

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

## CONTENTS.

## VOL. II.

## PART I.

## CONTINUATION OF LEGENDARY GREECE.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

Closing events of Legendary Greece.—Period of intermediate darkness, before the dawn of Historical Greece.

## SECTION I.—Return of the Herakleids into Peloponnésus.

Exile and low condition of the Herakleids.—Their re-appearance as a powerful force along with the Dorians.—Mythical account of this alliance, as well as of the three tribes of Dorians.—Têmenus, Kresphontês, and Aristodêmus, invade Peloponnésus across the Gulf of Corinth.—The prophet Karnus slain by Hippotês.—Oxylus chosen as guide.—Division of the lands of Peloponnésus among the invaders.—Explanatory value of these legendary events.—Mythical title of the Dorians to Peloponnésus.—Plato makes out a different title for the same purpose.—Other legends respecting the Achæans and Tisamenus.—Occupation of Argos, Sparta, and Messênia, by the Dorians.—Dorians at Corinth—Alêtês.—Oxylus and the Ætoliens at Elis.—Rights of the Eleians to superintend the Olympic games.—Family of Têmenus and Kresphontês lowest in the series of subjects for the heroic drama.—Pretence of the historical Spartan kings to Achæan origin.—Emigrations from Peloponnésus consequent on the Dorian occupation—Epeians, Pyleans, Achæans, Ionians.—Ionians in the north of Peloponnésus—not recognised by Homer.—Date assigned by Thucydîdês to the return of the Herakleids .....

Page

1-19

	Page
<b>SECTION II.—Migration of Thessalians and Bœotians.</b>	
Thessalians move from Thesprôtis into Thessaly.—Non-Hellenic character of the Thessalians.—Bœotians—their migration from Thessaly into Bœotia.—Discrepant legends about the Bœotians.—Affinities between Bœotia and Thessaly.—Transition from mythical to historical Bœotia .....	19–26
<b>SECTION III.—Emigrations from Greece to Asia and the Islands of the Ægæan.</b>	
<b>1. Æolic emigration.</b>	
Secession of the mythical races of Greece.—Æolic migration under the Pelopids .....	26–28
<b>2. Ionic emigration.</b>	
Ionic emigration—branches off from the legendary history of Athens.—Thêseus and Menestheus.—Restoration of the sons of Thêseus to their father's kingdom.—They are displaced by the Neleids.—Melanthus and Codrus.—Devotion and death of Codrus.—No more kings at Athens.—Quarrel of the sons of Codrus, and emigration of Neileus.—Different races who furnished the emigrants to Iônia .....	28–35
<b>3. Doric emigrations.</b>	
Dorian colonies in Asia.—Thêra.—Legend of the Minyæ from Lemnos.—Minyæ in Triphylia.—Migrations of Dorians to Crete.—Story of Andrôn.—Althæmenês, founder of Rhodes.—Côs, Cnidus, and Carpathus .....	35–42
Intervening blank between legend and history.—Difficulty of explaining that blank, on the hypothesis of continuous tradition.—Such an interval essentially connected with the genesis of legend .....	42–46

## CHAPTER XIX.

### Application of Chronology to Grecian Legend.

Different schemes of chronology proposed for the mythical events.—The data essential to chronological determination are here wanting.—Modern chronologists take up the same

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

## CONTENTS.

v

Page

problem as ancient, but with a different canon of belief.—Mr. Clinton's opinion on the computations of the date of the Trojan war.—Value of the chronological computations depends on the trustworthiness of the genealogies.—Mr. Clinton's vindication of the genealogies—his proofs.—1. Inscriptions—none of proved antiquity.—Genealogies—numerous, and of unascertainable date.—2. Early poets.—Mr. Clinton's separation of the genealogical persons into real and fabulous: principles on which it is founded.—Remarks on his opinion.—His concessions are partial and inconsistent, yet sufficient to render the genealogies inapplicable for chronology.—Mr. Clinton's positions respecting historical evidence.—To what extent presumption may stand in favour of the early poets.—Plausible fiction satisfies the conditions laid down by Mr. Clinton—not distinguishable from truth without the aid of evidence.—Cadmus, Danaus, Hylus, &c., all eponyms, and falling under Mr. Clinton's definition of fictitious persons.—What is real in the genealogies cannot be distinguished from what is fictitious.—At what time did the poets begin to produce continuous genealogies, from the mythical to the real world?—Evidence of mental progress when men methodise the past, even on fictitious principles .....

47-78

## CHAPTER XX.

## State of Society and Manners as exhibited in Grecian Legend.

Legendary poems of Greece valuable pictures of real manners, though giving no historical facts.—They are memorials of the first state of Grecian society—the starting-point of Grecian history.—Comparison of legendary with historical Greece—government of the latter—of the former.—The King—in legendary Greece.—His overruling personal ascendancy.—Difficulty which Aristotle found in explaining to himself the voluntary obedience paid to the early kings.—The Boulê—the Agora: their limited intervention and subordination to the King.—The Agora—a medium for promulgation of the intentions of the King.—Agora summoned by Telemachus in Ithaca.—Agora in the second book of the Iliad—picture of submission which it presents.—Conduct of Odysseus to the people and the chiefs.—Justice admini-

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

vi

## CONTENTS.

Page

stered in the Agora by the king or chiefs.—Complaints made by Hesiod of unjust judgment in his own case.—The King among men is analogous to Zeus among gods.—The Council and Assembly, originally media through which the king acted, become in historical Greece the paramount depositaries of power.—Spartan kings an exception to the general rule—their limited powers.—Employment of public speaking as an engine of government—coæval with the earliest times.—Its effects in stimulating intellectual development.—Moral and social feeling in legendary Greece.—Omnipotence of personal feeling towards the gods, the king, or individuals.—Effect of special ceremonies.—Contrast with the feelings in historical Athens.—Force of the family tie.—Marriage—respect paid to the wife,—Brothers and kinsmen.—Hospitality.—Reception of the stranger and the suppliant.—Personal sympathies the earliest form of sociality.—Feroocious and aggressive passions unrestrained.—Picture given by Hesiod still darker.—Contrast between heroic and historical Greece.—Orphans.—Mutilation of dead bodies.—Mode of dealing with homicide.—Appeased by valuable compensation (*πρωή*) to the kinsman of the murdered man.—Punished in historical Greece as a crime against society.—Condition, occupations, and professions of the Homeric Greeks.—Slaves.—Thêtes.—Limited commerce and navigation of the Homeric Greeks.—Cretans, Taphians, Phœnicians.—Nature of Phœnician trade as indicated by Homer. Weapons and mode of fighting of the Homeric Greeks.—Contrast with the military array of historical Greece.—Analogous change—in military array and in civil society.—Fortification of towns.—Earliest residences of the Greeks—hill-villages lofty and difficult of access.—Homeric society recognises walled towns, individual property, and strong local attachments.—Means of defence superior to those of attack.—Habitual piracy.—Extended geographical knowledge in the Hesiodic poems, as compared with Homer.—Astronomy and physics.—Coined money, writing, arts.—Epic poetry.—Its great and permanent influence on the Greek mind .....

79–158

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

## CONTENTS.

vii

## CHAPTER XXI.

## Grecian Epic.—Homeric Poems.

	Page
Two classes of Epic poetry—Homeric—Hesiodic.—Didactic and mystic Hexameter poetry—later as a genus than the Epic.—Lost epic poems.—Epic poets and their probable dates.—Epic cycle.—What the epic cycle was—an arrangement of the poems according to continuity of narrative.—Relation of the epic cycle to Homer.—What poems were included in the cycle.—The Iliad and Odyssey are the only poems of the cycle preserved.—Curiosity which these two poems provoke—no data to satisfy it.—Different poems ascribed to Homer.—Nothing known, and endless diversity of opinion, respecting the person and date of Homer.—Poetical gens of the Homêrids.—Homer, the superhuman Eponymus and father of this Gens.—What may be the dates of the Iliad and Odyssey.—Date assigned by Herodotus the most probable.—Probable date of the Iliad and Odyssey between 850 and 776 B.C.—Epic poems recited to assembled companies, not read by individuals apart.—Lyric and choric poetry, intended for the ear.—Importance of the class of rhapsodes, singers and reciters.—Rhapsodes condemned by the Socratic philosophers—undeservedly.—Variations in the mode of reciting the ancient epic.—At what time the Homeric poems began to be written.—Prolegomena of Wolf—raised new questions respecting the Homeric text—connected unity of authorship with poems written from the beginning.—The two questions not necessarily connected, though commonly discussed together.—Few traces of writing, long after the Homeric age.—Bards or rhapsodes of adequate memory, less inconsistent with the conditions of the age than long MSS.—Blind bards.—Possibility of preserving the poems by memory, as accurately as in fact they were preserved.—Argument from the lost letter Digamma.—When did the Homeric poems begin to be written?—Reasons for presuming that they were first written about the middle of the seventh century B.C.—Condition of the Iliad and Odyssey down to the reign of Peisistratus—Theory of Wolf.—Authorities quoted in its favour.—Objections against it.—Other long epic poems besides the Iliad and Odyssey.—Catalogue in the Iliad—essentially a part of a long poem—its early authority.—Iliad	

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

viii

## CONTENTS.

Page

and *Odyssey* were entire poems long anterior to Peisistratus, whether they were originally composed as entire or not.—No traces in the Homeric poems, of ideas or customs belonging to the age of Peisistratus.—Homeric poems. 1. Whether by one author or several? 2. Whether of one date and scheme?—Question raised by Wolf—Sagenpoesie—New standard applied to the Homeric poems.—Homeric unity—generally rejected by German critics in the last generation—now again partially revived.—Scanty evidence—difficulty of forming any conclusive opinion.—Method of studying the question of Homeric unity.—*Odyssey* to be studied first, as of more simple and intelligible structure than the *Iliad*.—*Odyssey*—evidences of one design throughout its structure.—Exhibits very few marks of incoherence or contradiction.—Chronological reckoning in the *Odyssey*, inaccurate in one case.—Inference erroneously drawn from hence, that the parts of the poem were originally separate.—Double start and double stream of events, ultimately brought into confluence in the *Odyssey*.—Skill displayed in this point by the poet.—Difficulty of imagining the *Odyssey* broken up into many existing poems or songs.—Structure of the *Odyssey*—essentially one—cannot have been pieced together out of pre-existing epics.—Analogy of the *Odyssey* shows that long and premeditated epical composition consists with the capacities of the early Greek mind.—*Iliad*—much less coherent and uniform than the *Odyssey*.—Incoherence prevails only in parts of the poem—manifest coherence in other parts.—Wolfian theory explains the former, but not the latter.—Theory of Welcker, Lange and Nitzsch.—Age of the Epos preparatory to that of the *Epopée*.—*Iliad* essentially an organised poem—but the original scheme does not comprehend the whole poem.—*Iliad*—originally an *Achilléis* built upon a narrower plan, then enlarged.—Parts which constitute the primitive *Achilléis* exhibit a coherent sequence of events.—Disablement of Agamemnon, *Odysseus* and *Diomédès*, all in the battle of the eleventh book.—The first book concentrates attention upon *Achilles*, and upon the distress which the Greeks are to incur in consequence of the injury done to him.—Nothing done to realise this expectation until the eighth book.—Primitive *Achilléis* includes books i. viii. xi. to xxii.—Ninth book an unsuitable addition.—Transition from the *Achilléis* into the *Iliad*, in the beginning of the second book.—

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

## CONTENTS.

ix  
Page

Transition from the Iliad back into the Achilléis at the end of the seventh book.—Fortification of the Grecian camp.—Zeus in the fourth book, or Iliad, different from Zeus in the first and eighth, or Achilléis.—Continuous Achilléis—from the eleventh book onward.—Supposition of an enlarged Achilléis is the most consonant to all the parts of the poem as it stands.—Question of one or many authors—difficult to decide.—Odyssey all by one author, Iliad probably not.—Difference of style in the last six books—may be explained without supposing difference of authorship.—Last two books—probably not parts of the original Achilléis.—Books ii. to vii. inclusive.—Books ix. x.—Odyssey—probably by a different author from the Iliad—But, perhaps, of the same age.—Real character of the Homeric poems—essentially popular.—Addressed to unlettered minds, but touching those feelings which all men have in common.—No didactic purpose in Homer..... 159-277

---



---

 PART II.

 HISTORICAL GREECE.
 

---

## CHAPTER I.

## General Geography and Limits of Greece.

Northern boundary of Greece—Olympus.—Scardus and Pindus—their extension and dissemination through Southern Greece and Peloponnesus.—Ossa and Pelion—to the Cyclades.—Geological features.—Irregularity of the Grecian waters—rivers dry in summer.—Frequent marshes and lakes.—Subterranean course of rivers, out of land-locked basins.—Difficulty of land communication and transport in Greece.—Indentations in the line of coast—universal accessibility by sea.—Sea communication essential for the islands and colonies.—Views of the ancient philosophers on

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

x

## CONTENTS.

Page

the influence of maritime habits and commerce.—Difference between the land-states and the sea-states in Greece.—Effects of the configuration of Greece upon the political relations of the inhabitants.—Effects upon their intellectual development.—Limits of Greece.—Its chief productions.—Climate—better and more healthy in ancient times than it is now.—Great difference between one part of Greece and another.—Epirots, Macedonians, &c.—Islands in the Ægean.—Greeks on the coast of Asia Minor..... 279-310

## CHAPTER II.

The Hellenic people generally in the early historical times.

The Hellenes generally. — Barbarians—the word used as antithesis to Hellenes.—Hellenic aggregate—how held together. 1. Fellowship of blood. 2. Common language.—Greek language essentially one with a variety of dialects.—3. Common religious sentiments, localities and sacrifices.—Olympic and other sacred games.—Habit of common sacrifice an early feature of the Hellenic mind—began on a small scale.—Amphiktyonies—exclusive religious partnerships.—Their beneficial influence in creating sympathies.—What was called the Amphiktyonic Council.—Its twelve constituent members and their mutual position.—Antiquity of the Council—simplicity of the old oath.—Amphiktyonic meeting originally at Thermopylæ.—Valuable influence of these Amphiktyonies and festivals in promoting Hellenic union.—Amphiktyons had the superintendence of the temple of Delphi.—But their interference in Grecian affairs is only rare and occasional.—Many Hellenic states had no participation in it.—Temple of Delphi.—Oracles generally—habit of the Greek mind to consult them.—General analogy of manners among the Greeks.—Political sovereignty attached to each separate city—essential to the Hellenic mind.—Each city stood to the rest in an international relation.—But city government is essential—village residence is looked upon as an inferior scale of living.—Village residents—numerous in early Greece—many of them coalesced into cities.—Sparta retained its old village trim even at the height of its power.—Hellenic aggregate accepted as a primary fact—its pre-existing elements untraceable.—Ancient Pelasgians not knowable.—Historical Pelasgians—spoke a barbarous language.—Historical Leleges—barbarians in lan-



Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

## CONTENTS.

xi  
Page

guage also.—Statements of good witnesses regarding the historical Pelasgians and Leleges are to be admitted,—whether they fit the legendary Pelasgians and Leleges or not.—Alleged ante-Hellenic colonies from Phœnicia and Egypt—neither verifiable nor probable.—Most ancient Hellas—Græci .....	311–356
--	---------

## CHAPTER III.

Members of the Hellenic aggregate, separately taken.—Greeks north of Peloponnesus.

Amphiktyonic races.—Non-Amphiktyonic races.—First period of Grecian history—from 776–560 B.C.—Second period—from 560–300 B.C.—Important differences between the two—the first period preparatory and very little known.—Extra-Peloponnesian Greeks (north of Attica) not known at all during the first period.—General sketch of them.—Greeks north of Thermopylæ.—Thessalians and their dependents.—Thessalian character.—Condition of the population of Thessaly—a villein race—the Penestæ.—Who the Penestæ were—doubtful.—Quadruple division of Thessaly.—Disorderly confederacy of the Thessalian cities.—Great power of Thessaly, when in a state of unanimity.—Achæans, Perrhæbi, Magnètes, Malians, Dolopes, &c., all tributaries of the Thessalians, but all Amphiktyonic races.—Asiatic Magnètes.—The Malians.—The Cœtæi.—The Ænians.—Lokrians, Phocians, Dorians.—The Phocians.—Doris—Dryopis.—Historical Dryopes.—The Ætolians.—The Akarnanians—Ozolian Lokrians, Ætolians, and Akarnanians, were the rudest of all Greeks.—The Bœotians.—Orchomenus.—Cities of Bœotia.—Confederation of Bœotia.—Early legislation of Thebes.—Philolaus and Dioklès..... 357–396

## CHAPTER IV.

Earliest historical view of Peloponnesus. Dorians in Argos and the neighbouring cities.

Distribution of Peloponnesus about 450 B.C.—Continuous Dorian states.—Western Peloponnesus.—Northern Peloponnesus—Achaia.—Central region—Arcadia.—Difference between this distribution and that of 776 B.C.—Portions of the population which were believed to be indigenous: Ar-

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

xii

## CONTENTS.

Page

cadians, Kynurians, Achæans.—Immigrant portions—Dorians, Ætolo-Eleians, Dryopes, Triphylians.—Legendary account of the Dorian immigration.—Alexandrine chronology from the return of the Herakleids to the first Olympiad.—Spartan kings.—Herakleid kings of Corinth.—Argos and the neighbouring Dorians greater than Sparta in 776 B.C.—Early settlements of the Dorians at Argos and Corinth—Temenion—Hill of Solygeius.—Dorian settlers arrived by sea.—Early Dorians in Crete.—The Dryopians—their settlements formed by sea.—Dorian settlements in Argos quite distinct from those in Sparta and in Messenia.—Early position of Argos—metropolis of the neighbouring Dorian cities.—Pheidôn the Temenid—king of Argos.—His claims and projects as representative of Héraklês.—He claims the right of presiding at the Olympic games.—Relations of Pisa with Pheidôn, and of Sparta with Elis.—Conflict between Pheidôn and the Spartans, at or about the 8th Olympiad, 747 B.C.—Pheidôn the earliest Greek who coined money and determined a scale of weight.—Coincidence of the Æginæan scale with the Babylonian.—Argos at this time the first state in Peloponnesus.—Her subsequent decline, from the relaxation of her confederacy of cities.—Dorians in the Argolic peninsula—their early commerce with the Dorian islands in the Ægean.—From hence arose the coinage of money, &c. by Pheidôn.—Pheidonian coinage and stactical scale—belong originally to Argos, not to Ægina. 397–433

## CHAPTER V.

**Ætolo-Dorian immigration into Peloponnesus.—Elis, Laconia, and Messenia.**

Ætolian immigration into Peloponnesus.—Dorians of Sparta and Stenyklêrus—accompanying or following them across the Corinthian Gulf.—Settlement at Sparta made by marching along the valleys of the Alpheius and Eurotas.—Causes which favoured the settlement.—Settlements confined at first to Sparta and Stenyklêrus.—First view of historical Sparta.—Messenian kings.—Analogous representations in regard to the early proceedings both of Spartans and Messenians.—The kings of Stenyklêrus did not possess all Messenia.—Olympic festival—the early point of union of Spartans, Messenians, and Eleians.—Previous inhabitants of

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

## CONTENTS.

xiii

southern Peloponnesus—how far different from the Dorians.	
—Doric and Æolic dialect .....	434–450

Page

## CHAPTER VI.

## Laws and Discipline of Lycurgus at Sparta.

Lycurgus—authorities of Plutarch respecting him.—Uncertainties about his genealogy.—Probable date of Lycurgus.—Opinion of O. Müller (that Sparta is the perfect type of Dorian character and tendencies) is incorrect.—Peculiarity of Sparta.—Early date of Lycurgus.—View taken of Lycurgus by Herodotus.—Little said about Lycurgus in the earlier authors.—Copious details of Plutarch.—Regency of Lycurgus—his long absence from Sparta.—He is sent by the Delphian oracle to reform the state.—His institutions ascribed to him—senate and popular assembly—ephors.—Constitution ascribed to Lycurgus agrees with that which we find in Homer.—Pair of kings at Sparta—their constant dissensions—a security to the state against despotism.—Idea of Kleomenēs III. respecting the first appointment of the ephors.—Popular origin of the board of ephors—oath interchanged between them and the kings.—Subordination of the kings, and supremacy of the ephors, during the historical times.—Position and privileges of the kings.—Power of the ephors.—Public assembly.—The Senate.—Spartan constitution—a close oligarchy.—Long duration of the constitution without formal change—one cause of the respect in Greece and pride in the Spartans themselves.—Dorians divided into three tribes—Hylleis, Pamphyli, and Dymanes.—Local distinctions known among the Spartans.—Population of Laconia—1. Spartans.—2. Periœki.—Special meaning of the word Periœki in Laconia.—Statement of Isokrates as to the origin of the Periœki.—Statement of Ephorus—different from Isokrates, yet not wholly irreconcilable.—Spartans and Periœki—no distinction of race known between them in historical times.—3. Helots—essentially villagers.—They were serfs—adscripti glebæ—their condition and treatment.—Bravery and energy of the Helots—fear and cruelty of the Spartans.—Evidence of the character of the Spartan government.—The Krypteia.—Manumitted Helots.—Economical and social regulations ascribed to Lycurgus.—Partition of lands.—Syssitia or public mess.—Public training or discipline.—Manners and training

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

xiv

## CONTENTS.

Page

of the Spartan women—opinion of Aristotle.—Statement of Xenophon and Plutarch.—Number of rich women in the time of Aristotle—they had probably procured exemption from the general training.—Earnest and lofty patriotism of the Spartan women.—Lycurgus is the trainer of a military brotherhood, more than the framer of a political constitution.—His end exclusively warlike—his means exclusively severe.—Statements of Plutarch about Lycurgus—much romance in them.—New partition of lands—no such measure ascribed to Lycurgus by earlier authors down to Aristotle.—The idea of Lycurgus as an equal partitioner of lands belongs to the century of Agis and Kleomenês.—Circumstances of Sparta down to the reign of Agis.—Diminished number of citizens and degradation of Sparta in the reign of Agis.—His ardent wish to restore the dignity of the state.—Historic fancy of Lycurgus as an equal partitioner of lands grew out of this feeling.—Partition proposed by Agis.—Opinion that Lycurgus proposed some agrarian interference, but not an entire repartition, gratuitous and improbable.—The statement of Plutarch is best explained by supposing it a fiction of the time of Agis.—Acknowledged difficulty of understanding by what means the fixed number and integrity of the lots was maintained.—Plutarch's story about the ephor Epitadeus.—Landed property was always unequally divided at Sparta—Nor were there any laws which tended to equalise it.—Opinions of Aristotle.—Erroneous suppositions with regard to the Spartan law and practice of succession.—Lycurgean system—originally applied only to Sparta—introduced equal severity of discipline, not equality of property.—Original Dorian allotment of land in Sparta unknown—probably not equal.—Gradual conquest of Laconia, the result of the new force imparted by the Lycurgean discipline.—Conquest of Amyklæ, Pharis and Geronthræ, by king Têleklos.—Helus conquered by Alkamênês.—Progressive increase of Sparta..... 451-554

## CHAPTER VII.

## First and Second Messenian Wars.

Authorities for the history of the Messenian wars.—Chiefly belong to the time after the foundation of Messênê by

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

## CONTENTS.

xv

Page

Épameinondas.—Absence of real or ancient traditions concerning these wars: contradictions about the Messenian hero Aristomenês.—Dates of the first wars—B.C. 743–724.—Causes alleged by the Spartans.—Spartan king Téléklus slain by the Messenians at the temple of Artemis Limnatis.—First Messenian war.—Messenian kings, Euphaês and Aristodêmus.—Messenians concentrate themselves on Mount Ithôme—after a long siege they are completely conquered.—Harsh treatment and Helotism of the conquered Messenians under Sparta.—Revolt of the Messenians against Sparta—second Messenian war—Aristomenês.—His chivalrous exploits and narrow escapes—end of the second war.—The Messenians again conquered.—Narrative of Pausanias, borrowed from the poet Rhianus, is undeserving of credit.—The poet Tyrtæus, the ally of Sparta—his great efficiency and influence over the Spartan mind.—Musical susceptibilities of the Spartans.—Powerful ethical effect of the old Grecian music.—Sufferings of the Spartans in the second Messenian war.—Date of the second war, B.C. 648–631.—Punishment of the traitor Aristokratês, king of the Arcadian Orchomenus.—Spartans acquire the country west of Taygetus.—The Messenian Dorians had no considerable fortified places—lived in small townships and villages.—Relations of Pisa and Elis.—Struggles of the Pisatæ and Triphyliaus for autonomy—the latter in after times sustained by the political interests of Sparta.... 555–581

## CHAPTER VIII.

## Conquests of Sparta towards Arcadia and Argolis.

State of Arcadia.—Tegea and Mantinea the most powerful Arcadian towns, before the building of Megalopolis.—Encroachments of Sparta upon the southern boundary of Arcadia.—Unsuccessful attempts of the Spartans against Tegea.—They are directed by the oracle to bring to Sparta the bones of the hero Orestês.—Their operations against Tegea become more successful; nevertheless Tegea maintains her independence.—Boundaries of Sparta towards Argos—conquest of Thyreatis by Sparta.—Battle of the 300 select champions, between Sparta and Argos, to decide the possession of the Thyreatis—valour of Othryades.—Thyreatis comes into possession of Sparta—efforts of the Argeians to

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-00951-5 - A History of Greece, Volume 2

George Grote

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

xvi

## CONTENTS.

Page

recover it.—Alteration of Grecian opinion, as to the practice of deciding disputes by select champions.—Kynurians in Argolis, said to be of Ionic race, but dorised.—Full acquisition of the southern portion of Peloponnesus, from sea to sea, by the Spartans before 540 B.C.—Great comparative power of Sparta at that early time.—Careful personal training of the Spartans at a time when other states had no training at all.—Military institutions of Sparta—Peculiar and minute military subdivisions, distinct from the civil *Enômoties*, &c.—Careful drilling of the *Enômoties*.—In other Grecian cities there were no peculiar military divisions distinct from the civil.—Recognised superiority of Sparta—a part of early Grecian sentiment—coincident with the growing tendency to increased communion.—Homeric mode of fighting—probably belonged to Asia, not to Greece.—Argos—her struggles to recover the headship of Greece.—Her conquest of Mycenæ, Tiryns, and Kleônæ.—Nemean games.—Achaia—twelve autonomous towns, perhaps more—little known ..... 582-615