the Peloponnese central Greece is divided by the Saronic and Corinthian gulfs (gulfs of Ægina and Lepanto). It is united to the Peloponnese by the isthmus of Corinth, a narrow and low ridge of hills, which at the narrowest part is not fully four miles broad. On the north the way is blocked by the Geraneia range, on the south by the Oneion range, the former shutting out central Greece, the latter the Peloponnese.

The Peloponnese itself, like the rest of Greece, is a land of mountains, but is of an essentially different conformation. The heart of the country is formed by a central region of the nature of a plateau, some 1,950 square miles in extent, in shape of a square fairly regular, and shut in by a circle of lofty skirting mountains, which are only interrupted by a short open space on the west. The course of these skirting ranges is marked by the mountains Pholoe, Lampeia, Erymanthus, Aroania, Kyllene (7,500 feet high), Artemision, Parthenion, Parnon and Lykæus. The rest of the peninsula consists, in part of the gradually subsiding slopes of the skirting ranges (so especially on the west and north), partly (in the east and south) of branch ranges, which run out from these skirting mountains and in some instances stretch far out into the sea. The most important of these branch ranges is the Taygetus, which

1) Described in Herodot. VII, 176.



INTRODUCTION. Greece, its Distribution, Physical Characteristics, and Oldest Inhabitants. ix

stretches from the southern extremity of the central region to Cape Tænarum, reaching an altitude of 7,910 feet. Further east, Parnon extends south as far as Cape Malea; on the west, Ægaleus runs out from the south-west corner of the skirting ranges. The fourth of the branch chains, starting from the north-east corner, continues to run eastwards till it ends in the promontory of Skyllæum. The sea forces its way between these chains and forms deep gulfs (the Argolic, Laconian and Messenian). Hence the extraordinarily rich development of Peloponnesian coast (416 miles to 8,300 square miles)<sup>2)</sup>. The nature of the ground precluded rivers of large size: they are mostly coast rivers of short course and slender volume. The only rivers which deserve mention as of more than ordinary importance are, the Eurotas, between Taygetus and Parnon; the Pamisus, between Taygetus and Ægaleus; and the Alpheius, which, rising on Parnon at the south-east corner of the skirting ranges, winds along through the central region, and thence finds an outlet at the open space between Pholoe and Lykæus already alluded to.

On the whole, the soil of Greece is of such a nature that, leaving out of consideration the valleys, which are for the most part of insignificant extent, no great amount of produce can be won from it except at the cost of severe labour. But the climate is mild, and the deficiency of the soil is amply compensated by the facilities for navigation in which the wide extent of the coast and its wealth of harbourage invite the people to engage. A further peculiarity of Greece is seen in its great variety of climate and soil, and in the distribution of the whole country into petty districts separated from one another by lofty ranges, which proved a serious obstacle to the union of the whole population. The Peloponnese was distinguished from the rest of Greece by its internal strength and inaccessibility, and was for that reason frequently regarded as the acropolis of all Greece.

The character of the mainland is in general shared by the islands: of these, some are ranged round the west and south coast (Kerkyra, Leukas, Ithaka, Kephallenia, Zakynthos, Kythera), others cover the Ægean sea. Of these latter, a number form the group of the Cyclades, centred round Delos: the remaining islands of small size in the Ægean sea are comprised under the name Sporades. To the south, this island tract is hedged in by the two large islands of Krete and Cyprus.

The distribution of the mainland into districts is as follows:

I. Northern Greece is divided into two districts, Epirus and Thessaly, which are separated by Pindus: of these, the latter comprises, in addition to the two valleys of the Peneius and Spercheius, Magnesia, the mountain land of Pelion and Ossa.

II. Central Greece contains eight districts: 1) Akarnania; 2) Ætolia, both on the extreme west, separated by Korax from the rest of central Greece, and from one another by the Achelous; 3) Lokris, of the district so called one-third, lying on the southern slopes of Korax, is Lokris of the Ozolæ: the two remaining parts, Epiknemidian and Opuntian Lokris, lie upon the eastern slope of Knemis and its offshoot Mykalessus; 4) Phokis, on the east and southern slopes of Parnassus and the mid course of the Kephissus; 5) Doris, on the southern slope of Cēta and the upper course of the Kephissus as far as Parnassus; 6) Bœotia, a basin shut in by Cēta, Parnassus, Helikon, Kithæron, Parnes and Knemis; 7) Attica, the peninsula situated to the south of Kithæron and Parnes (not quite 860 square miles in area but with a coast-line of 112 miles); 8) Megaris, in the district of the Geraneia range.

III. The Peloponnese comprises the six following districts: 1) Arcadia, the central highland; 2) Achaia, the northern slopes of the ranges skirting Arcadia; 3) Argolis, together with

2) Hence too the Peloponnese is shaped like a leaf, see Strab. p. 83, 326: *ἔστιν ἡ Πελοπόννησος εἰκυῖα φύλλῳ πλατάνου τὸ σχῆμα*, and so frequently in the old writers.

x INTRODUCTION. Greece, its Distribution, Physical Characteristics, and Oldest Inhabitants.

Sikyon, Corinth and Phlius, the most easterly portion of the peninsula, situated partly on the slopes of Kyllene, partly on the Oneian range, partly comprising the district of those easterly chains which branch off from the ranges skirting Arcadia; 4) Laconia, the district of Parnon and Taygetus and of the river Eurotas; 5) Messenia, the country west of Taygetus, as far as the river Neda on the north-west; 6) Elis, comprising partly the slopes of Lykæus, partly flat coast land where a break occurs in the skirting ranges, partly the slopes and ramification of Pholoe and Erymanthus.

The Pelasgian race is for the most part designated as the oldest population tenanted the whole of Greece. An offshoot of the vast and wide-spread Indo-Germanic family, and coming from central Asia, it spread itself over the whole of Greece and the coasts of the neighbouring seas at a period antecedent to all historical knowledge, partly under the common name Pelasgians (of whom the Tyrrhenian Pelasgians are a special branch), partly under the name of Leleges, Kaukones, Kuretes, Kares, partly under other special names of branch tribes<sup>3)</sup>.

From the earliest ages Epirus had a Pelasgic population, which it preserved to the latest times<sup>4)</sup>: the most celebrated of the Pelasgic tribes which dwelt there are, the Greeks, Chaones, Thesprotians and Molossians. It always remained a stranger to Hellenic development<sup>5)</sup>. The Selli on the western slope of the Tomaros range and south of the lake Pambotis (lake of Janina) are a solitary exception, inasmuch as they at a remote period exercised a not unimportant influence on the whole of Greece, partly through the oracle of Dodona, which lay in their territory, partly by their migration<sup>6)</sup>.

Thessaly, before the immigration of the Thessalians<sup>7)</sup> called Hæmonia after Hæmon, the son or the father of Pelasgus<sup>8)</sup>, was inhabited at the earliest period partly by Pelasgians<sup>9)</sup>, partly by offshoots of Pelasgic tribes, viz. the Lapithæ, Perrhæbians, Phlegians, Magnetes, Phthians,

3) The Pelasgians belong to the Indo-Germanic family, as is proved by the relationship subsisting between the Greek and the other Indo-Germanic tongues. Indeed the Greeks themselves regarded the oldest population as primitive and aboriginal, and hence styled themselves *προσέληνοι* and *γηγενείς*. A most important passage with reference to the spread of the Pelasgians is Strabo pp. 220 and 221: *Τοὺς δὲ Πελασγοὺς ὅτι μὲν ἀρχαῖον τι φύλον κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν ἐπεπόλασε καὶ μάλιστα παρὰ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσι τοῖς κατὰ Θετταλίαν, ὁμολογοῦσιν ἅπαντες σχεδὸν τι.* So also Herodotus says (II, 56): *Τῆς νῦν Ἑλλάδος, πρότερον δὲ Πελασγίης καλεωμένης*, cf. Thucyd. 1, 3, and speaks of the olden time as that in which the Pelasgians were in possession of the whole of Greece. The most important passage with regard to the Tyrrhenian Pelasgians is Thuc. IV, 109: *Καὶ τι καὶ Χαλκιδικὸν ἔνι βραχύ, τὸ δὲ πλείστον Πελασγικὸν τῶν καὶ Ἀθηναίων ποτε καὶ Ἀθηναίων Τυρσηνῶν οἰκησάντων.* Kaukon is cited Apollod. III, 8, 1 amongst the sons of Lykaon and grandsons of Pelasgus, whereby the Kaukones are brought under the common head of the Pelasgic stock. With regard to the Leleges, Kuretes, and Karians (perhaps also the Thracians), their affinity to the Pelasgic stock cannot be proved by the special testimony of ancient writers, but can only be inferred from the precise similarity of their position. Cf. the following notes.

4) Cf. Strab. p. 221: *πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τὰ Ἑπειρωτικὰ ἔθνη Πελασγικὰ εἰρήκασιν, ὥς καὶ μέχρι δεῦρο ἐπαρξάντων.*

5) For this reason the ancients do not generally reckon Epirus as a part of Greece, see Strab. pp. 323. 334. Dio Cassius, LIII, 12.

6) The Selli, also called Helli and Hellopes, were likewise a Pelasgic stock, cf. Strab. p. 327 and 328. The oracle at Dodona was very ancient, and formerly the only one in Greece (Herod. II, 52: *τὸ γὰρ δὴ μαντήιον τοῦτο νεώτατον ἀρχαιοτάτων τῶν ἐν Ἑλλάδι*

*χρηστηρίων εἶναι καὶ ἦν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον μόνον*); it was dedicated to Zeus, who is therefore called Hom. II. XVI, 234 *Dodonæan* and Pelasgian; the Selli themselves are his *ὑποφῆται*, cf. id. v. 236. With regard to this oracle see especially Hesiod. fragm. 80. ed. Götting. Herod. II, 52—57. Strab. p. 328. Pausan. I, 17, 5. VIII, 23, 4. The possession of the oldest oracle and the primitive service of Zeus show us in the land of the Selli a primeval seat of Greek culture. The high esteem in which agriculture was there held (and this, the foundation of all culture, was certainly imported by the Pelasgians) is proved by the remarkable invocation of Mother Earth, which is said to have been first used by the priestesses at Dodona: *Γὰρ καρποὺς ἀνίει, διὸ κλήετε μάτερα Γαῖαν*, Pausan. X, 12, 5. With regard to the migrations of the Selli cf. p. 4. obs. 6 and 7.

7) See p. 9. obs. 27.

8) For the old name Hæmonia cf. Strab. 443. Dionys. Hal. I, 17, etc. For the relationship between Hæmon and Pelasgus (i.e. in other words, the affinity of the Hæmonians to the Pelasgic stock) cf. Eustath. on Hom. II. II, 681. Steph. Byz. sub voc. *Αἰμονία*. After the spread of the Æolians the district was also called Æolis, cf. Herod. VII, 176.

9) Thessaly is everywhere designated as a chief seat of the Pelasgians; see e.g. the passage of Strabo quoted in obs. 3. Hence too, at a still later time, a part of the country was called Pelasgiotis, hence too *Πελασγικὸν Ἄργος* itself, see Hom. II. II, 681, cf. Æschyl. Suppl. 250 ff.; hence finally the name Larissa for towns occurring thrice in Thessaly, see Strab. 440, which recurs everywhere, where a Pelasgic population is found, cf. id., and is commonly referred to the mother or the daughter of Pelasgus, see Pausan. II, 23, 9. Eustath. on Hom. II. II, 681. Dionys. Hal. I, 17.

INTRODUCTION. Greece, its Distribution, Physical Characteristics, and Oldest Inhabitants. xi

Achæans, Dolopians, and Ænians<sup>10</sup>). Iolkus and Halus on the Pagasæan Gulf were held by the Minyans<sup>11</sup>)

In central Greece the Leleges are the chief element in the old population. Their home was in Akarnania, Ætolia, the whole of Lokris, in Megaris, and Bœotia<sup>12</sup>). Ætolia was moreover the home of the Kuretes<sup>13</sup>); Bœotia of the Hektenes, Aones, Temmikes, Hyantes, Thrakians, and the Minyæ of Orchomenus<sup>14</sup>). The population of Attica is Pelasgic<sup>15</sup>). Doris was in the oldest times the seat of the Pelasgic Dryopes<sup>16</sup>).

Bœotia and Attica, in central Greece, were the chief centres of culture in the oldest times, and consequently the chief seats of the oldest folklore. Both appear originally in close connexion<sup>17</sup>); Megaris in the earliest times was only a part of Attica<sup>18</sup>).

The Peloponnese was at a very remote age *par excellence* a Pelasgic land, and thus originally bore the name, Pelasgia<sup>19</sup>).

Arcadia, the heart and central land of the peninsula, was regarded<sup>20</sup>) as the peculiar home of the Pelasgians. Here Pelasgus was born, and from his stock there sprang in the third generation Arcas, the eponymous Hero of the land<sup>21</sup>); here too the population remained Pelasgic

10) The country was later divided into the four districts, Phthiotis on the south-east, Pelasgiotis on the north-east, Hestiatotis on the west, Thessaliotis in the centre, Strab. 430. In Phthiotis dwelt the Phthians and Achæans, who are marked as Pelasgic by the fact that Phthius and Achæus are called the brothers of Pelasgus and sons of Larissa, Dionys. Hal. I, 17: the Lapithæ in the plain of Pelasgiotis and the Perrhæbians on the mountains are comprehended under the collective name of Pelasgiots, Strab. 441. In Pelasgiotis and Gyrtion lived also the Phlegyæ, Strab. 330. 442. These and the Magnetes in the mountainous district of Pelion and Ossa, and the Dolopians and Ænians on the north slope of Ætæa, are likewise to be held Pelasgic, even though no express mention is made of the fact.

11) With regard to them see obs. 14 and p. 7. obs. 21.

12) The most important passage with regard to the Leleges in general and their extension as referred to above is Strab. 321 and 322: Τοὺς δὲ Λελέγας τινας μὲν τοὺς αὐτοὺς Καρσὶν εἰκάζουσιν, οἱ δὲ συνοῖκους μόνον καὶ συστρατιώτας.—ὅτι μὲν οὖν βάρβαροι ἦσαν οὗτοι, καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ κοινωνῆσαι τοῖς Καρσὶ νομίζοιτ' ἂν σημείων· ὅτι δὲ πλάνητες καὶ μετ' ἐκείνων καὶ χωρὶς καὶ ἐκ παλαιοῦ, καὶ αἱ Ἀριστοτέλους πολιτεῖαι δηλοῦσιν· ἐν μὲν γὰρ τῇ Ἀκαρνάνων φησὶ τὸ μὲν ἔχειν αὐτῆς Κουρήτας, τὸ δὲ προσεσπέριον Λέλεγας, εἴτα Τηλεβόας· ἐν δὲ τῇ Αἰτωλῶν τοὺς νῦν Λοκροὺς Λέλεγας καλεῖ, κατασχεῖν δὲ καὶ τὴν Βοιωτίαν αὐτοὺς φησιν· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ Ὀπουντίων καὶ Μεγαρέων· ἐν δὲ τῇ Λευκαδίων καὶ αὐτόχθονά τινα Λέλεγας ὀνομάζει, τοῦτον δὲ θυγατρίδου Τηλεβόαν, τοῦ δὲ παῖδας δύο καὶ εἴκοσι Τηλεβόας, ὧν τινες οἰκῆσαι τὴν Λευκάδα· μάλιστα δ' ἂν τις Ἡσιόδῳ πιστεύσειεν οὕτως περὶ αὐτῶν εἰπόντι “ἦτοι γὰρ Λοκρὸς Λελέγων ἡγήσατο λαῶν, τοὺς ῥά ποτε Κρονίδης Ζεὺς, ἄφθιτα μῆδεα εἰδώς, λεκτοὺς ἐκ γαίης λάους πόρε Δευκαλίωνι.” Leleges and Kares are according to Herod. I, 171. Strab. p. 661 the same race, and the former is only its older name.

13) See Strab. loc. cit. Their chief seat is Pleuron, Hom. Il. II, 531, from which place they engage in bloody struggles with the Ætolians at Kalydon. Pleuron and Kalydon, the scene of the legend of the Kalydonian Boar, see Hom. Il. IX, 529—600. II, 641. Apollodor. I, 8. Paus. VIII, 45, 4. cf. Ovid. Met. VIII, 260 ff.

14) See Strab. p. 401. 410. Paus. IX, 5, 1. Old names of Bœotia: Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Kadmeis, Steph. Byz. sub voc. Βοιωτία, cf. Strab. p. 407. Thuc. I, 12. For the Minyæ see Herod. I, 146. Strab. p. 414: Καλεῖ δὲ Μινύειον τὸν Ὀρχομένον ἀπὸ ἔθνους τοῦ Μινυῶν· ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἀποικῆσαι τινες τῶν Μινυῶν εἰς Ἰωλκὸν φασιν, ὅθεν τοὺς Ἀργοναύτας Μινύας λεχθῆναι cf. p. 7. obs. 21.

15) The Athenians prided themselves on being the only race of all the Greeks which dwelt on the land where it sprang up. See Herod. VII, 161: (μοῦνοι ἐόντες οὐ μετανάσται Ἑλλήνων). Thuc. I, 2. II, 36. Plat. Menex. p. 237 B. For their Pelasgic origin see Herod. VIII, 44: Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν Πελασγῶν ἐχόντων τὴν νῦν Ἑλλάδα καλεομένην ἦσαν Πελασγοὶ ὀνομαζόμενοι Κραναοί. Old names of the district, Akte or Aktæa, Atthis, Mopsopia, Ionia, Poseidonia, Strab. p. 397. Paus. I, 2, 3.

16) The Dryopes are marked as Pelasgic, inasmuch as Dryops is called the son of Arkas, see Arist. in Strab. p. 373, or the grandson of Lykaon, Tzetzes on Lykophr. 480. The district was hence called originally Dryopis. (Of Phokis no other ancient inhabitants are mentioned except the Phokians: here too, in all probability, the oldest population was akin to the Leleges.)

17) The myths of Ogyges and Kekrops are common to both districts, see Paus. IV, 5, 1. 33, 1. Strab. p. 407. For the Ogygian flood, which is said to have taken place 1020 years before the first Olympiad, see Akusilaus, Hellanikus, and Philochorus in Euseb. Præp. Evang. X, 10. p. 489. As for Attica, the legend of the contest between Poseidon and Athena for the possession of the land deserves special mention, concerning which see Herod. VIII, 55. Apollod. III, 14, 1. Paus. I, 24, 3, 5. For the shape taken by the abundant legends of both lands after Kadmus and Kekrops see p. 3. obs. 2 and 3. p. 4. obs. 8. p. 6. obs. 22. p. 8. obs. 24. In the rest of central Greece, with the exception of the legend of the Kalydonian boar, myth has nowhere found a place.

18) See Paus. I, 19, 5. 39, 4. Strab. p. 393. Plut. Thes. 25.

19) Pelasgia the name of the whole Peloponnese, Ephorus in Strab. p. 221. Another old name of the peninsula is Apia, Paus. II, 5, 5. Plin. H. N. IV, 4, 5. (Hom. Il. I, 270. III, 49?) perhaps also Argos, Apollod. II, 1, 2. Dionys. Hal. I, 17. The name Peloponnese occurs first in the Hymn to Apollo, 250. 290.

20) Ephorus in Strabo p. 221. Hence too Arcadia was called Pelasgia, Paus. VIII, 1, 2.

21) Pelasgus, son of the earth, begat Lykaon; the latter begat 22 (or 31 or 51) sons, amongst whom were Nyktimos, Kaukon, and the two first founders of Pelasgic settlements in Italy, Ænotius and Peuketius, and a daughter Kallisto: Arkas was the son of the latter and Zeus, and in his turn had three sons, Azas, Apheidas, and Elatus. See Paus. VIII, 1—4. Apollod. III, 8—9. Dionys. Hal. I, 11. Of Pelasgus we are informed by Paus. (loc. cit. 1, 2): Πεπολιῆται δὲ καὶ Ἀσίῳ τοιάδε ἐς αὐτόν. “Ἀντίθεον δὲ Πελασγὸν ἐν ὑψικόμοισιν ὄρεσσι Γαῖα μέλαιν' ἀνέδωκεν, ἵνα θνητῶν γένος εἴη.” Πελασγὸς δὲ βασιλεύσας τοῦτο μὲν ποιήσασθαι καλύβας ἐπενόησεν, ὥς



xii INTRODUCTION. Greece, its Distribution, Physical Characteristics, and Oldest Inhabitants.

without admixture up till the very latest times<sup>22</sup>. The country, owing to its physical characteristics, was split up into a number of detached cantons, and throughout, whilst Greece was at the height of her prosperity, was cut off from her historical development and confined within its own narrow bounds<sup>23</sup>).

Achaia, called originally Ægialus or Ægialea<sup>24</sup>), in the earliest times had a twofold population, corresponding to a division of the country into two halves west and east of the promontory of Rhium. The first half was the original home of the Kaukones and Ætolian Epeians<sup>25</sup>), the eastern half that of the Ægialeans<sup>26</sup>). Issuing from this latter half, the Ionians at a later period spread themselves over the whole district, which now received the name of Ionia<sup>27</sup>).

In the district of Argolis, which owing to the nature of the ground is split up into a number of independent townships (under which head Sikyon, Phlius and Corinth also fall), all noteworthy accounts of the oldest population confine themselves merely to Argos, which lies on the interior of the Argolic Gulf, and appears, as well as Arcadia, as the chief seat of the Pelasgians<sup>28</sup>).

The original population of Laconia and Messenia, and common to both, consisted of Leleges<sup>29</sup>).

The oldest inhabitants of Elis were the Kaukones<sup>30</sup>), and later the Epeians, who spread over the land from the north, and the Pylians from the south: these two peoples confined the Kaukones to the mountains of Triphylia and the neighbourhood of Dyme<sup>31</sup>).

The oldest population on the islands consisted for the most part of Karians<sup>32</sup>).

μη ριγούν τε καὶ ὕεσθαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους μηδὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ καύματος ταλαι-  
πωρεῖν· τούτο δὲ τοὺς χιτῶνας τοὺς ἐκ τῶν δερμάτων τῶν ὕνῳ—οὗτός  
ἐστὶν ὁ ἐξευρών, καὶ δὴ καὶ τῶν φύλλων τὰ ἐτι χλωρὰ καὶ πῶας τε καὶ  
ρίξας οὐδὲ ἐδωδίμους, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὀλεθρίους ἐνίας σιτουμένους τοὺς ἀνθρώπους  
τούτων μὲν ἔπανσεν ὁ Πελασγός.

22) Herod. VIII, 73. Paus. V, 1, 1.

23) The distribution into small independent states, clearly pointed to by the number of Lykaon's sons, continued till the time of Epaminondas. Of these, only Tegea and Mantinea are already conspicuous in the earliest times; the rest preserved their ancient manners and customs in perfect seclusion, so that the Arcadians collectively were still about 600 B. C. styled acorn-eating men, Herod. I, 66. Paus. VIII, 1, 2.

24) Ægialos, Paus. II, 5, 5. VII, 5, 1. Strab. p. 333. 383. 386. Hom. II, II, 574 (?); Ægialea, Apollod. II, 1, 1, 4. Tzetzes on Lykophr. 177. So called from King Ægialeus, Apollod. II, 1, 1. Paus. VII, 5, 1.

25) Hence Dyme was called Epeiis by Hekataeus, Strab. p. 341, by others Kaukonis, id. p. 342.

26) Πελασγοὶ Αἰγιάλεες, Herod. VII, 94.

27) Strab. p. 333, 383. Herod. VII, 94. For the Ionians see p. 5. obs. 12 and 13.

28) This follows from the genealogical tables of the rulers of Argos, Paus. II, 15, 5. Apollod. II, 1. which begin with Inachus or Phoroneus as founder of the race, and in which there always appear a Pelasgus, an Argos, and likewise a Larissa (name of the citadel of Argos). Hence also, "Pelasgic Argos," Strab. p. 369. In those genealogical tables also Io, daughter of Inachus, Herod. I, 1, or of Iasus, Paus. and Apollod. loc. cit., cf. Æschyl. Prometh. 827 ff. Further Niobe, daughter of Phoroneus, for whom see Hom. II. XXIV, 602 ff. Paus. I, 21, 5. VIII, 2, 3. Danaus appears in the same table as a descendant of Inachus in the tenth generation, cf. Syncell. pp. 62—66. Euseb. Præp. Evang. pp. 487—491. For Danaus see infr.

29) See Paus. III, 1. IV, 1. Apollod. III, 10, 3 ff. According to this Lelex is the ancestor of the rulers of Laconia; but as his eldest son Myles succeeds him as ruler in Laconia, and another son Polykaon emigrates to Messenia and there founds his rule, the inhabitants of Laconia and Messenia are hereby pointed out as of kindred race, and in each case as Leleges. The list of the descendants of Lelex in Laconia further comprises Eurotas, Lakedæmon, Amyclas, Sparte and Taygete, mere names, grounded upon localities in this district. (With regard to Messenia it is further noticeable, that Kaukones are also found there, which the legend expresses by saying that a Kaukon was born to Messene, the wife of Polykaon.)

30) Kaukon son of Lykaon, Apollod. III, 8, 1. For the Kaukones in Elis see Strab. p. 345: οἱ μὲν γὰρ καὶ ὅλην τὴν νῦν Ἠλείαν ἀπὸ τῆς Μεσσηνίας μέχρι Δύμης Καυκωνίαν λεχθῆναι φασιν. cf. Hom. Od. III, 366.

31) Strabo proceeds in the passage cited in the preceding note: Ἀντίμαχος γοῦν καὶ Ἐπειοὺς καὶ Καύκωνας ἅπαντας προσαγορεύει, τινὲς δὲ ὅλην μὲν μὴ κατασχεῖν αὐτοὺς, διχα δὲ μεμερισμένους οἰκεῖν, τοὺς μὲν πρὸς τῇ Μεσσηνίᾳ κατὰ τὴν Τριφυλίαν, τοὺς δὲ πρὸς τῇ Δύμῃ, and we see that by these different accounts is signified the twofold character of the population, according to the distinction drawn above, cf. Strab. p. 351. For the struggles between the Epeians and Pylians see Strab. p. 351. cf. Hom. II. XI, 670 ff. XXIII, 630 ff. The genealogy of the rulers of the Epeians is according to Paus. V, 1, 2 as follows: Aethlios, son of Zeus—Endymion—Pæon, Epeius, Ætolus—Eleius, grandson of Epeius. Ætolus, the brother of Epeius, emigrated to Ætolia, which was called by his name. Paus. V, 1, 6.

32) Kar, son of Phoroneus, Paus. I, 40, 5. With regard to the Karians as being the oldest inhabitants of the islands, the chief passages are Thuc. I, 4 and 8. On Leukas dwelt Leleges; but they according to Herodotus and Strabo were not different from the Karians, see obs. 12,