

## 15. APPENDIX:

### THE DESTRUCTION AND SURVIVAL OF CITIES

[ONLINE: [www.cambridge.org/fachard-harris-appendix](http://www.cambridge.org/fachard-harris-appendix)]

These tables attempt to collect the literary, epigraphical, and archaeological evidence for the destruction and survival of cities in the Greek world from the Archaic period down to the Roman Empire. For the Archaic period and the Classical period, we have drawn on the discussions in *the Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis* (ed. M. H. Hansen and T. H. Nielsen, Oxford, 2004) but have added archaeological evidence not included in that work and have updated the bibliography. For the Hellenistic period we have attempted to include as much of the Greek world as possible but have not covered large parts of the Seleucid Empire, Egypt, the Black Sea, Thessaly, Akarnania, Aitolia, East Lokris, Crete, and Southern Italy. We do not believe however that the addition of sites in these areas would alter the general picture that has emerged. Problems regarding the interpretation of “destruction layers” and their true causes, which are abundantly discussed in the chapters of this volume, cannot be presented in this catalog in exhaustive manner.

## ATTICA

### Sylvian Fachard<sup>1</sup>

City	Date of destruction	Sources	Extent of physical destruction (buildings, city-walls, infrastructure)	Fate of population ( <i>andrapodism</i> os, <i>dioikismos</i> , expulsion)	Archaeological evidence related to event	Recovery (first signs, if any)	Dissapearance of polis (Y/N)	Commentary
Athens	480 B.C. Persian sack	Hdt 8.53, 9.13 Thuc. 1.89 Diod. 11.14 (τάς δέ Ἀθήνας κατέσκαψαν καὶ τοὺς τῶν θεῶν ναοὺς ἐνέπρησαν), 11.28.6 (τὴν πόλιν κατέσκαψε καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ τὰ καταλελειμμένα παντελῶς ἐλυμήνατο).	Extensive. Acropolis plundered and burned. Houses destroyed. Destruction of shrines in the chora.	Majority of population evacuated before the siege.	Ample archaeological evidence of physical destruction on the Acropolis, the Agora, and the Kerameikos.	Immediate rebuilding after the Persian departure and the victories of Salamis and Plataia. New city-walls are built.	N	Extensive physical damage but quick and spectacular recovery (see Camp in this volume). Economic recovery in less than one generation.
	86 B.C. Sullan sack	App. <i>Mith.</i> 33–38 Plut. <i>Sull.</i> 12–14 Strabo 9.1.20 Diod. 39.6 Posidonius ( <i>BNJ</i> 87 F 37) Memnon ( <i>BNJ</i> 434 F 1)	Damage to city-walls, destruction of several buildings in Athens. Extensive damage and plunder in Piraeus.	Part of the population is “massacred,” part is probably enslaved.	Limited archaeological evidence of the siege at the city-walls in the area of the Kerameikos, the Agora, and south of the Acropolis.	Cleanup immediately following the siege is well documented in the Agora.	N	Not the massacre and widespread destruction portrayed in sources and modern studies. Evidence of rebuilding activity after the siege. Gradual recovery in the course of the first century B.C. See Rogers, in this volume.
	267/268 A.D.	Herennius Publius Dexippus, <i>Χρονική Ιστορία</i> , <i>Σκυθικά</i> . <i>Historia</i>	Damage to several buildings and	2,000 Athenians ambushed a	Archaeological evidence connected to the invasion in the Kerameikos, in and	Construction of the Post-Herulian Wall.	N	The city suffered during the Herulian invasion. Nonetheless, the invasion’s

<sup>1</sup> I would like to thank most warmly Lambrini Chioti and Dylan Rogers for reading a draft of this table. All errors remain mine.

	Herulian sack	<i>Augusta, Vita Gallieni</i> , 13.6–8. Zosimus, <i>Ἱστορία Νέα</i> , 1.39.1. Syncellus <i>Ἐκλογή χρονογραφίας</i> , 381–382. Zonaras, <i>Ἐπιτομή Ἱστοριῶν</i> , 12.26.	areas within the city, both public spaces and residential districts. Other areas, however, appear to have been left intact.	nd repelled the invaders.	around the Athenian Agora, on the South Slope of the Acropolis and in the residential district to the south, probably on the Acropolis too.	Repairs in residential districts, on the Acropolis and on its South Slope. Industrial activity resumed soon after the invasion.		impact has been overestimated (see Chioti in this volume).
--	---------------	---	---	---------------------------	---	---	--	--

## EUBOEAE

Sylvian Fachard<sup>2</sup>

City	Date of destruction	Sources	Extent of physical destruction (buildings, city-walls, infrastructure)	Fate of population ( <i>andrapodismos</i> , <i>dioikismos</i> , expulsion)	Archaeological data related to event	Recovery (first signs, if any)	Dissapearance of polis (Y/N)	Commentary
Eretria	490 B.C.	Hdt 6.101.3	City taken by the Persians after a siege; “shrines are burnt.”	Partial <i>andrapodismos</i> .	Unclear. Stoa of the agora perhaps destroyed by fire. Temple of Apollo allegedly destroyed (statues of pediment).	Fights at Plataea in 480 B.C.	N	Extent of destruction, if any, under scrutiny (see Saggini 2019). No clear evidence of “Perserschutz” as alleged in earlier publications (Schefold-Auberson 1974). Eretria recovers and thrives 1–2 generations later.
	267 B.C.	Diogenes Laertius (2.127)	ἄλωσις τῆς Ερετρίας (capture of Eretria) by Antigonos Gonatas; no direct written evidence of destruction.	?	No archaeological evidence of damage, despite the claims of many scholars.	Immediate recovery and continuous occupation.	N	Many scholars have claimed widespread destruction, but a review of the archaeological evidence by Ackermann (in this volume) shows that no archaeological evidence can be linked to this event.
	245/4 B.C.?	No direct textual evidence.	–	?	Three hoards. Some destruction layers.		N	City taken back by Antigonos Gonatas after the short reign of Alexander son of Krateros ? Cf. Ackermann in this volume.
	198 B.C.	Paus. (7.8.1) Livy	City taken after a violent siege;	N/A	Destruction of two houses of the	Reconstruction of one of the	N	“Total destruction” has been claimed by Schefold and other scholars, but damage

<sup>2</sup> I would like to thank most warmly Guy Ackermann for reading a draft of this table. All errors remain mine.

		(32.16.10–17)	looting; no direct evidence of destruction, apart from a part of the fortification.		West Quarter. Partial destruction of the fortification.	destroyed houses one or two decades after and of two towers of the West Gate. Recovery.		seems to have been limited to the West Quarter, see Ackermann in this volume.
	86 B.C.	No direct textual evidence. Possible destruction during the first Mithridatic war (88–86 BC) by L. Cornelius Sylla or the Pontic troops. Cf. Ackermann in this volume.		Expulsion?	Destruction of several houses by fire. Some public buildings abandoned (Gymnasium, Sanctuary of Apollo, Agora, etc.). One hoard.	Occupation of the Acropolis. Inscriptions at the Iseion.	N	Destruction and abandon of the city have been claimed by Schefold. Several sectors of the city were damaged, yet the direct involvement of Sullan troops remains to be demonstrated. Eretria survives and experiences a revival in the Imperial Period. See Ackermann in this volume.
Histiaia/Oreos	446 B.C.	Thuc. 1.114; 7.57.2; 8.95.7	? City taken by the Athenians.	Expulsion (ἐξουκίζω).	?	Part of the population remains in territory ( <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 41, ll. 182–183). Expelled population	N	Physical damage inflicted by the Athenians is unknown, but perhaps limited. Only a section of the original population is expelled, and perhaps returns two generations later.

						perhaps returns after the Peloponnesian War; contingent fights at the Battle of Nemea in 394 B.C. (Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 4.2.17).		
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

## BOEOTIA

Cédric Pernet

City	Date of destruction	Sources	Extent of physical destruction (buildings, city-walls, infrastructure)	Fate of population ( <i>andrapodismos</i> , <i>dioikismos</i> , expulsion)	Archaeological data related to event	Recovery (first signs, if any)	Disappearance of <i>polis</i> (Y/N)	Commentary
Akraiphia	196 B.C.	Liv. 33.29.6–12	Parts of the Late Classical–Hellenistic walls may have suffered Appius Claudius’ siege.	Unknown.	Destruction layer in the SE fortification tower on the acropolis containing late third to early second century pottery collapsed from an upper floor; could be linked to the siege of 196 B.C. (Garlan 1974, pp. 101–102, 109–112; Fossey 1988, 267–268).	City still active during late Hellenistic and Roman eras (proxeny decrees, second half of second century B.C.: <i>IG</i> VII.4127–4128; <i>BCH</i> 23 [1899], pp. 91–94 no. III [see Schachter 2007; cf. Knoepfler 2017, p. 240]; honorific decree to P. Cornelius Lentulus as “σωτεῖρα κῆ εὐεργέταν”:	N	Sulla honored as “σωτεῖρα κῆ εὐεργέταν” of the city (Pharaklas 1968; cf. <i>BE</i> 1969.290). City prosperous during first century A.D. (see Fossey 1990, pp. 228–231; Müller 1995; Müller 2014, pp. 130–132; cf. <i>SEG</i> 45.437, 58.433; see also Farinetti 2011, pp. 315–317).

						Feyel, <i>BCH</i> 79 [1955], pp. 419–422 no. 1 [ <i>SEG</i> 15.331; <i>ISE</i> 1.70]; see Fossey 1990, p. 228).		
Anthedon	86 B.C.	Plut. <i>Sulla</i> 26.7	City destroyed (Ἀνθηδόνα ἀνθηρηκώς).	Unknown.	–	A Roman tomb found in Kastri ( <i>ArchDelt</i> 48, 1993, p. 197) could indicate a “shrinking of the town” in the Roman era (Farinetti 2011, p. 376).	N	Occupation during the Roman period; late Roman basilica known at the site (see Fossey 1988, pp. 250–257; cf. Lytle 2010, pp. 277–280; Farinetti 2011, p. 376).
Chaeronea	446 B.C.	Thuc. 1.113.1	Unknown.	<i>Andrapodismos</i> .	–	Athenians defeated shortly afterward at Koroneia, population recovered its autonomy (Thuc. 1.113.2–4). May have been walled again when attacked in 424 B.C. (Thuc. 4.89.2; cf.	N	Presence of ashlar fortification (fourth century B.C.?), on the acropolis’ east slope (Fossey 1988, p. 378); Classical and Hellenistic remains at the acropolis’ NE foot, including a theatre ( <i>ibid.</i> , p. 379; Farinetti 2011, p. 264). Walls were rebuilt when the city was attacked by Onomarchos in 354 B.C. (Diod. 16.33.4; cf. Hansen, Nielsen 2004, p. 439).



						Hansen, Nielsen 2004, p. 439): late fifth century repairs of acropolis' lesbian walls (Fossey, Gauvin 1985, p. 64); mid-fourth century reconstructions ( <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 64–65; Fossey 1988, pp. 376–378).		
Chorsiai	346 B.C.	Dem. 19.141; Cf. Diod. 16.58 and 60	City and walls destroyed by Phokians (ὄλων τῶν τειχῶν καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἀναίρεσις).	Unknown ( <i>andraposismos?</i> ).	–	City walls rebuilt in ashlar masonry in later fourth century B.C. (Büsig, Büsig-Kolbe 1972; Fossey 1988, pp. 191, 494). Site's SE extension: cyclopean terrace walls of Hellenistic date (Fossey 1988, p. 190).	N	Similar reconstruction works on the walls from later fourth century were noted at Orkhomenos, Khaironeia and Haliartos (Fossey 1988, pp. 191, 493).

Haliartos	484 B.C.	Paus. 9.32.5	City and territory burnt.	Unknown.	No sign of destruction has been detected for this period during excavations (Austin 1931–1932, p. 206).	City takes part in the battle of Delion (Thuc. 4.91.1, 93.4; cf. Hansen, Nielsen 2004, p. 441). Acropolis' walls rebuilt in late fifth to early fourth century (Fossey 1988, pp. 302–304).	N	Pausanias misread “Persian” for “Persis,” that is a reference to the war against Perseus (Holleaux 1895; cf. Austin 1931–1932, p. 206; Fossey 1990, p. 235).
	171 B.C.	Pol. 30.20 (18); Liv. 42.63; cf. Strabo 9.30 (411c)	City-walls teared down; city looted and obliterated (ἐξαλειφειν). Territory handed down to the Athenians ( <i>horoi</i> : BSA 28 [1926–1927], p. 137 no. 10–11; <i>epimelete</i> : IG VII.2850; Roesch 1982, pp. 168–171 [122/121 B.C.]).	<i>Andrapodismos</i> ; 2,500 people captured and sold as slaves. (Haliartian exile bearing the <i>ethnikon</i> of his extinct city in a proxeny decree from Akraiphia around 150–140 B.C.: Ma 2005, pp. 173–175).	Sanctuary and temple of Athena could have been destroyed during the Roman attack (Austin 1931–1932, p. 204; cf. Fossey 1990, p. 235). Towngrid detected by geophysical survey (Bintliff et al. 2016a, 2016b; Bintliff, Snodgrass 2018; cf. Fossey 1988, pp. 304–305).	–	Y Strabo reports that the city was no longer in existence at this time (κατασκαφεῖσα ἐν τῷ πρὸς Περσέα πολέμῳ).	Partial rural occupation of the countryside in late Hellenistic and Roman era: Hellenistic–Roman farm ( <i>AEph</i> . 1967, Chron. pp. 20–29; cf. <i>ArchDelt</i> 22 [1967], B'1, p. 242), Roman building with hypocaust ( <i>ArchDelt</i> 35 [1980], B'1, pp. 213–215), Roman cistern ( <i>BCH</i> 76 [1952], p. 224). See Fossey 1988, pp. 305–307 and 1990, pp. 234–235; Farinetti 2011, pp. 324–325.

					“Pottery-series breaks off” in Hellenistic period (Bintliff, Snodgrass 1988, p. 62).			
Koroneia	346 B.C.	Dem. 19.112, 141, 325	City and walls destroyed by the Thebans (ὅλων τῶν τειχῶν καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἀναίρεσις).	<i>Andrapodismos</i> .	–	City resettled shortly afterwards: citizens recorded at Delphi in 337/336 B.C. ( <i>CID</i> II 74.50; cf. Hansen, Nielsen 2004, p. 445; Farinetti 2011, p. 264). “Maximum expansion of the town” in early Hellenistic era (Bintliff et al. 2013, p. 15).	N	Parts of the Classical–Hellenistic wall, apparently covered by stamped tiles, on the N and W slopes of the acropolis (Bintliff et al. 2013, pp. 6–9).

	171 B.C.	Liv. 43.4.11 and <i>epitome</i>	City destroyed by the troops of P. Licinius Crassus.	<i>Andrapodismos</i> .	“Reduced spread of Early Roman material” seems to indicate a “contraction” of the town (Bintliff et al. 2013, p. 15).	170 B.C., population reinstated by <i>senatus consultum</i> ; SEG 19.374 (cf. Fossey 1990, p. 239). Several Roman buildings detected (Fossey 1990, pp. 237–238).	N	Site’s occupation until late Roman era (Farinetti 2011, p. 264).
Lebadeia	86 B.C.	Plut. <i>Sulla</i> 16.4–5.	City destroyed and oracle looted by Archelaos’ troops (τὴν Λεβαδέων διαρπάσαι καὶ συλῆσαι τὸ μαντεῖον).	Unknown.	–	Roman remains (aqueduct: <i>BCH</i> 77 [1953], p. 219) and sculptures found on the site (see Fossey 1990, pp. 243–246).	N	The oracle’s looting must not have been too serious, since Sulla received prophecies from it shortly afterward (Plut. <i>Sulla</i> 17.1). According to Pausanias (9.39.2), Lebadeia is adorned as much as the most prosperous Greek cities.
Mykalessos	413 B.C.	Thuc. 7.29–30	City razed to the ground; walls destroyed (the walls were partially ruined before the attack); destruction and looting of houses and sanctuaries	Widespread population slaughter.	Cf. a polygonal wall recorded on the site’s W part (Fossey 1988, p. 81) that could have survived the destruction (cf. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 492–493).	M. struck silver coins (Aeginetan standard) in early fourth century ( <i>SNG Cop. Boeotia</i> 190–191; Hansen, Nielsen 2004, 446 with ref.).	N	The city survived in the fourth century (Snodgrass 1987, pp. 42–43); evidence for a settlement site down to Hellenistic period, with “apparent gap” of surface material for Roman period (Fossey 1988, pp. 80–83; Hansen, Nielsen 2004, p. 446; Farinetti 2011, p. 388 with

			by Thracian mercenaries.					ref.). Strabo (9.2.11 and 14) describes it as a <i>kome</i> located in Tanagrean territory, while Pausanias (9.19.8; cf. 1.23.3) recalls how the city was “laid waste.”
Orchomenos	364 B.C.	Dem. 16.4, 25; 20.109; Diod. 15.79.3–6	City razed to the ground (ὁ δῆμος [of the Thebans] ἐψηφίσατο τὴν πόλιν κατασκάψαι, before κατέχοντες τὴν πόλιν).	<i>Andrapodismos</i> ; men killed, women and children enslaved.	–	City not abandoned (cf. Hansen, Nielsen 2004, p. 447: “given to settlers loyal to Thebes”) but weakened when fell in Onomarchos’ hands in 354 B.C. (Diod. 16.33.4; cf. 16.58.1); Orchomenian <i>theorodokos</i> in 359 B.C.: <i>IG</i> IV <sup>2</sup> .1.94.a.8 (Gartland 2016, 155 with n. 33).	N	Survival and recovery (see below)

	346 B.C.	Dem. 19.112, 141, 325	City and walls destroyed by the Thebans (ὅλων τῶν τειχῶν καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἀνάγκη).	<i>Andrapodismos</i> .	–	City walls rebuilt in later fourth century; early Hellenistic theatre (Spyropoulos, <i>AAA</i> 6 [1973], 392–395) and temple (?) of Asklepios (Fossey 1988, pp. 353–354; Fittschen 2003 [cf. <i>AR</i> 45 (1998–1999), pp. 55–56]; Farinetti 2011, pp. 292–293; cf. Gartland 2016, p. 156 with n. 37).	N	Walls’ “coursed trapezoidal work” similar to repairs at Chaeronea, Chorsiai and Haliartos (Fossey 1988, pp. 191, 353, 493).
Plataiai	480 B.C.	Hdt. 8.50.2	City burnt down by Persians.	Population previously evacuated (Hdt. 8.44).	Late Archaic structures covered by a destruction layer dated from 480 B.C. on the acropolis’ SW flank could tally with embankment and reconstruction works after the Persian destruction (Konecny et al.	–	N	First acropolis wall (lesbian work) built after the attack (Konecny et al. 2013, pp. 54, 58–61, 214–215).

					2013, pp. 171–176; cf. Aravantinos et al. 2003, pp. 310–315).			
	427 B.C.	Thuc. 3.68.2–3	City taken but not destroyed.	<i>Andrapodismos</i> ; 200 Plataian men killed, women enslaved.	No destruction.	–	N	The city is settled with Megarian exiles and pro-Lacedemonian Plataians for a year.
	426 B.C.	Thuc. 3.68.3	City “completely razed to the ground” (καθελόντες αὐτήν ἐς ἔδαφος πᾶσαν).	See above.	The lesbian wall in the NW part of the site could be the one destroyed during the siege of 426 B.C. (Fossey 1988, p. 103; Konecny et al. 2013, p. 61).	Construction of polygonal walls and circuit extension in 386 B.C. (Fossey 1988, pp. 104–106; <i>contra</i> Konecny et al. 2013, pp. 57, 78–79). Destruction layer on acropolis’ SW flank containing ceramics dated around 400 B.C.	N	Spartan occupation limited to acropolis with restoration of the lesbian walls; polygonal fortifications built only after 338 B.C. (Konecny et al. 2013, pp. 62–79).

						could tally with reconstruction works during the “King’s peace” (Konecny et al. 2013, pp. 171–172).		
	373 B.C.	Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 6.3.1, 5; Isoc. 14.1, 5, 7, 19, 35, 46; Dem. 6.30; Paus. 9.1.5–8	City destroyed (τῇ Πλαταιέων ἀναρέσει). City-walls destroyed.	Population expelled; Plataians took refuge in Athens.	Destruction of polygonal walls (Fossey 1988, p. 106; <i>contra</i> Konecny et al. 2013, pp. 78–79: acropolis lesbian wall [see above]).	City re-founded under Philip II’s aegis after 338 B.C. (Ar. <i>An.</i> 1.9.10). Circulation level dated around 330 B.C. at West gate, linked to fortifications’ reconstruction (Konecny et al. 2013, pp. 75–81, 164–171). Late Classical–Hellenistic orthogonal city planning; oversized urban layout compared to fortifications, settlement concentrated in	N	Ashlar coursed wall constructed after 338 B.C. (Fossey 1988, pp. 104–106); <i>contra</i> Konecny: polygonal wall constructed around 330 B.C., later fourth century and/or Hellenistic ashlar coursed reconstructions and <i>diateichisma</i> (Konecny et al. 2013, pp. 101–107).



						NW area ( <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 119–163, 222–223; cf. Fossey 1988, pp. 108–109).		
Tanagra	457 B.C.	Thuc. 1.108.2–3; cf. Diod. 11.82.5	City-walls destroyed by Athenians (Ταναγραίων τὸ τεῖχος περιειλον).	Unknown.		Walls reconstructed after 425 B.C.; important urban planning and constructions in early Hellenistic period; part of Classical and Hellenistic town grid detected by geophysical survey and magnetometry (Bintliff et al. 2001, 2004–2005; Bintliff, Slapšak 2007, pp. 102–110; Bintliff et al. 2016b, pp. 8–9; cf. Farinetti 2011, pp. 380–381; Gartland 2016, 162 with n. 72).	N	Fourth century urban grid largely maintained until Roman period. In third century, Herakleidos Kritikos ( <i>BNJ</i> 369 A, F1.8–9) describes Tanagra as a flourishing agricultural city (Bintliff Slapšak 2007, pp. 102, 104).

Thebes	335 B.C.	Din. 1.24; Aesch. 3.157; Diod. 17.13.3, 14.1, 19.53.8; Ar. <i>An.</i> 1.8.8, 9.9, 2.15.3; Plut. <i>Alex.</i> 11–12; Paus. 9.7.1–2 (ἀναστάτους), 23.5; Ael. <i>Hist. Misc.</i> 13.7.	City destroyed and razed to the ground.	<i>Andrapodismos</i> . 6,000 men killed, 30,000 prisoners. All citizens but priests sold as slaves. Some Thebans managed to flee to Athens and Akraiphia.	Gap in the <i>necropoleis</i> occupation following Alexander's destruction (Charami 2014; 2018; cf. Symeonoglou 1985, p. 155, fig. 3.10).	City refounded by Cassandros in 316/315 B.C. (Diod. 19.54; Paus. 9.7). A small number of graves dated to the end of fourth century B.C. testifies to the city's recovery; yet their poverty testifies to the difficulties encountered by the Theban repatriates (Charami 2014; 2018). City size is reduced (Strabo 9.2.6; Paus. 9.5.6; Symeonoglou 1985, pp. 148–155; Fossey 1988,	N	A great number of cities contributed to Thebes' reconstruction (Kalliontzis, Papazarkadas 2019).

						p. 204; Farinetti 2011, p. 364).		
Thespiiai	480 B.C.	Hdt. 8.50.2	City burnt down by Persians.	Population previously evacuated to Peloponnese.	–	Evidence of quick demographic recovery (Hdt. 8.75.5: Thespiians accepted new citizens; Snodgrass 2016, pp. 11–12; Bintliff et al. 2017, pp. 102, 205). Surface finds show continuation of the “widespread” already observed in Archaic times, but in lower density (Bintliff et al. 2017, pp. 90–91).	N	See Bintliff in this volume.

	423 B.C.	Thuc. 4.133.1	City-walls destroyed by Thebans.	Unknown.	Concentration of blocks in the surroundings of the <i>Kastro</i> area identified as Classical fortification wall destroyed by the Thebans in 423 B.C., reconstructed by Agesilaos of Sparta in 378 B.C. and once again destroyed in 371 B.C. (Snodgrass 2016, pp. 25–27; Bintliff et al. 2017, pp. 92–94, 165–170).	Evidence of quick demographic recovery (Snodgrass 2016, pp. 11–12; Bintliff et al. 2017, pp. 102, 389; see also below).	N	See Bintliff in this volume.
	371 B.C.	Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 6.3.5 (cf. 6.4.10); Isoc. 6.27; 14.19, 35; Dem. 6.30; 16.4, 25, 28; Diod. 15.46.6	City and walls destroyed (τῇ Θεσπιέων ἀναρέσει).	Population forced to evacuate in countryside or expelled.	See above.	Quick recovery; prosperous city and demographic “climax” in fourth century B.C. (Snodgrass 2016; Bintliff et al. 2017, pp. 92–94, 212–213, 389); Hellenistic extension of	N	Dem. 19.21 and 112 states that Philip II had promised to reconstruct the walls, a promise he says to be still unfulfilled in 343 B.C. (cf. Bintliff et al. 2017, pp. 171, 212). See Bintliff in this volume.

						<p>fortification walls N of Kanavaris river (Bintliff et al. 2017, pp. 170– 174, 198), Hellenistic theater on acropolis’ S slope (<i>ibid.</i>, pp. 174–183), numerous architectural blocks from Classical to Roman era (<i>ibid.</i>, pp. 143–165; cf. Fossey 1988, p. 137: building with Hellenistic material on Kastro’s north slopes; Farinetti 2011, pp. 336– 337).</p>		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Bibliography

- Bintliff, J., and B. Slapšak. 2007. “Tanagra : la ville et la campagne environnante à la lumière des nouvelles méthodes de prospection, par les universités de Leyde et de Ljubljana,” in *Tanagra. De l’objet de collection à l’objet archéologique*, ed. V. Jeammet, Paris, pp. 101–115.
- Bintliff, J., and A. M. Snodgrass. 1988. “Mediterranean Survey and the City,” *Antiquity* 62, pp. 57–71.
- Bintliff, J., and A. M. Snodgrass. 2018. “Report on the Research Conducted in 2018 on the Boeotia Regional Project,” *Teiresias* 48, pp. 3–7.
- Bintliff, J., *et al.* 2001. “The Tanagra Survey Report on the 2000 Season,” *Pharos* 8, pp. 93–127.

- Bintliff, J., *et al.* 2004–2005. “The Tanagra Project : Investigations at an Ancient Boeotian City and Its Countryside (2000–2002),” *BCH* 128–129 (2004–2005), pp. 541–606.
- Bintliff, J., *et al.* 2013. “The Leiden-Ljubljana Ancient Cities of Boeotia Project, 2010–2012 seasons,” *Pharos* 19, pp. 1–34.
- Fittschen, K. 2003. “Archäologische Forschungen im Boiotischen Orchomenos,” *AA*, pp. 119–138.
- Fossey, J., and G. Gauvin. 1985. “Les fortifications de l'acropole de Chéronée,” in *Actes du troisième Congrès international sur la Béotie antique (Montréal – Québec, 31.10.1979–4.11.1979)*, ed. J. Fossey and H. Giroux, Amsterdam, pp. 41–69.
- Fossey, J., and J. Morin, éd. 1986. *Khostia 1983 : Rapport préliminaire sur la seconde campagne de fouilles canadiennes à Khostia en Béotie, Grèce centrale*, Amsterdam.
- Knoepfler, D. 2017. “Sur les deux rives de l’Eurie : inscriptions de Béotie et d’Eubée dans quatre ouvrages récents,” *REG* 130, pp. 233–273.
- Lytle, E. 2010. “Fish Lists in the Wilderness: The Social and Economic History of a Boiotian Price Decree,” *Hesperia* 79, pp. 253–303.
- Müller, C. 1995. “Épaminondas et les évergètes de la cité d’Akraiphia au I<sup>er</sup> s. de notre ère,” in *Ἐπετηρίς τῆς Ἑταιρείας Βοιωτικῶν Μελετῶν. Β’ Διεθνὲς Συνέδριο Βοιωτικῶν Μελετῶν*, Athens 1995, pp. 455–467.
- Müller, C. 2014. “A *Koinon* after 146 ? Reflections on the Political and Institutional Situation of Boeotia in the Late Hellenistic Period,” in *The Epigraphy and History of Boeotia. New Finds, New Prospects*, ed. N. Papazarkadas, Leiden, pp. 119–146.
- Pharaklas, N. 1968. “Ἐνεπίγραφον βάθρον ἐξ Ακραιφνίου,” *ArchDelt* 23 1968, A’ 1, pp. 293–294.
- Schachter, A. 2007. “Three Generations of Magistrates from Akraiphia,” *ZPE* 163, pp. 96–100.
- Snodgrass, A. M. 1987. *An Archaeology of Greece: The Present State and Future Scope of a Discipline*, Berkeley.
- Symeonoglou, S. 1985. *The Topography of Thebes from the Bronze Age to Modern Times*, Princeton.

## PHOKIS

Sylvian Fachard<sup>3</sup>

City	Date and type of event(s)	Sources	Extent of physical destruction (buildings, city-walls, infrastructure)	Fate of population ( <i>andrapodismos</i> , <i>dioikismos</i> , expulsion)	Archaeological evidence related to event	Recovery (first signs, if any)	Dissapearance of polis (Y/N)	Commentary
Abai	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.33	City and sanctuary sacked and burnt by the Persians (ἔκαυσαν, συλήσαντες ἐνέπρησαν.)	Evacuation before the attack?	No data is available for the city, but the destruction of the sanctuary of Artemis Elaphebolia at Kalapodi is well documented (Felsch 2007).	Fourth century: Abai did not take part in the Third Sacred War (Paus. 10.3.2). The city-ethnic is attested in the third century ( <i>IG</i> IX.1 78.2).	N	The urban site, whose remains remain unlocated, must be placed near the sanctuary at Kalapodi (D. Rousset, pers. com.).
Ambryssos	346	Paus. 10.3.1–2	Phokian cities are razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	The population of Phokis is dispersed in villages.	N/A	(New?) city walls are built by the Thebans before 338 (Paus.10.36.3–4). Third century proxeny decree ( <i>IG</i> IX.1 1.4).	N	Pausanias (10.3.3) records that the Phokian cities were rebuilt and their inhabitants restored to their native cities; moreover, he states explicitly that the walls of Ambryssos were built by the Thebans before Chaironeia. Excavations now suggest a date in the late fourth to early third century B.C. ( <i>AD</i> 36, 1981, p. 234; Rousset 2005, p.

<sup>3</sup> I would like to thank most warmly Denis Rousset for reading a draft of this table. All errors remain mine.

								102). The city was captured by Flamininus in 198 B.C., which suggests that its walls were standing (Liv. 32.18).
Amphikaia	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.33 Paus. 10.3.2	Burnt (ἔκαυσαν) by the Persians.	Evacuation before the attack?	N/A	Population probably returned after the attack.	N	No evidence of destruction available; the city recovered. The polis was part of the Phokian koinon in the 4 <sup>th</sup> century.
	346	Paus. 10.3.1–2; 13.33.9 Diod. 16.60.2	Phokian cities are razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν) and Pausanias specifically mentions A. as being listed in the Amphiktiony decree ordering the destruction (10.33.9).	The population of Phokis is dispersed in villages.	N/A	Possibly among the Phokian cities that were quickly rebuilt (Pausanias 10.3.3).	N?	No signs of destruction nor immediate recovery. However, Pausanias (10.3.3) records that the Phokian cities were rebuilt and their inhabitants restored to their native cities.
Antikyra	346	Paus. 10.3.1–2; Diod. 16.60.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν)..	The population of Phokis is dispersed in villages.	N/A	Possibly among the Phokian cities that were quickly rebuilt (Pausanias 10.3.3). Coinage in the third century (Oulhen 2004, p. 410).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. Pausanias (10.3.3) records that the Phokian cities were rebuilt and their inhabitants restored to their native cities. Excavations dated a stretch of the fortifications to the Hellenistic period (AD 37, 1982, p. 205; Rousset 2005, p. 102). Antikyrra briefly resisted Flamininus in 198 B.C. (Liv. 32.18), suggesting that its walls were standing. Many archaeological remains attest to the city's recovery and existence



								until Pausanias' visit (10.36.5–10) and beyond.
Charadra	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.33 Paus. 10.3.2	Burnt (ἔκαυσαν) by the Persians.	Evacuation before the attack?	N/A	The population probably returned after the attack. Inscriptions (fourth century) show that the city survived (see below).	N	No evidence of destruction available; the city recovered and built fortifications after the event. Part of the Phokian koinon in the fourth century.
	346	Paus. 10.3.1–2; Diod. 16.60.2	Phokian cities are razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	The population of Phokis is dispersed in villages (μετοικίσαι εἰς κώμας).	N/A	322 B.C.: city pays fine ( <i>CID</i> II 108.2).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available; the city-walls are not precisely dated, <i>contra</i> Typaldou-Fakiris (2004, pp. 21–29), who dates them arbitrarily to the Third Sacred War (see Rousset 2005). Polis mentioned in the late fourth ( <i>CID</i> II 108.2) and third century inscriptions ( <i>BCH</i> 57 [1933] 68.2–3 and Oulhen 2004, p. 411). The walls were either repaired or built after the event.
Daulis	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.35.1	Burnt by the Persians (ἐνέπρησαν).	Evacuation before the attack?	N/A	The population probably returned after the event. The city was attacked by the Boeotians in 395 B.C. ( <i>Hell. Oxy.</i> 21.5).	N	No evidence of destruction available; the city recovered by 395 B.C. at the very latest.

	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.1–2 Diod. 16.60.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	The population of Phokis is dispersed in villages (μετοικίσαι εἰς κώμας).	N/A	350–300 B.C.: a Daulian <i>grammateus</i> appears as a witness in a Delphic account regarding the payment of the fines imposed on Phokian cities ( <i>CID</i> II 112.11; Oulhen 2004, p. 411).	N	The true consequences of the <i>doikismos</i> are unknown, but Daulis continues to exist as a polis after the event and passes decrees (Oulhen 2004, p. 411). This confirms Pausanias' claim that the Phokian cities were rebuilt after the event and their population restored (10.3.3). The walls cannot be precisely dated without excavation. They could be late Classical or Hellenistic in date, and were either repaired or built after the event. D. is under Aitolian control after 240–235 B.C., but not after 224 B.C. (Rousset 2002, p. 24). Walls were standing by 198 B.C. when the Romans struggled to take the city (Livy 32.18).
Drymos	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.33	Burnt by the Persians (ἔκαυσαν).	?	N/A	Fourth century B.C.: member of the koinon (see below).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available; the city recovers.
	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.1–2; Diod. 16.60.2	Phokian cities are razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν) but D. is not specifically cited.	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages.	N/A	Pausanias (10.3.3) records that the Phokian cities were rebuilt and their inhabitants restored to their native cities shortly after the event. The city was conquered by Philip V in	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available; the city recovers. There is no real evidence for dating the walls to the Third Sacred War, as proposed arbitrarily by Typaldou-Fakiris (2004, p. 41, on which see Rousset 2005). Lawrence (1979, p. 219) and Winter (1971, p. 158) date the walls to after 346 and 338 B.C., respectively. In both cases, it seems that the walls were either repaired or built after the <i>dioikismos</i> of 346 B.C., which testifies to a quick recovery. In 235 B.C., the city is under the control of

						208/207 B.C. (Liv. 28.7.11).		the Aitolians, who perhaps repaired or upgraded the walls. The city is taken by Philip V in 208/207 (Livy 28.7.11).
Elateia	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.33	Burnt by the Persians (ἐκαυσαν).	Evacuation before the attack?	N/A	Fifth century B.C.: fortifications are recorded at that time (Strabo 9.3.2 citing Demetrios of Callatis fr. 6). City is mentioned in the Boeotian attack of 395 B.C. ( <i>Hell. Oxy</i> 21.5). For further evidence, see Oulhen 2004, pp. 416–417.	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. Walls are repaired or built in the fifth century. The city recovers and thrives in the Classical period.
	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.1–2; Diod. 16.60.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages	No direct evidence. However, the fact that Philip intended to fortify Elateia in 344 B.C. (Dem. 6.14) and that he had to build a palisade	The records of the Phokian fines found at Elateia show that the city survived and recovered quickly ( <i>CID</i> II 37–42).	N	Elateia probably suffered physical damage in 346 B.C., and several stretches of her fortifications might have been destroyed to nullify its defensive potential. However, the city recovered quickly, thus confirming Pausanias’ account of recovery and repopulation (10.3.3). Inscriptions of the second half of the fourth century attest to the diplomatic and political activity of the polis (see Oulhen 2004, p. 417). In 301

					around it in 338 B.C. (Aeschin. 3.140) could indeed confirm that the walls were damaged or partly destroyed in 346 B.C., as argued by Oulhen (2004, p. 417).			B.C., the city was able to resist the siege of Cassander (Pausanias 10.18.7), which means that walls had been rebuilt. The city shut its gates against Flamininus in 198 B.C. (Liv. 32.18). Elateia is described as the largest Phokian polis by Strabo (9.3.15) and Pausanias (10.34.1), see Oulhen 2004, p. 417, with ref.
Erochos	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.33 Paus. 10.3.2	Burnt by the Persians (ἔκαυσαν).	Evacuation before the attack?	N/A	Demeter sanctuary outside of town continues to function in the fifth century ( <i>AD</i> 27, 1972, pp. 384–388; McInerney 1999, pp. 269–270).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. The city recovers in the fifth century and continues to function as a political entity.
	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.1–2; Diod. 16.60.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages.	N/A	338 B.C.: two magistrates from the city are mentioned in the eighth payment of the Phokians ( <i>IG</i> IX 1, 111).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. The city recovered by 338 B.C., thus confirming Pausanias' account of recovery and repopulation for the region (10.3.3).

Hyampolis	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.33 Paus. 10.3.2	Burnt by the Persians (ἔκαυσαν).	Evacuation before the attack?		450–425. B.C. (SEG 37 422.5), citizens of H. appear as guarantors of a loan (Oulhen 2004, p. 418). See also Rousset 2020.	N	Location southeast of Exarchos. No evidence of destruction available; the city recovered. Archaic city-walls (Lesbian masonry) were built in the sixth century (Frederiksen 2011, p. 122); the presence of later walls (Typaldou-Fakiris 2004, pp. 134– 138) shows that the city recovered. The city is fortified during the Boeotian attack of 395 B.C. ( <i>Hell. Oxy.</i> 21.5).
	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.1– 2 and 10.35.6; Diod. 16.60.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages.	No data is available for the city, but a destruction at the sanctuary of Artemis Elaphebolia at Kalapodi has been associated with the event (Felsch 2007).	Pausanias (10.3.3) records that the Phokian cities were rebuilt and their inhabitants restored to their native cities shortly after the event. The city ethnic is attested in an inscription from ca. 330–250 B.C. (Rousset 2020). 198 B.C.: city taken by Flamininus (Liv. 32.18). Second century B.C. inscriptions ( <i>IG</i> IX 1, 87; Michaud 1969, pp. 76–79).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available; the city recovers (see Pausanias 10.3.3 and inscriptions). Walls date to the fourth or third centuries. There is no evidence for dating the walls to the Third Sacred War, as arbitrarily proposed by Typaldou-Fakiris (2004, p. 122, on which see Rousset 2005). A date after 346 B.C. would suggest that the city recovered quickly (repairs or rebuilding). Flamininus took the city in 198 B.C. (Liv. 32.18), which suggests that its walls were standing. Pausanias (10.35.6) saw a theater, a <i>bouleuterion</i> , and an “old” agora: if these monuments were built before 346 B.C., they survived the destruction or were repaired after. The city moves to the site of Bogdano at an unknown date (D. Rousset, pers. com.).

Kirrha	Ca. 590 B.C., allegedly during the so-called First Sacred War	Aischin. 3.107–109	Ravaged.	<i>Andrapodismos</i> .	No evidence for the destruction.	Continuity of occupation from the sixth century B.C. to the Roman period (Oulhen 2004, p. 419, with ref.).	N	Kirrha was a harbor administered by the Amphiktionny and located in the sacred land belonging to Apollo. The harbor served Delphi, but did not belong to the latter (Rousset 2002, pp. 43–44). Kirrha/Krisa did not have a polis status (Oulhen 2004, p. 429). The historicity of this event is dubious at best, and the destruction was perhaps made up (see Londey 2015).
Ledon	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.1–2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages.	N/A	Pausanias (10.3.3) records that the Phokian cities were rebuilt and their inhabitants restored to their native cities shortly after the event. Exists as a political community in Pausanias' time.	N	Ledon is not located with certainty; therefore the literary sources cannot be confronted with archaeological data. Pausanias reports that the city was abandoned in his time but that its citizens were represented at the general assembly of the Phokians. The city most probably survived the <i>dioikismos</i> of 346 B.C., recovered, and continued to exist as a political entity.
Lilaia	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.1–2 Diod. 16.60.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages.	N/A	337/336 B.C.: citizen of Lilaia is recorded in the payment of the Phokian fine ( <i>IG</i> IX.1 111). 322 B.C.: L. is mentioned in the	N	Lilaia recovers quickly following the event of 346 B.C. The impressive stretches of fortifications visible on the acropolis fit well a date in the Early Hellenistic period, based on the size and plan of the acropolis' SW tower, which shares many parallels with the Hellenistic tower of Aigosthena. A date during the Third Sacred War was arbitrarily

						Phokian payment ( <i>CID</i> II 108.6). Additional evidence for a recovery in the second half of the fourth century is provided by Oulhen (2004, p. 421). This confirms Pausanias' testimony about the quick recovery of Phokian cities (10.3.3).		proposed by Typaldou-Fakiris (2004, p. 59, on which see Rousset 2005), yet without evidence nor arguments. A date after 338 B.C., suggested by Tillard (1911, p. 75), appears preferable. At any rate, if the walls were indeed razed to the ground in 346 B.C. (which remains to be demonstrated), the walls on the acropolis were either repaired or built after the <i>διοικισμος</i> of 346 B.C., which testifies to a quick recovery. The city is under Aitolian rule by 235 B.C. and was later taken by Philip V. Pausanias mentions a theater, an agora, baths, sanctuaries, and statues made of Pentelic marble (10.33.3–5). An early Hellenistic chronology for the fortifications would support a quick recovery.
Medeon	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.2 Diod. 16.60.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages	N/A	322 B.C.: city mentioned in the Phokian payment of the 346 B.C. fine ( <i>CID</i> II 108.1), which confirms Pausanias 10.3.3.		No archaeological evidence of destruction available; the city recovers quickly. Excavations by the French School provided evidence for an occupation in the Hellenistic period (Vatin et al. 1976). In the second century B.C., the city became part of Stiris ( <i>sympoliteia</i> agreement, <i>Syll.</i> <sup>3</sup> 667.6, see Oulhen 2004, p. 422). The city was “in ruin” when Pausanias visited the site (10.36.6).
Neon/ Tithorea	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.32–33 Paus. 10.3.2 and 10.32.9	Burnt by the Persians (ἔκαυσαν).	Evacuation before the attack?	N/A	480–421 B.C.: emission of silver	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. The city recovers and strikes coins in the fifth century B.C.

						obols (Head, <i>HN</i> <sup>2</sup> p. 343).		
	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.2 Diod. 16.60.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages.	N/A	The city recovers from the <i>dioikismos</i> , but is renamed Tithorea (Pausanias 10.32.9; <i>IG</i> IX.1 99; Tillard 1911, p. 59; Oulhen 2004, pp. 422–423).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. The dispersed population returned to the former site and renamed the city Tithorea. The impressive stretches of walls may date to this recovery phase (Oulhen 2004, p. 423; Tillard 1911, p. 60), <i>contra</i> Typaldou-Fakiris (2004, pp. 82–93), who promotes a construction date during the Third Sacred War, yet without providing evidence (see Rousset 2005). At any rate, if the walls were indeed razed to the ground in 346 B.C. (which remains to be demonstrated), the walls on the acropolis were either repaired or built after the <i>dioikismos</i> of 346 B.C., which testifies to a quick recovery. Pausanias, who lists a theater and an agora, mentions that the city declined one generation before his time (10.32.8–11).
Parapotamioi	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.32–33 Paus. 10.3.1–2	Burnt by the Persians (ἔκαυσαν).	Evacuation before the attack?	N/A	395 B.C.: city mentioned in the Boeotian invasion ( <i>Hell. Oxy.</i> 21.5).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. The city recovers and is mentioned in the Boeotian attack of 395 B.C.
	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.1–2 Diod. 16.60.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages.	N/A	No physical recovery, but some of its	Y?	According to Pausanias, Parapotamioi was not restored by the Boeotians and Athenians after the event, but the inhabitants, “being



						citizens are displaced and keep the city-ethnic (Rousset 2020).		poverty stricken and few in number” were distributed among the Phokian cities. Pausanias says that the site’s location was not remembered and there were no ruins to be seen (Paus. 10.33.8). Some of its citizens, however, appear in an inscription from Daphnous in Lokris dated ca 330–250 B.C. (Rousset 2020).
Pedieis	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.33	Burnt by the Persians (ἔκαυσαν).	Evacuation before the attack?	N/A	395 B.C.: city mentioned in the Boeotian invasion ( <i>Hell. Oxy.</i> 21.5).	N	Pedieis is not securely located (Oulhen 2004, p. 424). The city was burnt by the Persians but recovered in the course of the fifth century. Pedieis is not mentioned in the <i>dioikismos</i> of 346 B.C.; the city ceased to exist earlier or after the event (Oulhen 2004, p. 424).
Panopus/ Phanoteus	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.35	Burnt by the Persians (ἔκαυσαν).	Evacuation before the attack?	N/A	Fifth-century graves in the necropolis (Petrocheilos and Rousset 2019, p. 803). 395 B.C.: city mentioned in the Boeotian invasion ( <i>Hell. Oxy.</i> 21.5).	N	Small temple on the acropolis is perhaps destroyed by the Persians and later repaired (Petrocheilos and Rousset 2019, pp. 799 and 806) The city recovers and grows in the Classical and Hellenistic periods.
	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.1–2 Diod. 16.60.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages.	N/A	Fourth- and third-century graves in the necropolis	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available, but the funerary material found in graves appears to be poorer in the second half of the fourth century and in the third

						(Petrocheilos and Rousset 2019, p. 803). third century B.C.: border delimitation between Phanoteus and Stiris ( <i>SEG</i> 42 479). Citizens recorded at Delphi in the third and second century B.C. (Petrocheilos and Rousset 2019, p. 806).		century (Petrocheilos and Rousset 2019, pp. 804 and 806). The city recovers (necropolis), and its walls were (re)built (Camp 2000, pp. 45–46; Winter 1971, p. 146), which would confirm the quick recovery of the Phokian cities recorded by Pausanias (10.3.3). Typaldou–Fakiris (2004, pp. 168–181) promotes a construction date during the Third Sacred War, yet without providing evidence (see Rousset 2005). At any rate, if the walls were indeed razed to the ground in 346 B.C. (which remains to be demonstrated), the walls on the acropolis were either repaired or built after the <i>dioikismos</i> of 346 B.C., which testifies to a quick recovery. The city was occupied by Philip V, and the passage in Polybius (5.96.4–8) suggests that the acropolis walls were in good condition. Rousset and Petrocheilos (2019, p. 802) mention a possible contruction or reconstruction of the fortifications in the third century B.C. Panopeus is captured by Flaminius in 198 B.C. (Liv. 32.18.6).
	86/85 B.C.	Plutarch, <i>Sulla</i> , 16	Allegedly destroyed by Archelaos.	Unknown.	N/A	Polis status in Pausanias’ time (10.4.1).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. The damage was perhaps limited. The town existed in Pausanias’ time.
Phlygonion	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages.	N/A	322 B.C.: Phlygonians pay	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. The city recovers quickly, as attested by the payment of the Phokian fine.

						the annual fine ( <i>CID</i> II 108).		
Stiris	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.2	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages.	N/A	Third century B.C.: border regulation with Phanoteus ( <i>SEG</i> 42 479).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. The city recovers and is politically active in the third and second century B.C. (Oulhen 2004, p. 426). Visited by Pausanias (10.35.8–10), it was still in existence in the third century A.D. ( <i>IG</i> IX.1 48.7).
Teithronion	480 B.C.	Hdt 8.33 Paus. 10.3.1–2	Burnt by the Persians (ἔκαυσαν).	Evacuation before the attack?	N/A	Early third century B.C.: mention of the toponym ( <i>SEG</i> 1 198).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. The city recovers and is attested in the Classical and Hellenistic periods (Oulhen 2004, p. 426).
	346 B.C.	Paus. 10.3.2–3	Razed to the ground (κατασκάπτειν).	<i>Dioikismos</i> – population dispersed in villages.	N/A	322 B.C.: payment of the Phokian fine ( <i>CID</i> II 108.7).	N	No archaeological evidence of destruction available. The city recovers quickly and is politically active in the third and second century B.C. (Oulhen 2004, p. 426). The city is taken by Philip V in 208/207 (Liv. 28.7.11).

### Unlocated poleis

- Aiolidai, destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. (Hdt 8.35.1) in unlocated (see Rousset 2002, pp. 45–46; Oulhen 2004, p. 409).
- Echedameia is unlocated. It is listed by Pausanias (10.3.2) among the cities that were razed to the ground and their people scattered in villages in 346 B.C. The city probably survived and was resettled (Paus. 10.3.3) and the city-ethnic appears in a 194 B.C. manumission inscription from Delphi (Oulhen 2004, p. 416).
- Pedieis, destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. (Hdt 8.33), is unlocated (see Rousset 2002, pp. 45–46; Oulhen 2004, p. 424).
- Po[---] is unlocated (Oulhen 2004, p. 426).

- Trachis is unlocated (various candidates summarized by Oulhen 2004, pp. 426–427). Mentioned by Pausanias (10.3.2) as a polis whose population was subject to the *dioikismos* of 346 B.C.
- Triteis is unlocated (various candidates summarized by McNerney 1999, pp. 281–283 and Oulhen 2004, p. 427). Listed by Herodotos (8.35) among the poleis burnt down by the Persians in 480 B.C.
- Troneia is not mentioned regarding the destructions of 480 and 346 B.C., but is perhaps listed in the Phokian payment of 322 B.C. (*CID* II 108.9), which would suggest that it was subjected to the *dioikismos* of 346 B.C. The position is doubtful (see McNerney 1999, pp. 284–286 and Oulhen 2004, pp. 427–428).

## Bibliography

- Camp, J. M. 2000. "Walls and the Polis," in *Polis and politics: Studies in Ancient Greek History: Presented to Mogens Herman Hansen on his Sixtieth Birthday, August 20, 2000*, ed. P. Flensted-Jensen, T. H. Nielsen, and L. Rubinstein, Copenhagen.
- CID* II. *Corpus des inscriptions de Delphes*. Vol. II, *Les comptes du quatrième et du troisième siècle*, ed. J. Bousquet. Paris, 1989.
- Felsch, R. C. S. 2007. *Kalapodi II. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen im Heiligtum der Artemis und des Apollon von Hyampolis in der antiken Phokis*, Mainz am Rhein.
- Frederiksen, R. 2011. *Greek City Walls of the Archaic Period, 900–480 B.C.*, Oxford.
- Head, B. V. 1911. *Historia Numorum: A Manual of Greek Numismatics* 2nd ed., Oxford.
- Lawrence, A. W. 1979. *Greek Aims in Fortification*, Oxford and New York.
- Londey, P. 2015. "Making up Delphic History. The 1<sup>st</sup> Sacred War Revisited," *Chiron* 45, pp. 221–238.
- McNerney, J. 1999. *The Folds of Parnassos. Land and Ethnicity in Ancient Phokis*, Austin.
- Michaud, J.-P. 1969. "Quelques inscriptions de Grèce centrale," *BCH* 93, pp. 72–91.
- Oulhen, J. 2004. "Phokis," in *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, ed. M. H. Hansen and T. H. Nielsen, Oxford, pp. 399–430.
- Petrocheilos, N., and D. Rousset. 2019. "Contribution à l'histoire et à l'épigraphie de Panopeus en Phocide," *BCH* 143, pp. 795–815.
- Rousset, D., 2002. *Le territoire de Delphes et la terre d'Apollon*, Athens and Paris.
- Rousset, D. 2005. "Review of C. Typaldou-Fakiris, *Villes fortifiées de Phocide et la III<sup>e</sup> guerre sacrée 356–346 av. J.-C.* (2004)," *RA* 2005, pp. 101–103.
- Rousset, D. 2020. "Les Locriens de l'Est et les Phocidiens de la Guerre du péloponnèse au début de l'époque hellénistique," *REA* 122, pp. 389–443.
- Tillard, L. B. 1911. "The Fortifications of Phokis," *ABSA* 17, pp. 54–75.
- Typaldou-Fakiris, C. 2004. *Villes fortifiées de Phocide et la III<sup>e</sup> guerre sacrée 356–346 av. J.-C.*, Aix en Provence.
- Vatin, C., Bruneau, P., Rolley, C., and T. Hackens. 1976. *Médéon de Phocide* V, Paris.
- Winter, F. E. 1971. *Greek Fortifications*, Toronto.

Fachard, S., and E.M. Harris (eds.), *The Destruction of Cities in the Ancient Greek World*, Cambridge (2021). Appendix by S. Fachard, C. Pernet, G. Blasdel, R. Sausvile, H. Smagh, F. Foxley, and S. Brandwood.

## PELOPONNESE

### Gavin P. Blasdel

City	Date of destruction	Sources	Extent of physical destruction (buildings, city-walls, infrastructure)	Fate of population ( <i>andrapodismos</i> , <i>dioikismos</i> , expulsion)	Archaeological data related to event	Recovery (first signs, if any)	Disappearance of polis (Y/N)	Commentary
Argos	A.D. 267	Syncellus p. 717, Bonn	Attacked by the Herulians.	Unknown.	Possible destruction of the rectangular odeon and damage to other structures.	The odeon rebuilt on a new plan; some structures repaired and new ones erected in the agora.	N	Syncellus is the only source that specifically mentions Argos in the context of Herulian activities in the Peloponnese. No source states that Alaric destroyed the city. Although the demise of the rectangular odeon has been specifically attributed to the Herulians (Ginouvé 1972, p. 214), there is no secure archaeological evidence for such destruction anywhere at Argos (Piérart and Touchais 1996, pp. 84–85). The reuse of a significant amount of material in repairs or in new constructions in the agora beginning in the third century A.D. is sometimes also connected to the Herulians (Pariente, Piérart, and Thalmann 1998, p. 220). <sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> For an earlier summary of the evidence for destructions in the Peloponnese from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D., see Avraméa 1997, 53–66.

	A.D. 396	Claud. <i>De bello Gothico</i> 610–634, <i>In Eutropium</i> 2.198–201, cf. <i>In Rufinum</i> 2.186–191; Zos. 5.6.3–5	Attacked by Alaric.	Unknown; some enslaved (Claud. <i>De bello Gothico</i> 616–634).	Possibly affected: a building in Kypseli, the <i>Aphrodision</i> , an area just below the theater, and the agora (the hypostyle hall, the portico, baths, a debris-filled well).	Possibly affected public buildings in the agora transformed into residences or converted for small-scale industrial use; new structures, including often luxurious houses, constructed outside of the city center, especially east of Danaou street (see Piérart and Touchais 1996, pp. 87–89; Abadie-Reynal 1998, pp. 398–399).	N	Many structures have been cited as exhibiting potential evidence for damage or destruction towards the end of the fourth century A.D. <sup>5</sup> However, they may not all have been contemporaneous or even due to a violent external attack – besides Alaric, Christians acting on the edict of Theodosius have been cited amongst other culprits (Bommelaer and des Courtils 1994, p. 59; Piérart and Touchais 1996, p. 87; Abadie-Reynal 1998, p. 398; Ivantchik 2002).
Corinth	146 B.C.	<i>Anth. Pal.</i> 9.151; [Aur. Vict.] <i>De vir. ill.</i> 60; Cic. <i>Fam.</i> 4.5.4; Cic. <i>Leg. agr.</i> 1.2.5, 2.19.51. 2.87; Cic. <i>Tusc.</i> 3.53;	City destroyed by Lucius Mummius: <i>CIL</i> I <sup>2</sup> 626: <i>Corinto deleto</i> ; Diod. Sic. 32.4.5: κατέσκαψαν, 32.27.1: ἡφανίσθη and εἰς ἔδαφος κατερριμμένη); Flor. 1.32.1, 5: <i>ruinam</i> and <i>deleta est</i> ; Oros. 5.3;	<i>Andrapodismos</i> (Oros. 5.3.6; Paus. 7.16.8; cf. Cic. <i>Tusc.</i> 3.53); some sources suggest that many inhabitants were able to flee in advance (Flor. 1.32.5; Paus. 7.16.7; Zon. 9.31.5).	Extensive; see commentary.	Continued habitation at some level until the refounding of Corinth as a Roman colony about 100 years later.	Y	See Williams et al. in this volume. Although the sources speak of a total destruction, the material remains demonstrate that the damage was not so complete. Many buildings and structures not only remained intact after the sack but also survived until the foundation of the colony. Archaeologists have identified and cited much possible evidence for the

<sup>5</sup> 1) a building in Kypseli (Bommelaer and Grandjean, 1971, pp. 740–744); 2) the Aphrodision (Croissant 1969, pp. 1009–1012); 3) an area just below the theater (Croissant 1971, pp. 769–770); 4) the Hypostyle Hall (Pariente 1988, p. 708; Bommelaer and des Courtils, 1994, pp. 59–60); 5) the portico in the agora (Piérart 1981, p. 904); 6) the baths in the agora (Aupert 1983, pp. 849–853). A well in the agora also seems to have been filled with debris at the very beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D. (Ivantchik 2002).

		<p>Cic. <i>Verr.</i> 2.55; <i>CIL</i> I<sup>2</sup> 626; Dio Chrys. <i>Or.</i> 37.42; Diod. Sic. 32.4.5, 32.27.1; Flor. 1.32; Oros. 5.3; Liv. <i>Per.</i> 52; Paus. 2.2.2, 7.16.7–9; Polyb. 39.2; Strabo 8.6.23; Vell. Pat. 1.13.1; Zonar. 9.31</p>	<p>Liv. <i>Per.</i> 52: <i>ex S. C. diruit</i>; Stabo 8.6.23: κατέσκαπτο; Vell. Pat. 1.13.1: <i>funditus eruit</i>; Zonar. 9.31: κατέσκαψε.</p> <p>City burned: Flor. 1.32.6–7; Oros. 5.3; Paus. 7.16.7: ἔκαψε); walls demolished: (Cic. <i>Tusc.</i> 3.53: <i>parietinae</i>; Oros. 5.3.6: <i>muri funditus diruti sunt</i>; <i>muralis lapis in puluerem redactus</i>; Paus. 7.16.9: κατέλυε; Zonar. 9.31: κατέσκαψε.</p>					<p>Mummian destruction in many buildings and areas of the city and chora.<sup>6</sup></p>
--	--	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

<sup>6</sup> 1) North Stoa (deWaele 1931, pp. 409–410; *Corinth* I.3, pp. 174–175); 2) Temple of Apollo (Robinson 1976, pp. 236–237 and n. 104; Frey 2015, pp. 160–164); 3) Northwest Stoa (*Corinth* I.2, p. 129); 4) Sacred Spring (*Corinth* I.6, pp. 127–129, 137, 151); 5) area of the Peribolos of Apollo (*Corinth* I.2, p. 26; see Robinson 2011, 181); 6) area of the Peirene Fountain (*Corinth* I.6, p. 62; cf. Robinson 2011, pp. 124–125); 7) East end of the Forum (Williams and Russell 1981, pp. 27–29); 8) South Stoa (*Corinth* I.4, pp. 62–64, 79, 89, 93, 100–101, 109, 126, but see n. 158; *Corinth* VII.3, pp. 189–191, 211, 224–225; Williams 1980, p. 130; Williams et al. p. XXX n. 40, this volume; but see James 2019, pp. 187–188); 9) Southwest of Forum (de Grazia and Williams 1977, pp. 41, 56–58, 61); 10) Northwest of Forum (Stillwell 1936, pp. 43–45); 11) Theater (*Corinth* II, p. 28; *Corinth* IX.2, pp. 129–130; *Corinth* IX.3, p. 4); 12) Asklepieion (*Corinth* XIV, pp. 83–84, 90); 13) city walls (*Corinth* III.2, pp. 6, 9, 75, 82; *Corinth* XV, p. 96; see also Williams et al. p. XXX n. 30, this volume); 14) Anaploga (Robinson 1969, pp. 11–24; see Williams et al. p. XXX, this volume); 15) Upper Peirene (*Corinth* III.1, pp. 38–39, 49); 16) Isthmia (*Isthmia* II, pp. 4, 20–22; Gebhard and Dickie 2003, pp. 264–265; see also Williams et al. p. XXX, this volume). On the chora of Corinth, which was declared *ager publicus*, see Gebhard and Dickie 2003, p. 264. For a summary of views for and against post-146 B.C. continuity and bibliography, see Gebhard and Dickie 2003, p. 266, nn. 40–47 and Williams et al. pp. XXX, this volume.



A.D. 267	Syncellus pp. 715, 717, Bonn	Burned by the Herulians (Syncellus p. 717: ἐμπιπρῶσι).	Unknown.	Possibly affected: the Great Bath on the Lechaion Road, the South Stoa, parts of the East of Theater district, the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore.	All possibly damaged areas of the city repaired, saw new construction, or continued in use until well after the attack.	N	Syncellus is the only source that specifically mentions Corinth in the context of Herulian activities in the Peloponnese (see Brown 2008, pp. 79–80). There is very little archaeological evidence for the destruction (contra <i>Corinth</i> I.1, p. 16; for a summary, see Brown 2008, pp. 80–82), but several buildings and areas have been potentially connected with it. <sup>7</sup> Many scholars are cautious in their treatment of the evidence ( <i>Corinth</i> XVI, p. 3; Engels 1990, p. 199 n. 46; Brown 2008, p. 83, who speaks of Herulian “raids” in the chora), or even suggest that the Herulians never attacked the city (Slane 1994, pp. 127 and 163).
----------	------------------------------------	--	----------	--	--	---	--

<sup>7</sup> 1) the Great Bath on the Lechaion Road (*Corinth* XVII, p. 54 and n. 59, 61); 2) The South Stoa (*Corinth* I.4, pp. 134–138, 159; accepted by *Corinth* VIII.3, no. 67; rejected by *Corinth* XVIII.2, p. 4 n. 8 on the basis of 4<sup>th</sup> century CE lamps in the deposit); 3) parts of the East of Theater district (Williams and Zervos 1982, pp. 118, 133–134; Williams and Zervos 1983, pp. 14–23; Williams and Zervos 1986, pp. 158–159, seems to imply Herulian destruction; but Williams and Zervos 1985, pp. 63, 68, and 76, and Williams and Zervos 1988, p. 128 acknowledges the possibility of an earthquake in the last quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. (cf. Williams and Zervos 1984, pp. 87–88); Williams and Zervos 1987, pp. 5–6, 27–28 and n. 38 and Williams and Zervos 1989, p. 12 both explicitly advocate for a post-Herulian destruction event); 4) the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore (*Corinth* XVIII.3, pp. 329–332, 437; rejected by *Corinth* XVIII.2, pp. 4–5 primarily on the basis of ceramics). In addition, a coin hoard found near the theater (Shear 1931a, pp. 139–151), whose latest pieces are those of Gallienus, is sometimes cited, along with two others in the South Stoa and in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore (see Slane 1994, p. 163, n. 46), as evidence of the impending Herulian attack. For the possible impact of the Herulian sack on the inscriptions, see *Corinth* VIII.3, p. v. Marty 1993, p. 125 argues on the basis of ceramics that a 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. event left Isthmia abandoned, though she doubts Herulian involvement.

	A.D. 396	Claud. <i>IV Cons. Hon.</i> 459–473, <i>De bello Gothico</i> 610–634, cf. 188–194, <i>In Rufinum</i> 2.186–191; Eunap. <i>VS</i> 482; Zos. 5.6.3–5	City and chora attacked by Alaric; city burned (Claud. <i>IV Cons. Hon.</i> 471: <i>cineres</i> ; Claud. <i>De bello Gothico</i> 613: <i>flagranti...Corintho</i> ; Claud. <i>In Rufinum</i> 2.190: <i>flagrante Corintho</i> ).	Unknown; some enslaved (Claud. <i>De bello Gothico</i> 616–634); a certain Hilarius and his slaves murdered in the chora (Eunap. <i>VS</i> 482).	Extensive, but disputed; see commentary.	A radical transformation of the city center and construction of the Late Roman wall, enclosing a much-reduced area.	N	On the sources and narrative, see Brown 2008, pp. 83–91. In addition to the sack of Alaric, the literary sources attest to two devastating earthquakes in the area in ca. A.D. 365 (Amm. Marc. 26.10.15–19) and ca. A.D. 375 (Zos. 4.18), making it difficult to attribute any fourth century A.D. destruction debris to one of these events in particular (e.g., <i>Corinth</i> XVI, pp. 5 and 9; Palinkas and Herbst 2011, p. 308, n. 37; Rothaus 2000, p. 20 argues for another earthquake around A.D. 400.; for a critique and summary of some of the problems, see Sanders 2004, esp. pp. 168–175). There has been a general tendency to attribute destruction levels from the second half of the fourth century A.D. to Alaric, although more recent excavations and studies have refined this picture somewhat (for a summary and critical view, see Brown 2008, pp. 91–94; regarding general damage at Corinth around this time, see Robinson 2011, p. 267). Several buildings and areas of the city have been cited specifically as potentially exhibiting evidence for Visigothic damage or destruction, either alone or as one of several possibilities. <sup>8</sup>
--	----------	--	--	--	--	---	---	--

<sup>8</sup> 1) the North Market (*Corinth* I.3, p. 192, cf. p. 194); 2) the Great Bath on the Lechaion Road (*Corinth* XVII, p. 62); 3) The baths north of the peribolos of Apollo (Williams 1969, p. 63 and n. 30; Biers 2003, 307 and n. 15 problematizes this view); 4) the Bema and central shops (*Corinth* I.3, pp. 131–132; *Corinth* XVI, p. 13); 5) the South Basilica (Weinberg 1960, p. 77); 6) the Mosaic House (Weinberg 1960, p. 122); 7) parts of Forum Southwest (Williams and Fisher 1975, 14); 8) fountain of Glauke area (Williams and Zervos 1984, pp. 100–101; 9) the odeion (*Corinth* X, pp. 147–148); 10) the theater (*Corinth* II, p. 140; questioned by Williams and Zervos 1985, pp. 68–80 and Williams and Zervos 1987, p. 31, followed by *Corinth* IX.3, pp. 7–8; but see Williams 2013, p. 497); 11) parts of the East of Theater district (Williams and Zervos 1982, pp. 118 and 135–146; Williams and Zervos 1983, pp. 23–27; Williams and Zervos 1984, p. 88; Williams and Zervos 1985, p. 68, for the robbing of a terrace wall in the last quarter of 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D., and p. 79 for general abandonment of area (cf. Williams and Zervos 1986, p. 164); Williams and Zervos 1987, p. 32); 12) parts of the Late Roman fortification wall (Gregory 1979, pp. 269–270, 279–280; Wiseman 1972, p. 7 also suggests an earlier earthquake as an alternative

								For Corinth and Alaric's movements in the Peloponnese, see Chrysos 1981–1982, pp. 184–185. Many other structures are reported to have been destroyed or damaged in the second half of the fourth century A.D. or at the end of the fourth century A.D., without invoking Alaric, sometimes citing one or multiple earthquakes as possible culprits. <sup>9</sup>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

possibility, followed by Dengate 1981, p. 150; but see Sanders 2004, p. 179, Brown 2008, p. 92, and Williams 2013, pp. 546–547); 13) the sanctuary of Asklepios (*Corinth* XIV, pp. 160–161); 14) the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore (*Corinth* XVIII.3, p. 439); 15) Lechaion (*ArchDelt* 28, 1973, pp. 228–229);

16) the bath at Isthmia (Gregory 1995, 303) and the sanctuary itself (Beaton and Clement 1976, pp. 277–278); but see *Isthmia* I, p. 103 and Brown 2008, p. 92). For the impact of Alaric's sack on the coinage of Corinth, see Mac Isaac 1987, pp. 100–101; on the inscriptions, see *Corinth* VIII.3, p. v. Shear originally thought that a chamber tomb from the North Cemetery was used as a mass grave for some of those slaughtered by Alaric (1931b, p. 435), but subsequent analysis of the tomb and its finds make this conclusion impossible (Brown 2008, p. 93; Walbank and Walbank 2015).

<sup>9</sup> 1) Temple Hill (Robinson 1976, pp. 220–221); 2) the arch over the Lechaion Road (*Corinth* XVI, p. 14; cf. Edwards 1994, pp. 266–268); 3) the Captives' Façade (*Corinth* I.2, p. 88; Ajootian 2014, p. 363 and n. 176, who adds that elements from the Lechaion Basilica were reused together with those from the Captives' Façade); 4) Peribolos of Apollo (*Corinth* I.2, p. 54; *ArchDelt* 33, 1978, pp. 67–68); 5) the Julian Basilica (*Corinth* XVI, pp. 10 and 14–15; *Corinth* I.5, p. 57); 6) the Southeast Building (*Corinth* I.5, p. 31 – no evidence for destruction, but completely remodeled in the beginning of the 5th century A.D.); 7) the Panayia Domus (Slane and Sanders 2005, p. 246; Stirling 2008; Palinkas and Herbst 2011, p. 307); 8) parts of the South Stoa (*Corinth* I.4, pp. 153 and 159); 9) parts of the Forum Southwest (Williams and Fisher 1975, pp. 14–15; Williams and Fisher 1976, pp. 132–133; de Grazia and Williams 1977, pp. 62–63). 10) the West Shops (*Corinth* I.3, p. 131; *Corinth* VIII.3, no. 504; Williams and Zervos 1990, p. 336); 11) Temple E (*Corinth* I.2, pp. 172–173 and 183–184; Williams and Zervos 1990, p. 336); 12) the Gymnasium (Wiseman 1972, 4 and 23); 13) The Roman villa at Anaploga (Miller 1972, p. 333 and n. 6). Earthquake damage to buildings has been recorded elsewhere in the Corinthia at this time, for example, at Kenchreai (*Kenchreai* II, p. 1–11).

Gytheion	456/455 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 11.84.6; Paus. 1.27.5; Thuc. 1.108.5	City and dockyards burned by the Athenians (Diod. Sic. 11.84.6: ἐμπρήσας).	Unknown.	None.	Dockyards operational by at least 407 B.C. (Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 1.4.11).	N	Diodorus is the only source that claims Tolmides burned both the arsenal and the city itself. Thucydides does not mention Gytheion by name. Most of the excavated archaeological remains date to the Hellenistic and Roman periods; see Yiannakopoulos 1987; Cavanaugh et al. 1996 (JJ128); Zavvou, Themis, and Kanellopoulos 2018.
Mantineia	385 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 15.12.2, cf. 15.5.4; Ephoros, <i>FGrH</i> 70 F 79; Isoc. <i>De Pace</i> 100, <i>Paneg.</i> 126; Paus. 8.8.7–9; Polyb. 4.27.6; Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 5.2, cf. 6.5.3–5	Destroyed by the Spartans (Diod. Sic. 15.12.2: κατασκάπτειν; Isoc. <i>Paneg.</i> 126: ἀνάστατον ἐποίησαν; Paus. 8.8.9: ἐς ἔδαφος καταβαλὼν); walls destroyed (Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 5.2.7: καθηρέθη; cf. Diod. Sic. 15.5.4, Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 5.2.5 and 6.5.3–5); houses destroyed (Diod. Sic. 15.12.2: πιπτουσῶν; Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 5.2.7: καθαιρεῖν; cf. Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 5.2.5).	<i>Dioikismos</i> in general (Diod. Sic. 15.12.2: μετοικισθῆναι, μετοικῆσαι; Isoc. <i>De Pace</i> 100; Paus. 8.8.9; Polyb. 4.27.6: ἀναστάτους ποιήσαντες), into four villages (Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 5.2.7), or into five villages (Ephoros, <i>FGrH</i> 70 F 79; cf. Diod. Sic. 15.5.4: μετοικῆσαι); the sixty ἀργολίζοντες allowed to leave the city (Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 5.2.6).	The preserved city wall dating to the refoundation may incorporate sections of the socle of the pre-destruction wall.	Refounded and refortified in 370 B.C. (Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 6.5.3–5).	N	The Spartans flooded the city with the River Ophis, which Xenophon mentions seriously damaged or even destroyed the mudbrick superstructure of the city walls and houses. The actual destruction came after the surrender of the city, but there is very little archaeological evidence pertaining to either action. Not much is known about the first settlement, but Fougères (1898, pp. 132–133, 421) argues that the surviving fifth century B.C. remains demonstrate that the sacred spaces escaped destruction. For the argument that the fourth-century walls may have been built on the same course as the original circuit and perhaps incorporated some of its stone socle, see Scranton 1941, pp. 57–59, Winter 1989, pp. 189–192, and Maher 2017, pp. 228–229. Maher and Mowat 2018 link the construction of some signal towers and small fortifications in the chora with this reconstruction of the city walls.

								<p>The <i>dioikismos</i> dispersed the population into the four or five old <i>komai</i> of Mantinea (in addition to the cited sources, Strabo 8.3.2 states that there were five original <i>demoi</i>). It is possible that Mantinea, which according to Paus. 8.8.9 remained inhabited to some degree, became one of the post-<i>dioikismos komai</i>. On the <i>komai</i> of Mantinea, see Hodkinson and Hodkinson 1981, pp. 261–265 and Nielsen 2004a, pp. 518–519; on the <i>dioikismos</i>, see Demand 1990, pp. 67–69; generally, see Tsiolis 2002, pp. 33–37. Presumably these <i>komai</i> then rejoined for the subsequent refoundation.</p>
	223 B.C.	Plut. <i>Arat.</i> 45.4–6; Polyb. 2.54.11–12, 2.58.12–13, 2.62.11–12; cf. Paus. 8.8.11	Conquered by Antigonos Doson and the Achaian League.	Sold as slaves (Polyb. 2.58.12, 2.62.11–12); leading citizens executed, the rest sold as slaves or sent to be slaves in Macedonia (Plut. <i>Arat.</i> 45.4, 6).	None.	Immediately refounded by Aratos of Sicyon as “Antigonea” (Plut. <i>Arat.</i> 45.5.6; cf. Paus. 8.8.11).	N	<p>It seems that there was no intentional destruction beyond what may have been caused by the siege itself. Pausanias (8.8.11) implies that the city simply changed its name and does not mention the attack or enslavement of the population. On the treatment of the city and its subsequent history into the Roman period, see Tsiolis 2002, pp. 79–96.</p>

Megalopolis	223 B.C.	Liv. 38.34.7; Paus. 4.29.7–8, 8.27.15–16, 8.49.4; Plut. <i>Cleom.</i> 23.4, <i>Cleom.</i> 25.1–2, <i>Phil.</i> 5; Polyb. 2.55.1–7, 2.61.4–63.6	Destroyed by Cleomenes (Paus. 8.27.16: κατέσκαπτε; Polyb. 2.55.7; Plut. <i>Cleom.</i> 25.1–2; Plut. <i>Phil.</i> 5.2 ; burned (Paus. 8.27.16: ἔκαψε); parts of the walls destroyed or undermined during the attack (Plut. <i>Cleom.</i> 23.4: καθαίροντος and διασκάπτοντος); a stoa destroyed (Liv. 38.34.7: diruerant).	Many flee (Paus. 4.29.8, 8.27.15, 8.49.4; Plut. <i>Phil.</i> 5.1; Polyb. 2.62.10); expulsion (Polyb. 2.55.6) and/or murder (Paus. 4.29.8; Paus. 8.27.16) of those who stayed behind.	Possibly affected: the Thersilion, parts of the Theater, the Stoa of Philip, the Stoa of Aristodamos, the Zeus-Soter Sanctuary, the buildings on the western zone of the Agora: the Hypostyle Hall/bouleuterion , the “demosia oikia,” the Southwest Sanctuary/Sanctuary of Zeus and Hestia, the Halia.	By 220 B.C. the city had just begun to be repopulated (Polyb. 4.25.4); the city is rebuilt in the following decades, especially under Philopoemen in the 180s B.C., including the repair and reconstruction of most of the affected structures (Liv. 38.34.7 and Plut. <i>Phil.</i> 16.4 specifically mention the Stoa of Aristodamos).	N	The excavators report much evidence for destruction and fire damage throughout the city. <sup>10</sup> Polybius records a debate about the reconstruction of the walls of the city, which may not have been completed until Antiochos IV refortified the city in 175 B.C. (see <i>IG</i> V, 2 434 and Liv. 41.20; Tsiolis 1995, p. 60 n. 51 and Lauter-Bufe and Lauter 2011, p. 157). On the destruction and recovery of Megalopolis in general, see Tsiolis 1995, esp. pp. 58–61.
-------------	----------	--	---	--	---	---	---	--

<sup>10</sup> 1) the Thersilion (Lauter and Lauter-Bufe 2004, pp. 170–173; see also Tsiolis 1995); 2) the Theater (Lauter and Lauter-Bufe 2004, pp. 143, 172–173); 3) the Stoa of Philip (Lauter-Bufe 2014, pp. 48–49); 3) the Stoa of Aristodamos, (Lauter and Lauter-Bufe 2004, pp. 172–173; Lauter 2005, p. 242); 4) the Zeus-Soter Sanctuary (Lauter-Bufe 2009, p. 78, but note Lauter-Bufe and Lauter 2011 p. 25, n. 40); 5) the political buildings on the west of the Agora (Lauter-Bufe and Lauter 2011, esp. pp. 23–31, 154–157). It is also possible that the structure spoliated to create the first phase of the Archeia might have been damaged or destroyed by Kleomenes (Lauter and Spyropoulos 1998, p. 443; Lauter-Bufe and Lauter 2011, pp. 148–152, 156). Additionally, Stavrianopoulou 2002, p. 150, n. 105 has argued that some documents destroyed by Kleomenes were reinscribed.

Mycenae	460s B.C.	Diod. Sic. 11.65.2–5; Paus. 2.16.5, 5.23.3, 7.25.5–6, 8.27.1, cf. 8.33.2; Strabo 8.6.10, 8.6.19; cf. Thuc. 1.10.1	Destroyed by the Argives (Diod. Sic. 11.65.5: κατέσκαψαν; Paus. 2.16.5: καθεῖλον and ὄλεθρόν; Paus. 8.27.1: καταλύσαντες; Strabo 8.6.10: κατεσκάφησαν); by the Argives together with Kleonai and Tegea (Strabo 8.6.19: ἀνείλον).	<i>Andrapodismos</i> (Diod. Sic. 11.65.5); expulsion (Paus. 5.23.3); expulsion with flight to Kleonai, Macedonia, and Keryneia (Paus. 7.25.6); joined to Argos (Paus. 8.27.1).	Possibly affected: the citadel walls, the temple on the citadel, various other structures; disruption in ceramic sequence.	None.	Y	There is no sure evidence for the Argive destruction, but some aspects of Mycenae's refoundation as a <i>kome</i> of Argos in the third century B.C. have been cited as preserving some possible traces. <sup>11</sup> Sporadic ceramic evidence attests to some level activity at Mycenae in the later fifth and fourth centuries (see Hood 1953, pp. 26–27; Cook 1953). The Berbati Valley and Limnes show a considerable discontinuity in settlement during the fifth century B.C., with the former possibly colonized by Argos (Penttinen 2005, pp. 108–110). The date given by Diodorus, 468 B.C., is disputed (see e.g., Forrest 1960, pp. 229–232 and Piérart 1992, pp. 377–382). On the post-Mycenaean period at Mycenae, see Boethius 1921–23 and <i>Tiryns</i> XVIII, pp. 272–275.
Orneai	416/415 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 12.81.4–5; Paus. 2.25.6, 8.27.1; Thuc. 6.7.1–2	Destroyed by the Argives (Thuc. 6.7.2: κατασκάψαντες; Paus. 8.27.1: καταλύσαντες).	Execution and expulsion of the soldiers and Argive exiles, carried out by both Argives and Athenians (Diod. Sic. 12.81.5); inhabitants moved to Argos (Paus. 2.25.6, 8.27.1).	None.	Sufficiently recovered to be attacked by Sparta in 353/352 B.C. (Diod. Sic. 16.34.3, 16.39.4) and to defeat an invading Sikyonian army sometime in the fourth century B.C. (communal victory dedication at	N	For the location of Orneai on the Palaiokestraki hill above modern Lyrkeia, see Pritchett 1980, pp. 19–32 and Pikoulas 1995, pp. 119–121, 267–270. Because Orneai still exists as an independent <i>polis</i> in the fourth century B.C., Pausanias' testimony that its citizens were absorbed by Argos in the previous century is sometimes rejected (e.g., Piérart 1997, pp. 334–338). Regardless, Orneai must have been reinhabited at some point after the destruction of 416/415 B.C.

<sup>11</sup> Multiple sections of the citadel wall were repaired (Boethius 1921–23, pp. 415–417; Wace 1949, pp. 49–50, 52); the Hellenistic temple on the acropolis made significant use of architectural elements, some damaged, from its archaic predecessor (Wace 1949, p. 86; Klein 1997, pp. 292–293; Klein 2002, p. 103); some Hellenistic buildings above the South House, were constructed of spolia apparently dating to the Classical period (Wace 1921–1923, p. 96); a structure in front of the dromos of the Tomb of Aegisthus was destroyed in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. (*Ergon* 1958, pp. 125–129); the pottery sequence at the Agamemnoneion breaks off after the early 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. (Cook 1953).

						Delphi: Jacquemin 1999, no. 381; Paus. 10.18.5; Plut. <i>De Pyth.</i> or. 401D).		Strabo, apparently referring to his own time, calls Orneai a <i>kome</i> of Argos (8.6.17). The Western Argolid Regional Project reports that the main phases of the site's occupation range from the Archaic to Early Roman periods, with an apparent peak in the late Classical to early Hellenistic periods (Rupp 2017, pp. 187–188; Gallimore et al. 2017, pp. 429; see also Tetford et al. 2018).
Rhypes	16–14 B.C.	Paus. 7.18.7; cf. Strabo 8.7.5	Destroyed by Augustus during the foundation of Patras (Paus. 7.18.7: καταβαλὼν ἐς ἔδαφος).	Incorporated into Patras.	No Roman remains discovered on site; temple maintained until the early Roman period.	None.	Y	For the identification of Trapeza as Rhypes, see Vordos 2016, pp. 37–44; on the lack of Roman remains, see Vordos 2016, p. 42; on the temple, which seems to have collapsed in the early Roman period, see <i>ArcDelt</i> 65 B'1 2010, pp. 909–910; Vordos 2016, p. 235; Hellner forthcoming. For summaries of work at the site, see Rizakis 1995, pp. 193–194, Vordos 2002, Vordos 2016, and the articles published in Greco and Rizakis 2019. The territory of Rhypes probably became part of Patras upon its incorporation (Rizakis 1995, pp. 307–308). On the date, see Rizakis 1995, pp. 166–167.



Sellasia	370/369 B.C.	Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 6.5.27	Burned by Epaminondas (Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 6.5.27: εὐθὺς ἔκαον καὶ ἐπόρθουν).	Unknown.	None.	Recaptured by Sparta in ca. 365 B.C. (Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 7.4.12).	N	Scholars now generally agree that Sellasia was located at Palaigoulas rather than Agios Konstantinos (see Pritchett 1965, pp. 59–70; Pritchett 1984, pp. 251–254; Cavanaugh et al. 1996, A118; Shipley 1997, no. 28; Shipley 2004, pp. 586–587; Pikoulas 2012, p. 606). Sotiriadis conducted the only excavations in 1910 (Sotiriadis 1911). Pritchett informally surveyed the site, and the Lakonia Survey recorded pottery dating from the late Archaic to the mid-Hellenistic periods (Cavanaugh et al. 2002, <i>passim</i> , esp. pp. 168–170, 181–182, 238–240, 286). The survey did not report any signs of destruction. In general, however, the northern and western areas of the survey seem to have been negatively affected by the invasion of Epaminondas in 370/369 B.C. (Cavanaugh et al. 2002, p. 251).
	222/1 B.C.	Paus. 2.9.2, 3.10.7	Conquered by the Achaeans and Antigonos Doson.	<i>Andrapodismos</i> (Paus. 2.9.2, 3.10.7).	Ceramic sequence ends in the mid-Hellenistic period.	None.	Y	Sellasia itself appears to have been abandoned towards the end of the third century B.C., while some of the smaller sites in its presumed territory may have survived (Cavanaugh et al. 2002, p. 302). For the extensive bibliography on the Battle of Sellasia, see Pikoulas 2012, pp. 606–612; on the date, see Le Bohec 1993, p. 445.

Sikyon	303 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 20.102.2–4; Paus. 2.7.1; Polyaeus <i>Strat.</i> 4.7.3; Plut. <i>Demetr.</i> 25.2; Strabo 8.6.25	Demolished by Demetrius Poliorketes (Diod. Sic. 20.102.2: κατέσκαψεν; Paus. 2.7.1: καθελὼν).	Presumably relocated to new settlement.	None.	Refounded as Demetrias on higher ground.	N	There is little available evidence for the remains of the Archaic and Classical city, and there is no trace of the destruction in the archaeological record (see Lolos 2011, pp. 272–274, 378). On the destruction and refoundation of the city, see Lolos 2011, pp. 72–73. The city appears as Demetrias in an inscription dating to 303/302 B.C. ( <i>IG V</i> , 2 351–357) and as Sicyon in another inscription later in the same year ( <i>Agora XVI</i> no. 115 and <i>SEG</i> 41.50), suggesting that its old name was soon restored.
Sparta	188 B.C.	Liv. 38.33–34, 39.36.14, 39.37; Paus. 7.8.5, 8.51.3; Plut. <i>Phil.</i> 16; Polyb. 21.32c, 22.3.1, 22.11.7–8, 22.12, 23.4	City walls demolished by Philopoemen (Liv. 38.34.1: <i>diruerent</i> , 39.37.1: <i>diruistis</i> , 39.37.12: <i>diruimus</i> ; Paus. 7.8.5: καταβάλλουσιν ἐς ἔδαφος and καθεῖλον; Paus. 8.51.3: περιεῖλε; Plut. <i>Phil.</i> 16.4: καθεῖλε; Polyb. 22.12.3: τῶν τειχῶν περὶρημένων).	Those made citizens by the tyrants expelled to Achaia, those who refused sold into slavery (Liv. 38.34.2, 5–7; Paus. 8.51.3: Helots; Plut. <i>Phil.</i> 16.4: 3,000 individuals; cf. Polyb. 22.12.2, 23.4.5); some Spartans executed or condemned to death (Liv. 39.37.11; Polyb. 23.4); expulsion of 300 Spartans from the Peloponnese (Paus. 8.51.3); Lycurgan constitution	None.	Walls perhaps rebuilt in the early 170s B.C.; possible limited restoration of Lycurgan institutions after the defeat of the Achaean League by Rome in 146 B.C. (in general, see Cartledge and Spawforth 2002, pp. 73–83; Korinou 2000, p. 61 dates the reconstruction of the walls to ca. 183 B.C.).	N	The sources agree that only the walls of the city were torn down. Presumably, the rest of the city was not affected. In any case, there is no archaeological evidence for the destruction; for the history of the Hellenistic walls, see Korinou 2000, pp. 35–62. Just before the events at Sparta, some of those responsible for the revolt from the Achaean League, either eighty according to Polybius (cited by Plut. <i>Phil.</i> 16.3, no number given in Polyb. 22.3.1; cf. Liv. 38.33.10–11) or 350 according to Aristocrates ( <i>FGrH</i> 591 F 3), were lynched or executed at Compasium. Another consequence of the settlement was the forcible return of Spartan exiles (Plut. <i>Phil.</i> 16.3; Polyb. 21.32c, 22.11.7–8, 23.4). On the problematic account of Pausanias, see Kennell 2003, pp. 96–98.

				abolished and Sparta reincorporated into Achaean League (Liv. 38.34.3, 9; Liv. 39.37.1; Paus. 7.8.5, 8.51.3; Plut. <i>Phil.</i> 16.5; Polyb. 22.12.3, 23.4.6).				
	A.D. 267	Syncellus p. 717, Bonn	Burned by the Herulians (Syncellus p. 717: ἐμπιπρῶσι).	Unknown.	Possibly associated: a coin hoard, destruction of a building by fire, possible destruction of baths, the theater, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, and the Temple of Asklepios Cotyleus at Aphyssos.	Extensive rebuilding campaign in the late third and fourth centuries (for a summary, see Cartledge and Spawforth 2002, pp. 112–113).	N	There is little clear archaeological evidence attesting to the destruction, but most scholars accept that Sparta was affected to some degree (Cartledge and Spawforth 2002, pp. 111–112; Cavanagh et al. 2002, p. 333). Earlier scholarship (e.g., Traquair 1905–1906, pp. 428–429) believed that most of the city had been destroyed because of the extensive spolia built into the city’s fortification wall (later augmented with further spolia after the sack of Alaric) but this wall has now been dated to the early fifth century A.D. and should not be associated with the Herulian attack (Gregory 1982, pp. 20–21; but see Kourinou 2000, pp. 63–66). For the burnt building, see <i>ArchDelt</i> 19, 1964, pp. 144–145; for the hoard, see Karamesini–Oikonomidou 1966, pp. 376–377; for the baths, see <i>ArchDelt</i> 35, 1980, pp. 135; for the theater, see Woodward 1925–1926, p. 208 and Cartledge and Spawforth 2002, p. 118; for the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, see Dawkins 1929, p.

								38; for the temple of Asklepios, see <i>Prakt</i> 1963, pp. 130–136.
	A.D. 396	Claud. <i>In Rufinum</i> 2.186–191; Claud. <i>IV Cons. Hon.</i> 459–473; Claud. <i>De Bello Gothico</i> , 188–194, 616–634; Claud. <i>In Eutropium</i> 2.198–201; Zos. 5.6.5	Attacked by Alaric.	Some enslaved (Claud. <i>De Bello Gothico</i> , 616–634; Claud. <i>In Eutropium</i> 2.198–201).	Possibly affected: the theater, a Roman basilica, the Roman Stoa.	The Late Roman fortification wall built using much spolia and enclosing a much-reduced area.	N	It is not clear if the theater was damaged or destroyed by Alaric, but it was thoroughly spoliated to build the Late Roman city wall. The wall has been dated both before and after the attack, but the fact that the theater underwent extensive repairs under Honorius and Arcadius in the late fourth century A.D. perhaps suggests that it suffered badly (Woodward 1925–1926, pp. 208–209; Waywell and Wilkes 1995, p. 445; Waywell and Wilkes 1999, p. 446; Waywell 1999, pp. 5–6; Kourinou 2000, p. 66 and n. 172; Waywell 2002, p. 253; Cartledge and Spawforth 2002, pp. 115–116). For the basilica, see <i>ArchDelt</i> 19, 1964, pp. 142–144 and <i>ArchDelt</i> 20, 1965, pp. 174–176; for the stoa, see Waywell and Wilkes 1994, p. 401, who note that the destruction could have taken place from the mid-third century A.D. (possibly Herulian) to the end of the fourth century A.D., though they prefer the earthquake of A.D. 375. Survey data suggests a

								marked decline in Lakonia beginning in the fifth century A.D. (Cavanagh et al. 2002, pp. 334–336), though at Sparta itself ceramic evidence suggests continued vibrant activity (Pickersgill and Roberts 2003, p. 582). On Sparta and the route of the Visigoths in the Peloponnese, see Chrysos 1981–1982, p. 185.
Thyrea	424 B.C.	Diod Sic. 12.65.9; Plut. <i>Nic.</i> 6.6; Thuc. 4.57.3–4	Destroyed (Diod. Sic. 12.65.9: κατέσκαψε) or burned to the ground by the Athenians (Thuc. 4.57.3: κατέκαυσαν).	<i>Andrapodismos</i> (Diod. Sic. 12.65.9); taken to Athens (Diod. Sic. 12.65.9; Plut. <i>Nic.</i> 6.6), where they are executed (Thuc. 4.57.4).	None.	Unknown; see commentary.	Unknown; see commentary.	Because the city has not been securely located, there is no certain archaeological evidence for its destruction. Many sites have been suggested: Kastraki Kato Meligious (Cavanaugh et al. 1996, AA11), Elliniko (AA13), Eva Monis Loukous (AA5), and Marmaralona Xerokambiou (AA16); for a summary of the debates with bibliography see Shipley 2004, pp. 594–595. Citing Thucydides’ reference to Thyrea after its destruction (5.41.2), Pritchett (1989, pp. 91–101, 1991, pp. 214–222) argues that the city, originally located at Kastraki Kato Meligious (but see critical comments of Phaklaris 1990, p. 105 and Shipley 1997, p. 231), was refounded at Nisi Agiou Andrea (AA19) and survived at least until Pausanias’ day (8.54.4). According to Cavanaugh et al. 1996, the site was important from the fifth century B.C. until the early Byzantine period (see also <i>ArchDelt</i> 65, 2010, pp. 641–642). On the other hand, Shipley argues that there is no certain written

								evidence that the city survived the Athenian destruction, and instead suggests that Thucydides' phrasing (Θυρέαν καὶ Ἀνθήνην πόλιν) may mean that Thyrea was no longer considered a polis (2004, p. 595).
Tiryns	460s B.C.	Ephoros, <i>FGrH</i> 70 F 56; cf. Hdt. 6.83, 7.137.2; Paus. 2.17.5, 2.25.8, 5.23.3, 8.27.1, cf. 8.46.3; Steph. Byz. s.v. Ἀλιεῖς and Τίρυνς; Strabo 8.6.11, cf. 8.6.10	Destroyed by the Argives (Paus. 2.17.5: ἀνελόντες; Paus. 8.27.1: καταλύσαντες; Strabo 8.6.11: ἡρήμωσαν; cf. Paus. 2.25.8: ἐρείπια).	Expelled (Paus. 5.23.3: ἀνάστατοι); expelled and joined to Argos (Paus. 2.25.8: ἀνέστησαν); flee to Epidauros (Strabo 8.6.11); flee to Halieis (Ephoros, <i>FGrH</i> 70 F 56; Steph. Byz. s.v. Ἀλιεῖς and Τίρυνς; cf. Hdt. 7.137.2).	Drop-off in cult activity on the Upper Citadel and at the tholos; damage and burnt architectural elements from an Archaic temple.	None.	Y	There is very little evidence for Archaic and Classical Tiryns, and the settlement has not yet been found (for an overview, see <i>Tiryns</i> XVIII, pp. 221–258; see also Maran 2008, pp. 95–96, and Maran and Papadimitriou 2016, p. 78). However, some evidence has been cited for the destruction: cult activity on the Upper Citadel drops off significantly after the Archaic period and practically disappears by the end of the fifth century B.C. ( <i>Tiryns</i> XVIII, pp. 245–246); architectural elements from an Archaic temple found in a ditch were broken and burned (Schwandner 1988; <i>Tiryns</i> XVIII, p. 246); disruption in offerings at the tholos after the late Archaic period ( <i>Tiryns</i> XVIII, p. 248). The citadel never seems to have been completely abandoned, and at least two later structures were built (post mid-fifth century B.C. and late Hellenistic; <i>Tiryns</i> XVIII, pp. 236–237). It was perhaps turned into a fortress in the Hellenistic period (Maran 2008, pp. 95–

								96). For numismatic evidence that the Tirynthians moved to Halieis, see Svoronos 1907 and Dengate 2005. There is no archaeological evidence that some moved to Epidaurus ( <i>Tiryns</i> XVIII, p. 225). The date is disputed (see e.g., Forrest 1960, pp. 229–232; cf. Piérart 1992, pp. 377–382).
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

## Other

**Dyme** Lakakis and Rizakis 1992, p. 79, n. 12 write that Sulpicius Galba destroyed the city in 208 B.C., but Pausanias (7.15.5: ἐπέτρεψε τῇ στρατιᾷ διαρπάσαι τὴν Δύμην) and Livy (32.21.28, 32.22.4–12: *Dymaeis, captis nuper direptisque*) do not explicitly say so. The city has been located at modern Kato Achaia, but archaeological evidence connected to this event has not been found (see Lakakis and Rizakis 1992). Philip V eventually paid for the citizens’ release and restored them to Dyme.

**Dysponition** Roy 2004, p. 494 notes that the city was destroyed by Elis in c. 570 B.C. Pausanias (6.22.4) writes that the inhabitants, along with the Pisans and the rest of their allies, were made ἀνασπάτους. Strabo (8.3.32) uses the verb ἐξελείφθη for the city, perhaps best taken as “abandoned.” The city has not yet been located.

**Halieis** Archaeological evidence suggests that Halieis was destroyed either at the end of the fourth century B.C. or in the early third century B.C. It is not known who was responsible, but a violent attack by Argos or Sparta, or a demolition by Antigonos Gonatas similar to Demetrius Poliorketes’ treatment of Sicyon have all been suggested (see Jameson, Runnels, and van Andel 1994, pp. 88–89 and n. 31). The material relevant to the destruction have not yet been fully published, but at least the fortifications and a building on the acropolis were affected; for discussion and dating, see *ArchDelt* 21, 1966, p. 150; *ArchDelt* 22, 1967, pp. 195–196; Jameson 1969, pp. 320–321; *ArchDelt* 30, 1975, pp. 71–72; Jameson, Runnels, and van Andel 1994, pp. 88–89; *EAA*, 2<sup>o</sup> Suppl. III, 1995, pp. 21–23, s.v. Halieis (M. Jameson); McAllister 2005, pp. 83–84. The excavators report evidence for a clean-up effort after the destruction (which suggests that damage was not restricted to the acropolis) and for a short-lived attempt at rebuilding and reoccupation, perhaps by squatters (Jameson 1969, p. 321; *ArchDelt* 30, 1975, pp. 71–72; *ArchDelt* 31, 1976, p. 73). However, farming appears to continue in the chora (Jameson 2004, pp. 149–150). The sanctuary of Apollo, located about 1 kilometer north of the city, has few traces of Hellenistic pottery but may not have been fully functioning after the abandonment of the city (Jameson 2004, pp. 170–171). A small, rustic shrine at the Koukouras hill seems to have been used into the Hellenistic period and then again beginning in the third century A.D. (*ArchDelt* 26, 1971, p. 115; Jameson 2004, pp. 171–172). The city itself was not reoccupied again until the fifth century A.D. (*ArchDelt* 28, 1973, pp. 159–161; *EAA*, 2<sup>o</sup> Suppl. III, 1995, pp. 21–23, s.v. Halieis (M. Jameson)). There is some possible evidence for three other destruction events at the site – 1) in the early sixth century B.C., perhaps by Argos (see Jameson 1969, p. 319; *ArchDelt* 26, 1971, p. 115; Rudolph 1984, p. 135; Jameson, Runnels, and van Andel 1994, pp. 70–71; *EAA*, 2<sup>o</sup> Suppl. , 1995, pp. 21–23, s.v. Halieis (M. Jameson)); 2) in the mid-fifth century B.C., perhaps by attacking Athenians, who were ultimately rebuffed, or even by the newly arrived Tirynthians (*ArchDelt* 22, 1967, pp. 195–196; Jameson 1969, pp. 319–320; *ArchDelt* 26, 1971, p. 117; *ArchDelt* 31, 1976, p. 74); 3) in the mid-fourth century B.C. during some unknown event (*ArchDelt* 30, 1975, p. 72). On present evidence, however, the extent of destruction on any of these occasions remains unclear.

**Patras** Patras possibly suffered some level of destruction in A.D. 267 and A.D. 396. No ancient source describes any Herulian or Gothic attack on Patras, but some areas of the city have been cited as exhibiting possible evidence for destruction in the third century A.D.: the *proskenion* of the Odeon, which was completely destroyed by fire and not rebuilt (*Prakt* 1957, p. 113; *ArchDelt* 16, 1960, p. 137), and the baths (*ArchDelt* 37, 1982, p. 140), where two coin hoards were found (see Agallopoulou 1994, pp. 54–55, 64–70, who ultimately connects them more generally with the financial crises of the third century A.D. and not with a potential Herulian threat). Agallopoulou 1994, pp. 55, 71–72 associates another hoard, dating from the end of A.D. 267 to August A.D. 268, to a Herulian attack. On the coins, see also Agallopoulou 2012. Rizakis 1998, p. 54 writes that the large quantity of highly fragmentary inscriptions from Patras suggests their violent destruction at the hands of the Herulians, Alaric, or both.

**Phlious** Many sources record Alaric's attack on Achaia in A.D. 396, but none specifically mentions Phlious. Biers 1973, p. 108, n. 14 suggests that the destruction of a large rectangular building known as "The Palati" was due either to an earthquake or to Alaric's attack. Previously, Biers 1971, p. 432, n. 14 had dated the destruction earlier and had suggested it was possibly Herulian (A.D. 267). Michaud 1973, p. 293 writes that the destruction event affected a large part of the site, but the excavation reports of Biers do not provide any such evidence. A new structure was built on the site of the Palati in the fifth century A.D. (Biers 1973, pp. 108, 111). For habitation of the city in the Late Roman period, see Alcock 1991. On Phlious and the route of the Visigoths in the Peloponnese, see Chrysos 1981–1982, p. 185.

**Prasiai** Their city was conquered and plundered by the Athenians in 430 B.C. (Thuc. 2.56.6: εἶλον καὶ ἐπόρθησαν). Aristoph., *Pax* 242–243 perhaps alludes to its destruction (ἀπολείσθη). Whatever the extent of the damage, it had sufficiently recovered to be attacked again by the Athenians in 414 B.C. (Thuc. 6.105.2, 7.18.3). However, there is no archaeological evidence for the Athenian sack. For the remains and finds around Paralia Leonidiou and Plaka, identified as the acropolis of Prasiai, see Phaklaris 1990, pp. 129–137; *ArchDelt* 66, 2011, pp. 235–236; *ArchDelt* 68, 2013, pp. 199–205; *ArchDelt* 69, 2014, pp. 714–720; see also Shipley 2004, p. 586.

**Skillous** Scholarship sometimes reports that the city was destroyed by Elis in c. 570 B.C. (e.g., *New Pauly Online*, s.v. Scillus (S. Tausend)), though Nielsen 2004b, pp. 545–546 does not. Pausanias (5.6.4) writes that the inhabitants were made ἀναστάτους (cf. Paus. 6.22.4). Themelis located the city in a place called Kampouli near Makrisia (*ArchDelt* 23, 1968, pp. 284–292; see also the colorful remarks in Pritchett 1989, p. 67, n. 151).

**Stymphalos** Although no literary source mentions a siege of Stymphalos in ca. 146 B.C., Pausanias notes that all of the cities who had fought against the Romans in the Achaean War had their walls demolished (7.16.9) and that the fighting lasted until 140 B.C. (7.16.10). It is possible that an attack and the subsequent abandonment of the city (with some possible limited habitation) took place in this context. On the Acropolis sanctuary, which was extensively burned, see Schaus 2014, esp. pp. 17–18, 27–31; on a forged Roman denarius of 149 B.C., see Williams and Gourley 2005, p. 257 and n. 56 and Weir 2014, p. 77 and n. 88; on the projectiles, not all of which seem to come from the attack, see Hagerman 2014; on the collapse of the Bastion, see Williams and Gourley 2005, pp. 249–250 and Hagerman 2014, p. 101; on the widespread abandonment of the site in the mid-second century B.C. with limited subsequent activity and resettlement in the late first century B.C., see Williams et al. 1998, p. 314; Williams et al. 2002, p. 136; Williams and Gurley 2005, p. 257, n. 56; Williams 2005, p. 401; Schaus 2014, p. 9. Apparently, all household valuables were taken when the site was abandoned (Williams et al. 1997, pp. 37–38). It was once thought that there was evidence for a destructive attack in the fourth century B.C. as well (first mentioned in Williams et al. 1998, p. 305, n. 31, 313), but such a scenario now has been rejected by Schaus 2014 and Hagerman 2014, and it is no longer mentioned in Williams 2018.

## Bibliography

*Corinth* I.1 = H. N. Fowler and R. Stillwell, *Introduction, Topography, Architecture (Corinth I)*, Cambridge 1932.



- Corinth* I.2 = R. Stillwell, R. L. Scranton, S. E. Freeman, and H. E. Askew, *Architecture*, (*Corinth* I.2), Cambridge 1941.
- Corinth* I.3 = R. L. Scranton, *Monuments in the Lower Agora and North of the Archaic Temple* (*Corinth* I.3), Princeton 1951.
- Corinth* I.4 = O. Broneer, *The South Stoa and Its Roman Successors* (*Corinth* I.4), Princeton 1954.
- Corinth* I.5 = S. S. Weinberg, *The Southeast Building, the Twin Basilicas, the Mosaic House* (*Corinth* I.5), Princeton 1960.
- Corinth* I.6 = B. H. Hill, *The Springs: Peirene, Sacred Spring, Glauke* (*Corinth* I.6), Princeton 1964.
- Corinth* II = R. Stillwell, *The Theatre* (*Corinth* II), Princeton 1952.
- Corinth* III.1 = C.W. Blegen, O. Broneer, R. Stillwell, and A. R. Bellinger, *Acrocorinth: Excavations in 1926* (*Corinth* III.1), Cambridge 1930.
- Corinth* III.2 = R. Carpenter, and A. Bon, *The Defenses of Acrocorinth and the Lower Town* (*Corinth* III.2), Cambridge 1936.
- Corinth* VII.3 = G. R. Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery* (*Corinth* VII.3), Princeton 1975.
- Corinth* VIII.3 = J. H. Kent, *The Inscriptions, 1926–1950* (*Corinth* VIII.3), Princeton 1966.
- Corinth* IX.2 = M. C. Sturgeon, *Sculpture: The Reliefs from the Theater* (*Corinth* IX.2), Princeton 1977.
- Corinth* IX.3 = M. C. Sturgeon, *Sculpture: The Assemblage from the Theater* (*Corinth* IX.3), Princeton 2004.
- Corinth* X = O. Broneer, *The Odeum* (*Corinth* X), Cambridge, 1932.
- Corinth* XIV = C. Roebuck, *The Asklepieion and Lerna* (*Corinth* XIV), Princeton 1951.
- Corinth* XVI = R. L. Scranton, *Mediaeval Architecture: In the Central Area of Corinth* (*Corinth* XVI), Princeton 1957.
- Corinth* XVII = J. C. Biers, *The Great Bath on the Lechaion Road* (*Corinth* XVII), Princeton 1985.
- Corinth* XVIII.2 = K. W. Slane, *The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: The Roman Pottery and Lamps* (*Corinth* XVIII.2), Princeton 1990.
- Corinth* XVIII.3 = N. Bookidis and R. S. Stroud, *The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: Topography and Architecture* (*Corinth* XVIII), Princeton 1997.
- Corinth* XX = C.K. Williams II, and N. Bookidis, *Corinth, The Centenary 1896–1996* (*Corinth* XX), Princeton 2003.
- Isthmia* I = O. Broneer, *Temple of Poseidon (Isthmia I)*, Princeton 1971.
- Isthmia* II = O. Broneer, *Topography and Architecture (Isthmia II)*, Princeton 1973.
- Kenchreai* II = L. Ibrahim, R. Scranton, and R. Brill, *The Panels of Opus Sectile in Glass (Kenchreai II)*, Leiden.
- Tiryns* XVIII = N. Brüggemann, *Kult im archaischen Tiryns. Eine Analyse neuer Befunde und Funde (Tiryns XVIII)*, Wiesbaden 2015.
- Abadie-Reynal, C. 1998. “Un exemple de régression du phénomène urbain: Argos aux IV<sup>e</sup>–VII<sup>e</sup> siècles ap. J.-C.,” in *Argos et l’Argolide. Topographie et Urbanisme. Actes de la Table ronde organisée par l’École française d’Athènes et la 4<sup>e</sup> Éphorie des antiquités préhistoriques et classiques, Athènes-Argos, 28 avril–1<sup>er</sup> mai 1990*, ed. A. Pariente and G. Touchais, Paris, pp. 397–404.
- Agallopoulou, P. 1994. “Θέματα νομισματοκοπίας και νομισματικής κυκλοφορίας των Πατρών: 14 π.Χ.–268 μ.Χ.” (diss. Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων).
- Agallopoulou, P. 2012. *Θέματα νομισματοκοπίας και νομισματικής κυκλοφορίας των Πατρών: 14 π.Χ.–268 μ.Χ.*, Tripolis.
- Ajootian, A. 2014. “Simulacra Civitatum at Roman Corinth,” *Hesperia* 83.2, pp. 315–377.
- Alcock, S. E. 1991. “Urban Survey and the Polis of Phlius,” *Hesperia* 60.4, pp. 421–463.
- Aupert, P. 1983. “Argos 3. Agora: Les Thermes B,” *BCH* 107.2, pp. 849–853.
- Avraméa, A. 1997. *Le Péloponnèse du IV<sup>e</sup> au VIII<sup>e</sup> siècle: changements et persistances*, (Byzantina Sorbonensia 15), Paris.
- Beaton, A. E., and P. A. Clement. 1976. “The Date of the Destruction of the Sanctuary of Poseidon on the Isthmus of Corinth,” *Hesperia* 45.3, pp. 267–279.

- Fachard, S., and E.M. Harris (eds.), *The Destruction of Cities in the Ancient Greek World*, Cambridge (2021). Appendix by S. Fachard, C. Pernet, G. Blasdel, R. Sausville, H. Smagh, F. Foxley, and S. Brandwood.
- Biers, W. R. 1971. "Excavations at Phlius, 1970," *Hesperia* 40.4, pp. 424–447.
- Biers, W. R. 1973. "Excavations at Phlius, 1972," *Hesperia* 42.1, pp. 102–120.
- Biers, W. R. 2003. "*Lavari est Vivere*: Baths in Roman Corinth," in *Corinth XX*, pp. 303–319.
- Boethius, C. A. 1921–1923. "Mycenae. The Hellenistic Period," *BSA* 25, pp. 411–428.
- Bommelaer, J.-F., and J. des Courtils. 1994. *La salle hypostyle d'Argos* (Études Péloponnésienes 10), Paris.
- Bommelaer, J.-F., and Y. Grandjean. 1971. "Argos. I. Secteur δ. A. Place de Kypséli," *BCH* 95.2, pp. 736–745.
- Brown, A. R. 2008. "The City of Corinth and Urbanism in Late Antique Greece" (diss. Univ. of California, Berkeley)
- Cartledge, P., and A. Spawforth. 2002. *Hellenistic and Roman Sparta. A Tale of Two Cities*, 2nd ed., London.
- Cavanaugh, W., J. Crouwel, R. W. Catling, and G. Shipley. 1996. *Continuity and Change in a Greek Rural Landscape. The Laconia Survey 2: Archaeological Data* (BSA Suppl. 27), London.
- Cavanaugh, W., J. Crouwel, R. W. Catling, and G. Shipley. 2002. *Continuity and Change in a Greek Rural Landscape. The Laconia Survey 1: Methodology and Interpretation* (BSA Suppl. 26), London.
- Chrysos, E. C. 1981–1982. "Οι Βησιγόθοι στην Πελοπόννησο (396–7 μ.Χ.)," in *Πρακτικά του Β' Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Πελοποννησιακών Σπουδών, Πάτραι, 25–31 Μαΐου 1980, Τόμος Β' Αρχαιότης καὶ Βυζάντιον* (Πελοποννησιακά – Παράρτημα 8), pp. 181–191.
- Cook, J. M. 1953. "Mycenae, 1939–1952: Part III. The Agamemnoneion," *BSA* 48, pp. 30–68.
- Croissant, F. 1971. "Argos. II. Sondages," *BCH* 95.2, pp. 748–771.
- Croissant, F. 1969. "Argos. Secteur δ," *BCH* 93.2, pp. 986–1024.
- Dawkins, R. M. 1929. "The Sanctuary," in *The Sanctuary of Artemis at Sparta* (The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, Supplementary Paper 5), ed. R. M. Dawkins, London, pp. 1–51.
- de Grazia, C., and C. K. Williams, II. 1977. "Corinth 1976: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 46.1, pp. 40–81.
- Demand, N. H. 1990. *Urban Relocation in Archaic and Classical Greece: Flight and Consolidation*, Norman.
- Dengate, J. A. 1981. "Coin Hoards from the Gymnasium Area at Corinth," *Hesperia* 50.2, pp. 147–188.
- Dengate, J. A. 2005. "9. The Coins: Provenances," in *The Excavations at Ancient Halieis 1: The Fortifications and Adjacent Structures*, ed. M. H. McAlister, Bloomington, pp. 127–140.
- deWaele, F. J. 1931. "The Greek Stoa North of the Temple at Corinth," *AJA* 35.4, pp. 394–423.
- Edwards, C. M. 1994. "The Arch Over the Lechaion Road at Corinth and Its Sculpture," *Hesperia* 63.3, pp. 263–308.
- Engels, D. 1990. *Roman Corinth: An Alternative Model for the Classical City*, Chicago.
- Forrest, W. G. 1960. "Themistokles and Argos," *CQ* 10.2, pp. 221–241.
- Fougères, G. 1898. *Mantinée et l'arcadie orientale*, Paris.
- Frey, J. M. 2015. "The Archaic Colonnade at Ancient Corinth: A Case of Early Roman Spolia," *Hesperia* 119.2, pp. 147–175.
- Gallimore, S., S. James, W. Caraher, and D. Nakassis. 2017. "To Argos: Archaeological Survey in the Western Argolid, 2014–2016," in *From Maple to Olive. Proceedings of a Colloquium to Celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the Canadian Institute in Greece, Athens, 10–11 June 2016* (Publications of the Canadian Institute in Greece 10), ed. D. R. Rupp and J. E. Tomlinson, Athens, pp. 421–438.

- Fachard, S., and E.M. Harris (eds.), *The Destruction of Cities in the Ancient Greek World*, Cambridge (2021). Appendix by S. Fachard, C. Pernet, G. Blasdel, R. Sausville, H. Smagh, F. Foxley, and S. Brandwood.
- Gebhard, E. R., and M. W. Dickie. 2003. "The View from the Isthmus, ca. 200 to 44 B.C.," in *Corinth XX*, pp. 261–278.
- Ginouvès, R. 1972. *Le théâtre à gradins droits et l'odéon d'Argos* (Études Péloponnésienes, 6), Paris.
- Greco, E., and A. Rizakis, eds. 2019. *Gli Achei in Grecia e in Magna Grecia: nuove scoperte e nuove prospettive. Atti del Convegno Internazionale, Aigion, 12–13 dicembre 2016* (ASAtene Sppl. 3), Athens.
- Gregory, T. E. 1979. "The Late Roman Wall at Corinth," *Hesperia* 48.3, pp. 264–280.
- Gregory, T. E. 1982. "The Fortified Cities of Byzantine Greece," *Archaeology* 35.1, pp. 14–21.
- Gregory, T. E. 1995. "The Roman Bath at Isthmia: Preliminary Report 1972–1992," *Hesperia* 64.3, pp. 279–313.
- Hagerman, C. 2014. "5. Weapons: Catapult Bolts, Arrowheads, Javelin and Spear Heads, and Sling Bullets," in *Stymphalos 1: The Acropolis Sanctuary*, ed. G. P. Schaus, Toronto, pp. 79–102.
- Hellner, N. Forthcoming. "Der spätarchaische Tempel auf der Trapezà Aigiou," *ÖJh*.
- Hodkinson, S., and H. Hodkinson. 1981. "Mantineia and the Mantinike: Settlement and Society in a Greek Polis," *BSA* 76, pp. 239–296.
- Hood, M. S. F. 1953. "Mycenae, 1939–1952. Part II. The Perseia Fountain House. 3. The excavation," *BSA* 48, pp. 22–27.
- Ivanchik, A. I. 2002. "Un puits d'époque paléochrétienne sur l'agora d'Argos," *BCH* 126.1, pp. 331–404.
- Jacquemin, A. 1999. *Offrandes monumentales à Delphes* (BÉFAR 304), Paris.
- James, S. A. 2019. "The South Stoa at Corinth: New Evidence and Interpretations," *Hesperia* 88.1, pp. 155–214.
- Jameson, M. H. 1969. "Excavations at Porto Cheli and Vicinity, Preliminary Report, I: Halieis, 1962–1968," *Hesperia* 38.3, pp. 311–342.
- Jameson, M. H. 2004. "Mapping Greek Cults," in *Chora und Polis* (Schriften des Historischen Kollegs 54), ed. F. Kolb, Munich, pp. 147–183.
- Jameson, M. H., C. N. Runnels, and T. H. van Andel. 1994. *A Greek Countryside. The Southern Argolid from Prehistory to the Present Day*, Stanford.
- Karamesini-Oikonomidou, M. 1966. "Μια μαρτυρία δια την κάθοδον των Ερούλων εις την Σπάρτην το 267 μ.Χ: Εύρημα νομισμάτων των Λακεδαιμονίων," in *Χαριστήριον εις Αναστάσιον Κ. Ορλάνδον* 3, Athens, pp. 376–382.
- Kennell, N. M. 2003. "4. *Agreste genus*: Helots in Hellenistic Laconia," in *Helots and Their Masters in Laconia and Messenia: Histories, Ideologies, Structures* (Hellenic Studies Series 4), ed. N. Luraghi and S. E. Alcock, Washington, D.C., pp. 81–105.
- Klein, N. L. 1997. "Excavation of the Greek Temples at Mycenae by the British School at Athens," *BSA* 92, pp. 247–322.
- Klein, N. L. 2002. "Evidence for the Archaic and Hellenistic temples at Mycenae," in *Peloponnesian Sanctuaries and Cults. Proceedings of the Ninth International Symposium at the Swedish Institute at Athens, 11–13 June 1994*, ed. R. Hägg, Stockholm, pp. 99–105.
- Kourinou, E. 2000. *Σπάρτη: συμβολή στη μνημειακή τοπογραφία της*, Athens.
- Lakakis, M., and Rizakis, A. D. 1992. "Dymé, cité achéenne: son histoire à la lumière des fouilles récentes," in *Paysages d'Achaïe 1: Le bassin du Peiros et la plaine occidentale* (Μελετήματα 15), ed. A. D. Rizakis, Athens, pp. 77–100.
- Lauter, H. 2005. "Megalopolis: Ausgrabungen auf der Agora 1991–2002," in *Ancient Arcadia. Papers from the third international seminar on Ancient Arcadia, held at the Norwegian Institute at Athens, 7–10 May 2002* (Papers from the Norwegian Institute at Athens 8), ed. E. Østby, Athens, pp. 235–248.
- Lauter, H., and H. Lauter-Bufe. 2004. "Thersilion und Theater in Megalopolis. Das Bauensemble im Licht neuer Forschungen," *AA* 2004.1, pp. 135–176.
- Lauter, H., and T. Spyropoulos. 1998. "Megalopolis. 3. Vorbericht 1996–1997," *AA* 1998.1, pp. 415–451.
- Lauter-Bufe, H. 2009. *Das Heiligtum des Zeus Soter in Megalopolis*, Mainz.

- Fachard, S., and E.M. Harris (eds.), *The Destruction of Cities in the Ancient Greek World*, Cambridge (2021). Appendix by S. Fachard, C. Pernet, G. Blasdel, R. Sausville, H. Smagh, F. Foxley, and S. Brandwood.
- Lauter-Bufe, H. 2014. *Die Stoa Philippeios in Megalopolis*, Mainz.
- Lauter-Bufe H., and H. Lauter. 2011. *Die Politischen Bauten von Megalopolis*, Mainz.
- Le Bohec, S. 1993. *Antigone Dôson, roi de Macédoine* (Travaux et Mémoires Études Anciennes 9), Nancy.
- Lolos, Yannis A. 2011. *Land of Sikyon. Archaeology and History of a Greek City-State* (*Hesperia* Suppl. 39), Princeton.
- Mac Isaac, J. D. 1987. "Corinth: Coins, 1925–1926. The Theater District and the Roman Villa," *Hesperia* 56.2, pp. 97–157.
- Maher, M. P. 2017. *The Fortifications of Arkadian City-States in the Classical and Hellenistic Periods*, Oxford.
- Maher, M. P., and A. Mowat. 2018. "The Defense Network in the Chora of Mantinea," *Hesperia* 87.3, pp. 451–495.
- Maran, J. 2008. "Forschungen in der Unterburg von Tiryns 2000–2003," *AA* 2008.1, pp. 35–111.
- Maran, J., and A. Papadimitriou. 2016. "Gegen den Strom der Geschichte. Die nördliche Unterstadt von Tiryns: ein gescheitertes Urbanisierungsprojekt der mykenischen Nachpalastzeit," *AA* 2016.2, pp. 19–118.
- Marty, J. 1993. "Three pottery deposits and the history of Roman Isthmia," in *The Corinthia in the Roman Period including the papers given at a symposium held at the Ohio State University on 7–9 March, 1991* (*JRA* Suppl. 8), ed. T. E. Gregory, pp. 113–129.
- McAllister, M. H. 2005. *The Excavations at Ancient Halieis 1: The Fortifications and Adjacent Structures*, Bloomington.
- Michaud, J.-P. 1973. "Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques en Grèce en 1972," *BCH* 97.2, pp. 253–412.
- Miller, S. G. 1972. "A Mosaic Floor from a Roman Villa at Anaploga," *Hesperia* 41.3, pp. 332–354.
- Nielsen, T. H. 2004a. "Arkadia," in *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, ed. M. H. Hansen and T. H. Nielsen, Oxford, pp. 505–539.
- Nielsen, T. H. 2004b. "Triphylia," in *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, ed. M. H. Hansen and T. H. Nielsen, Oxford, pp. 540–546.
- Palinkas, J., and J. A. Herbst. 2011. "A Roman Road Southeast of the Forum at Corinth: Technology and Urban Development," *Hesperia* 80.2, pp. 287–336.
- Pariente, A. 1988. "Argos 2. Terrain Karmoyannis," *BCH* 112.2, pp. 697–709.
- Pariente, A., M. Piérart, and J.-P. Thalmann. 1998. "Les recherches sur l'agora d'Argos: résultats et perspectives," in *Argos et l'Argolide. Topographie et Urbanisme. Actes de la Table ronde organisée par l'École française d'Athènes et la 4<sup>e</sup> Éphorie des antiquités préhistoriques et classiques, Athènes-Argos, 28 avril–1<sup>er</sup> mai 1990*, ed. A. Pariente and G. Touchais, pp. 211–231.
- Penttinen, A. 2005. "From the Early Iron Age to the Early Roman Times," in *Pyrgouthi: A Rural Site in the Berbati Valley from the Early Iron Age to Late Antiquity. Excavations by the Swedish Institute at Athens, 1995 and 1997*, ed. J. Hjohlmán, A. Penttinen, and B. Wells, Stockholm, pp. 11–266.
- Phaklari, P. 1990. *Αρχαία Κυνουρία. Ανθρώπινη δραστηριότητα και περιβάλλον* (Δημοσιεύματα του Αρχαιολογικού Δελτίου 43), Athens.
- Pickersgill, C., and P. Roberts. 2003. "New Light on Roman Sparta: Roman Pottery from the Sparta Theatre and Stoa," *BSA* 98, pp. 549–597.
- Piérart, M. 1981. "Argos II. Agora: zone ouest," *BCH* 105.2, pp. 902–906.
- Piérart, M. 1981. 1992. "Deux notes sur l'histoire de Mycènes (V<sup>e</sup>, III/II<sup>e</sup> s.)," in *Serta Leodiensia Secunda. Mélanges publiés par les Classiques de Liège à l'occasion du 175<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de l'Université*, Liège, pp. 377–387.
- Piérart, M. 1997. "L'attitude d'Argos à l'égard des autres cites d'Argolide," in *The Polis as an Urban Centre and as a Political Community. Symposium August 29–31, 1996* (Acts of the Copenhagen Polis Centre 4), ed. M. H. Hansen, Copenhagen, pp. 321–351.
- Piérart, M., and G. Touchais. 1996. *Argos. Une ville grecque de 6000 ans*, Paris.
- Pikoulas, Y. A. 1995. *Οδικό δίκτυο και άμυνα: από την Κόρινθο στο Αργος και την Αρκαδία* (Η Μεγάλη βιβλιοθήκη 2), Athens.

- Fachard, S., and E.M. Harris (eds.), *The Destruction of Cities in the Ancient Greek World*, Cambridge (2021). Appendix by S. Fachard, C. Pernet, G. Blasdel, R. Sausville, H. Smagh, F. Foxley, and S. Brandwood.
- Pikoulas, Y. A. 2012. *Το οδικό δίκτυο της λακωνικής*. Athens.
- Pritchett, W. K. 1965. *Studies in Ancient Greek Topography. Part I* (University of California Publications in Classical Studies 1), Berkeley.
- Pritchett, W. K. 1980. *Studies in Ancient Greek Topography. Part III: Roads* (University of California Publications in Classical Studies 22), Berkeley.
- Pritchett, W. K. 1984. "The polis of Sellasia," in *Studies Presented to Sterling Dow on his Eightieth Birthday (GRBM 10)*, ed. K. Rigsby, Durham, pp. 251–254.
- Pritchett, W. K. 1989. *Studies in Ancient Greek Topography. Part VI* (University of California Publications in Classical Studies 33), Berkeley.
- Pritchett, W. K. 1991. *Studies in Ancient Greek Topography. Part VII*, Amsterdam.
- Rizakis, A. D. 1995. *Achaie I. Sources textuelles et histoire regionale* (Μελετήματα 20), Athens.
- Rizakis, A. D. 1998. *Achaie II. La cité de Patras: épigraphie et histoire* (Μελετήματα 25), Athens.
- Robinson, B. A. 2011. *Histories of Peirene: A Corinthian Fountain in Three Millennia* (Ancient Art and Architecture in Context 2), Princeton.
- Robinson, H. S. 1976. "Excavations at Corinth: Temple Hill, 1968–1972," *Hesperia* 45.3, pp. 203–239.
- Robinson, H. S. 1969. "A Sanctuary and Cemetery in Western Corinth," *Hesperia* 38.1, pp. 1–35.
- Rothaus, R. M. 2000. *Corinth: The First City of Greece. An Urban History of Late Antique Cult and Religion* (Religions in the Graeco-Roman World 139), Leiden.
- Roy, J. 2004. "Elis," in *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, ed. M. H. Hansen and T. H. Nielsen, Oxford, pp. 489–504.
- Rudolph, W. W. 1984. "Excavations at Porto Cheli and Vicinity, Preliminary Report VI: Halieis, the Stratigraphy of the Streets in the Northeast Quarter of the Lower Town," *Hesperia* 53.1, pp. 123–170.
- Rupp, D. W. 2017. "Fieldwork of the Canadian Institute in Greece in 2014," *Mouseion* 14, pp. 173–195.
- Sanders, G. D. R. 2004. "6. Problems in Interpreting Rural and Urban Settlement in Southern Greece, AD 365–700," in *Landscapes of Change: Rural Evolutions in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages*, ed. N. Christie, Aldershot, pp. 163–193.
- Schaus, G. P. 2014. "2. The Sanctuary: Site Description," in *Stymphalos 1: The Acropolis Sanctuary*, ed. G. P. Schaus, Toronto, pp. 12–35.
- Schwandner, E. L. 1988. "Archaische Spolien aus Tiryns. Ausgrabungen in Tiryns 1982/83," *AA* 1988, pp. 269–284.
- Scranton, R. L. 1941. *Greek Walls*, Cambridge.
- Shear, T. L. 1931a. "A Hoard of Coins Found in the Theatre District of Corinth in 1930," *AJA* 35.2, pp. 139–151.
- Shear, T. L. 1931b. "The Excavation of Roman Chamber Tombs at Corinth in 1931," *AJA* 35.4, pp. 424–441.
- Shipley, G. 1997. "'The Other Lakedaimonians': The Dependent Periokic *Poleis* of Laconia and Messenia," in *The Polis as an Urban Centre and as Political Community. Symposium August, 29–31 1996* (Acts of the Copenhagen Polis Centre 4), ed. M. H. Hansen, Copenhagen, pp. 189–281.
- Shipley, G. 2004. "Lakedaimon," in *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, ed. M. H. Hansen and T. H. Nielsen, Oxford, pp. 569–598.
- Slane, K. W. 1994. "Tetrarchic Recovery in Corinth: Pottery, Lamps, and Other Finds from the Peribolos of Apollo," *Hesperia* 63.2, pp. 127–168.
- Slane, K. W., and G. D. R. Sanders. 2005. "Corinth: Late Roman Horizons," *Hesperia* 74.2, pp. 243–297.
- Sotiriadis, G. 1911. "Anti-Sellasia," *BCH* 35, pp. 87–107, 241–242.
- Stavrianopoulou, E. 2002. "Die Familienexedra von Eudamos und Lydiadas in Megalopoli," *Τεκμήρια* 7, pp. 117–156.
- Stillwell, R. 1936. "Excavations at Corinth, 1934–1935," *AJA* 40.1, pp. 21–45.
- Stirling, L. M. 2008. "Pagan Statuettes in Late Antique Corinth: Sculpture from the Panayia Domus," *Hesperia* 77.1, pp. 89–161.
- Svoronos, I. N. 1907. "Ἀλιεῖς οἱ ἐκ Τίρυνθος καὶ τὰ νομίσματα αὐτῶν," *JIAN* 10, pp. 5–34.

- Fachard, S., and E.M. Harris (eds.), *The Destruction of Cities in the Ancient Greek World*, Cambridge (2021). Appendix by S. Fachard, C. Pernet, G. Blasdel, R. Sausville, H. Smagh, F. Foxley, and S. Brandwood.
- Tetford, P. E., J. R. Desloges, and D. Nakassis. 2018. "The Potential Relationship between Archaeological Artifact Exposure and Surface Geomorphic Processes: Northeastern Peloponnese, Greece," *JFA* 43.7, pp. 538–550.
- Traquair, R. 1905–1906. "Laconia: II. Excavations at Sparta, 1906. 12. The Roman Stoa and the Later Fortifications," *BSA* 12, pp. 407–430.
- Tsiolis, V. 1995. "El « Thersilion » de Megalópolis funciones y cronología," *Gerión* 13, pp. 47–68.
- Tsiolis, V. 2002. *Mantineia-Antigonea: Aspectos Históricos de una Ciudad Arcadia*, Toledo.
- Vordos, A. G. 2002. "Rhypes: à la recherche de la metropole achéenne," in *Gli Achei e l'identità etnica degli Achei d'Occidente. Atti del convegno internazionale di studi, Paestum, 23–25 febbraio 2001* (Tekmeria 3), ed. E. Greco, Paestum, pp. 217–234.
- Vordos, A. G. 2016. "Ο ναός στην Τραπεζιά Αγίου και ο γλυπτός του διάκοσμος," (diss. Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης).
- Wace, A. J. B. 1949. *Mycenae. An Archaeological History and Guide*, Princeton.
- Wace, A. J. B. 1921–1923. "Excavations at Mycenae. VII. The Lion Gate and Grave Circle Area. 6. The South House," *BSA* 25, pp. 86–103.
- Walbank, M. E., and M. B. Walbank. 2006. "The Grave of Maria, Wife of Euplous: A Christian Epitaph Reconsidered," *Hesperia* 75.2, pp. 267–288.
- Waywell, G. 1999. "Sparta and Its Topography," *BICS* 43, pp. 1–26.
- Waywell, G. 2002. "New Discoveries at the Ancient Theatre of Sparta," in *Excavating Classical Culture: Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Greece. Colloquium held at Somerville College, University of Oxford, under the auspices of the Faculty of Classics, March 24–26, 2001* (Studies in Classical Archaeology 1), ed. M. Stamatopoulou and M. Yeroulanou, pp. 245–254.
- Waywell, G. B., and J. J. Wilkes. 1994. "Excavations at Sparta: The Roman Stoa, 1988–91 Part 2," *BSA* 89, pp. 377–432.
- Waywell, G. B., and J. J. Wilkes. 1995. "Excavations at the Ancient Theatre of Sparta 1992–4: Preliminary Report," *BSA* 90, pp. 435–460.
- Waywell, G. B., and J. J. Wilkes. 1999. "Excavations at the Ancient Theatre of Sparta 1995–1998: Preliminary Report," *BSA* 94, pp. 437–455.
- Weir, R. 2014. "4. Coins," in *Stymphalos: The Acropolis Sanctuary* 1, ed. G. P. Schaus, Toronto, pp. 56–78.
- Williams, C. K., II. 1969. "Excavations at Corinth, 1968," *Hesperia* 38.1, pp. 36–63.
- Williams, C. K. 1980. "Corinth Excavations, 1979," *Hesperia* 49.2, pp. 107–134.
- Williams, C. K. 2013. "Corinth, 2011: Investigation of the West Hall of the Theater," *Hesperia* 82.3, pp. 487–549.
- Williams, C. K., II., and J. E. Fisher. 1975. "Corinth, 1974: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 44.1, pp. 1–50.
- Williams, C. K., II., and P. Russell. 1981. "Corinth: Excavations of 1980," *Hesperia* 50.1, pp. 1–44.
- Williams, C. K., II., and O. H. Zervos. 1982. "Corinth, 1981: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 51.2, pp. 115–163.
- Williams, C. K., II., and O. H. Zervos. 1983. "Corinth, 1982: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 52.1, pp. 1–47.
- Williams, C. K., II., and O. H. Zervos. 1984. "Corinth, 1983: The Route to Sikyon," *Hesperia* 53.1, pp. 83–122.
- Williams, C. K., II., and O. H. Zervos. 1985. "Corinth, 1984: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 54.1, pp. 55–96.
- Williams, C. K., II., and O. H. Zervos. 1986. "Corinth, 1985: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 55.2, pp. 129–175.
- Williams, C. K., II., and O. H. Zervos. 1987. "Corinth, 1986: Temple E and East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 56.1, pp. 1–46.
- Williams, C. K., II., and O. H. Zervos. 1988. "Corinth, 1987: South of Temple E and East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 57.2, pp. 95–146.
- Williams, C. K., II., and O. H. Zervos. 1989. "Corinth, 1988: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 58.1, pp. 1–50.
- Williams, C. K., II., and O. H. Zervos. 1990. "Excavations at Corinth, 1989: The Temenos of Temple E," *Hesperia* 59.2, pp. 325–369.

- Fachard, S., and E.M. Harris (eds.), *The Destruction of Cities in the Ancient Greek World*, Cambridge (2021). Appendix by S. Fachard, C. Pernet, G. Blasdel, R. Sausville, H. Smagh, F. Foxley, and S. Brandwood.
- Williams, H. 2005. "The Exploration of Ancient Stymphalos, 1982–2002," in *Ancient Arcadia. Papers from the third international seminar on Ancient Arcadia, held at the Norwegian Institute at Athens, 7–10 May 2002* (Papers from the Norwegian Institute at Athens 8), ed. E. Østby, Athens, pp. 397–411.
- Williams, H. 2018. "Survey and Excavation at Ancient Stymphalos, 1982–2015," in *Arkadien im Altertum. Geschichte und Kultur einer antiken Gebirgslandschaft. Beiträge des Internationalen Symposiums in Graz, Österreich, 11. bis 13. Februar 2016*, ed. K. Tausend, pp. 289–294.
- Williams, H., and B. Gourley 2005. "The Fortifications of Stymphalos," *Mouseion* 5, pp. 213–259.
- Williams, H., G. Schaus, B. Gourley, S.-M. Cronkite Price, K. Donahue Sherwood, Y. Lolos. 2002. "Excavations at Ancient Stymphalos, 1999–2002," *Mouseion* 2, pp. 135–187.
- Williams, H., G. Schaus, S.-M. Cronkite Price, B. Gourley, C. Hagerman, S. Garvie-Lok. 1998. "Excavations at Ancient Stymphalos, 1997," *EchCl* 42.2, pp. 261–319.
- Williams, H., G. Schaus, S. M. Cronkite Price, B. Gourley, H. Lutomsky, and G. Cross. 1997. "Excavations at Ancient Stymphalos, 1996," *EchCl* 41.1, pp. 23–73.
- Winter, F. E. 1989. "Arkadian Notes, II: The Walls of Mantinea, Orchomenos and Kleitor," *EchCl* 33, pp. 189–200.
- Wiseman, J. 1972. "The Gymnasium Area at Corinth, 1969–1970," *Hesperia* 41.1, pp. 1–42.
- Woodward, A. M. 1925–1926. "Excavations at Sparta, 1926," *BSA* 27, pp. 173–254.
- Yiannakopoulos, P. E. 1987. *Το Γύθειον. Αρχαιολογική και ιστορική άποψις από της προϊστορικής εποχής μέχρι του Μεγάλου Κωνσταντίνου*, 2nd ed., Athens.
- Zavvou, E., A. Themis, and C. Kanellopoulos. 2018. "Παρατηρήσεις στην αρχαία πόλη του Γυθείου μέσα από τα ανασκαφικά ευρήματα των ετών 1994–2006," in *Το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στην Πελοπόννησο (ΑΕΠΕΛ 1). Πρακτικά του Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου. Τρίπολη, 7–11 Νοεμβρίου 2012*, ed. E. Zymi, A.-V. Karapanayiotou, and M. Xanthopoulou, Kalamata, pp. 347–356.

## EPIROS

### Rebecca Sausville

City	Date of destruction	Sources	Extent of physical destruction (buildings, city-walls, infrastructure)	Fate of population ( <i>andrapodismos</i> , <i>dioikismos</i> , expulsion)	Archaeological data related to event	Recovery (first signs, if any)	Disappearance of polis (Y/N)	Commentary
Boucheta	343/342 B.C.	Dem. 7.32	Land burnt, city captured by Philip II.	<i>andrapodismos</i>	None	N/A	N	The site of Boucheta is most often associated with Kastro Rogoi (Sakellariou 1997, Dakaris 1971, Hammond 1967) but is still questioned, most recently in Karatzeni 2011, who suggests Boucheta be identified with the settlement at Michalitsi.
	c. 167 B.C. (?)	Livy 45.34 (?); Polyb. 30.15 (?); Str. 7.7.3 (?); Plut. <i>Vit. Aem.</i> 29 (?)	Romans under Aemilius Paullus destroy walls, plunder (?)	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)	Cabanes in Sakellariou 1997 cites evidence of the destruction from this period at Bouchetion.	Cabanes in Sakellariou 1997 cites building repairs post-167 B.C.		



Byllis	Fourth century A.D.	Amm. Marc. 31.5–11 (?)	The Visigoths plunder and raid cities throughout Thrace and into Illyricum.	Unspecified	Evidence of destruction in the promenade of the agora and in houses in the vicinity.	Made a bishopric in the fifth century.	N	Ceka 2005 presents the evidence for the fourth century destruction and for the eventual abandonment of the site in the sixth century.
Dodona	219 B.C.	Polyb. 4.67.3, Diod. Sic. 26.7	Aitolians led by Dorimachus burn stoas, destroy dedications, raze “sacred building.”	Unspecified	Bronze statue fragments found; subsequent rebuilding noted.	Post 219 B.C.: Period of rebuilding and monumentalizing (e.g., “sacred house,” <i>bouleuterion</i> ).	N	Evidence for destruction of 219 B.C. includes pre-destruction use of sandstone and post-destruction reconstruction in conglomerate. Discussion of this and of other sacks in Dakaris 1971, Dieterle 2007, Mylonopoulos 2006.

	c. 167 B.C. (?)	Livy 45.34 (?)	Romans under Aemilius Paullus destroy walls, plunder (?)		Burning noted in theatre and <i>bouleuterion</i> ; subsequent rebuilding.	167–148 B.C.: Repair of sanctuary buildings incl. so- called temples of Dione and Themis (among others), theatre, <i>bouleuterion</i> .		Discussion of sack in Dakaris 1971, Dieterle 2007, Mylonopoulos 2006.
	86 B.C.	Cass. Dio 30.101.2	Thracians under Mithridates plunder the temple.		None noted.			Discussion of sack in Dakaris 1971, Dieterle 2007, Mylonopoulos 2006.

Elateia	343/342 B.C.	Dem. 7.32	Land burnt, city captured by Philip II.	<i>andrapodismos</i>	N/A	N/A	N	The city survives.
	167 B.C. (?)	Livy 45.34 (?); Polyb. 30.15 (?); Str. 7.7.3 (?); Plut. <i>Vit. Aem.</i> 29 (?)	Romans under Aemilius Paullus destroy walls, plunder (?)	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)			Y?	Hammond 1967 and Dakaris 1971 locate the unexcavated site below Mt. Zalongo, and assume, presumably based on the historical narrative, some destruction around 167 B.C.
Elea	c. 167 B.C. (?)	Livy 45.34 (?); Polyb. 30.15 (?); Str. 7.7.3 (?); Plut. <i>Vit. Aem.</i> 29 (?)	Romans under Aemilius Paullus destroy walls, plunder (?)	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)	Destruction evident in the north-facing fortification, and most excavated buildings feature destruction layers.	Interior of west stoa cleaned after 167 (ceramics found removed to exterior).	N	Evidence of destruction (Riginos and Lazari 2007 and 2008), yet its exact cause is unknown. The city remains occupied until the first century B.C. (see Forsén in this volume).
Ephyra	c. 167 B.C. (?)	Livy 45.34 (?); Polyb. 30.15 (?); Str. 7.7.3 (?); Plut. <i>Vit. Aem.</i> 29 (?)	Romans under Aemilius Paullus destroy walls, plunder (?)	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)	Evidence of burning and of siege equipment in the so-called Nekyomanteion.	Roman tombs indicate some continued occupation. Nekyomanteion is reoccupied in the Roman period (Forsén in this volume)	Y ?	The fate of the city is unknown, but the site of Nekyomanteion (at some distance) continues to be occupied (Forsén in this volume).

Eurymenai	312 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 19.88.4–6	Besieged, plundered, and destroyed by Macedonians.	Unspecified		Buildings on acropolis repaired, restored, and re-inhabited from fourth to sixth centuries A.D.	N ?	See below.
	c. 167 B.C. (?)	Livy 45.34 (?); Polyb. 30.15 (?); Str. 7.7.3 (?); Plut. <i>Vit. Aem.</i> 29 (?)	Romans under Aemilius Paullus destroy walls, plunder (?)	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)	If this site is associated with the Kastritsa acropolis, evidence in Building A and Building G point to two successive destruction layers, the earlier dated via coins and domestic pottery to the mid-second century B.C.		?	The identification of the site is contested – Hammond in Sakellariou 1997 favors modern Kastritsa while Cabanes in Sakellariou 1997, Dakaris 1971 and Forsén (in this volume) identify Kastritsa with Tekmon. At any rate, destruction layers were reported in <i>ADelt</i> 50 (1995), pp. 407–409 and <i>ADelt</i> 49 (1994), pp. 363–367.

Gitana	c. 167 B.C. (?)	312 B.C.: Diod. Sic. 19.88.4–6 167 B.C.: Livy 45.34 (?); Polyb. 30.15 (?); Str. 7.7.3 (?); Plut. <i>Vit. Aem.</i> 29 (?)	Romans under Aemilius Paullus destroy walls, plunder (?)	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)	Extensive destruction noted in the stoa and Building A ( <i>prytaneion</i> ), among other buildings of the site, dated via ceramics and numismatics to around the time of Pydna (see Preka-Alexandri 1999 and Preka- Alexandri & Stoyas 2010)	Small finds indicate that habitation continued within a partition wall (constructed sometime after the third century B.C.) until the first century B.C. (Forsén in this volume)	N	City suffers some level of destruction, but survives and recovers (see Kanta-Kitsou 2008 and Forsén in this volume).
Orraon	c. 167 B.C. (?)	Livy 45.26	Conquered by Lucius Anicius.	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)	Destruction layers noted in houses and in fortifications.	Some reoccupation and rebuilding before abandonment amidst the Nikopolite synoecism.	N	Most publications focus on the domestic architecture and not on their destruction (see Dakaris 1986 and Angeli 2005 for overviews of both). The city survives and is occupied until the first century B.C. (see Gravani 2007 and Forsén in this volume).
Kassope	c. 167 B.C. (?)	Livy 45.34 (?); Polyb. 30.15 (?); Str. 7.7.3 (?); Plut. <i>Vit. Aem.</i> 29	Romans under Aemilius Paullus destroy walls, plunder (?)	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)	Some buildings are destroyed by fire (?)	Small-scale renovations post- destruction and continued ceramic production.	N	“Destructon” of the city is not secure. Little destruction in private houses noted by Hoepfner & Schwander (1994) — this, coupled with Gravani (2001 and 2007)’s analysis of ceramic production indicates continued inhabitation at least until the resettlement of Kassopeians at Nikopolis.

Pandosia	343/342 B.C.	Dem. 7.32	Land burnt, city captured by Philip II.	343/2 B.C.: <i>andrapodismos</i>	None noted.	Ceramics and fortifications indicate some continued occupation into the medieval period	N	The results of the extensive urban survey undertaken in 1994 at Kastri (which Dakaris 1971 associates with Pandosia) are unpublished, so the specific chronologies suggested by the 85,000+ artifacts recovered remain obscure other than suggestions in Wiseman 2001 and Tartaron 2003.
	c. 167 B.C. (?)	Livy 45.34 (?); Polyb. 30.15 (?); Str. 7.7.3 (?); Plut. <i>Vit. Aem.</i> 29 (?)	Romans under Aemilius Paullus destroy walls, plunder (?)	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)		City issues coins after the Roman attack (see Forsén in this volume)	N	Uncertain whether the city was attacked by the Romans (Forsén, pers. comm.)
Passaron	c. 167 B.C.	Livy 45.26	Conquered by Lucius Anicius.	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)	Destruction layers noted in buildings A, B, and G on the acropolis.	Some early first century B.C./A.D. repairs and reuse noted in Hellenistic dwellings on acropolis, and a <i>diatichisma</i> on acropolis built around the third/fourth century A.D.	N?	Destruction layers noted, along with ceramic and numismatic finds corresponding to the mid-second century B.C., in <i>ArchDelt</i> 48 (1993) pp. 262–267. Fortification damaged from around 167 B.C. is assumed in Pliakou 2015. Occupation continues until the sixth century A.D. (Forsén in this volume).

Phanote	c. 167 B.C.	Livy 45.26; Livy 45.34 (?); Polyb. 30.15 (?); Str. 7.7.3 (?); Plut. <i>Vit. Aem.</i> 29	Despite being the first Epirote city to surrender to Lucius Anicius, later it seems that Romans under Aemilius Paullus destroy walls, plunder (?)	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)	Extensive destruction of city walls, destruction layers found in buildings (e.g., Building A)	The same building with a second century B.C. destruction layer shows reoccupation and rebuilding through the sixth century A.D.	N	“Destructon” of the city is not secure. For the excavations at Doliene revealing the destructions and afterlife of ancient Phanote into the Byzantine period, see Kanta-Kitsou and Lambrou 2008 and Riginos et al. 2018.
Phoinike	230 B.C.	Polyb. 2.5.3–2.8.4	Briefly captured by Illyrians, plundered.	City and free population ransomed.	None noted.	In 205 B.C. the treaty ending the First Macedonian War is signed here, per Livy 29.12.	N	For the notable lack of abandonment and destruction in the archaeological record at Phoinike (Finiq) (perhaps a parallel to the situation in Butrint/Bouthroton) see Giorgi and Bogdani (2012), who also discuss the systematic excavations undertaken there since 2000 by <i>La Missione Archeologica Italiana</i> .
Tekmon	c. 167 B.C.	Livy 45.26	Conquered by Lucius Anicius	<i>andrapodismos</i> (?)	If this site is associated with the Kastritsa acropolis, evidence in Building G of two successive destruction layers, the earlier dated via coins and domestic pottery to the mid-second century B.C.	Buildings on acropolis repaired, restored, and reinhabited until fourth to sixth centuries A.D.	N	The identification of the site is contested – Hammond in Sakellariou 1997 favors modern Kastritsa while Cabanes in Sakellariou 1997, Dakaris 1971 and Forsén (in this volume) identify Kastritsa with Tecmon. At any rate, destruction layers were reported in <i>ADelt</i> 50 (1995), pp. 407–409 and <i>ADelt</i> 49 (1994), pp. 363–367. Kastritsa is occupied until the sixth century A.D. (Yiouni et al. 2015).

## Bibliography

- Angeli, A. 2005. *Orraon. A Brief Guide of the Archaeological Site*, Athens.
- Baatz, D. 1982. "Hellenistische Katapulte aus Ephyra," *AM* 97, pp. 211–233.
- Castiglioni, M. P. ed. 2011. *L'Illyrie méridionale et l'Épire dans l'Antiquité V: actes du Ve colloque international de Grenoble (8–11 octobre 2008)*, Paris.
- Ceka, N., and M. Skënder. 2005. *Byllis: Its History and Monuments*, Tirana.
- Dakaris, S. 1971. *Cassopaia and the Elean Colonies*, Athens.
- Dakaris, S. 1986. *To 'Orraon: to spíti στην αρχαία Ήπειρο*, *ArchEph* 123, pp. 108–146.
- Dakaris, S. 1993. *The Nekyomanteion of the Acheron*. Athens.
- Dieterle, M. 2007. *Dodona: religionsgeschichtliche und historische Untersuchungen zur Entstehung und Entwicklung des Zeus Heiligtums*, Hildesheim.
- Giorgi, E., and J. Bogdani. 2012. *Il territorio di Phoinike in Caonia: archeologia del paesaggio in Albania meridionale: studi e scavi*, Bologna.
- Gravani, K. 2001. "Archaeological Evidence from Cassope. The Local Workshops of Mould-made Bowls," in Isager 2001, pp. 117–146.
- Gravani, K. 2007. "Ανασκαφικές μαρτυρίες για το συνοικισμό στη Νικόπολη," in *Nicopolis II. Proceedings of the Second International Nicopolis Symposium (11–15 September 2002)*, ed. K. L. Zachos, Preveza, pp. 101–122.
- Hammond, N. G. L. 1967. *Epirus: The Geography, the Ancient Remains, the History and Topography of Epirus and Adjacent Areas*, Oxford.
- Hoepfner, W. and E.-L. Schwandner. 1994. *Haus und Stadt im klassischen Griechenland* (Wohnen in der klassischen Polis 1), Munich.
- Isager, J. ed. 2001. *Foundation and Destruction, Nikopolis and Northwestern Greece*, Athens.
- Kanta-Kitsou, A. 2008. *Γίτανα Θεσπρωτίας. Αρχαιολογικός οδηγός*, Athens.
- Kanta-Kitsou, A., and B. Lambrou. 2008. *Ντόλιανη Θεσπρωτίας, Αρχαιολογικός Οδηγός*, Athens.
- Karatzeni, V. 2001. "Epirus in the Roman Period," in Isager 2001, pp. 163–180.
- Karatzeni, V. 2011. "Ambrakos and Bouchetion. Two Polichnia on the North Coast of the Ambracian Gulf," in Castiglioni 2011, pp. 145–158.
- Mylonopoulos, J. 2006. "Das Zeusheiligtum in Dodona: Zwischen Orakel und venatio," in *Archäologie und Ritual*, ed. J. Mylonopoulos and H. Roeder, Vienna, pp. 185–214.
- Pliakou, G. ed. 2015. *Ο Οχυρωμένος Οικισμός στον λόφο "Καστρί" του Μεγάλου Γαρδικίου / The Fortified Settlement of Megalo Gardiki on Kastri Hill*, Ioannina.
- Preka-Alexandri, K. 1999. "Recent Excavations in Ancient Gitani," in *L'Illyrie méridionale et l'Épire dans l'Antiquité III: actes du IIF colloque international de Chantilly (16–19 octobre 1996)*, ed. P. Cabanès, Paris, pp. 167–169.
- Preka-Alexandri, K., and Y. Stoyas. 2011. "Economic and socio-political glimpses from Gitana in Thesprotia," in Castiglioni 2011, pp. 663–683.
- Riginos, G., Lazari, K., Lamprou, V., and A. Tzortzatou. 2018. "New Archaeological Data from the Main Classical-Hellenistic Fortified Settlements of Thesprotia after the Enhancement Works of the Last Decade," in *L'Illyrie méridionale et l'Épire dans l'Antiquité VI: actes du VF colloque international de Tirana (20–23 mai 2015)*, ed. J.-L. Lamboley, L. Përzhita, and A. Skenderaj, Paris, pp. 753–763.
- Riginos, G. And K. Lazari. 2007. *Ελέα Θεσπρωτίας. Αρχαιολογικός Οδηγός του χώρου και της ευρύτερης περιοχής*, Athens.



Fachard, S., and E.M. Harris (eds.), *The Destruction of Cities in the Ancient Greek World*, Cambridge (2021). Appendix by S. Fachard, C. Pernet, G. Blasdel, R. Sausville, H. Smagh, F. Foxley, and S. Brandwood.

Riginos, G. And K. Lazari. 2008. *Ελέα Θεσπρωτίας. Η συνοικία νότια της Αγοράς*. Athens.

Sakellariou, M. V. 1997. *Epirus, 4000 years of Greek history and civilization*, Athens.

Tartaron, T. 2003. “The Archaeological Survey: Sampling Strategies and Field Methods,” in *Landscape Archaeology in Southern Epirus, Greece I (Hesperia Supplement 32)*, ed. J. Wiseman and K. Zachos, Athens, pp. 23–46.

Wiseman, 2001. “Landscape Archaeology in the Territory of Nikopolis,” in Isager, pp. 43–64.

Yiouni, P., Kappa, C., and Y. Faklari. 2015. *Kastritsa Ioanninon: A Brief Guide of the Archaeological Site*, Ioannina.

## NORTHERN AEGEAN

Hannah Smagh

City	Date of destruction(s)	Sources	Extent of physical destruction (buildings, city-walls, infrastructure)	Fate of population ( <i>andrapodismos</i> , <i>dioikismos</i> , expulsion)	Archaeological data related to event	Recovery (first signs, if any)	Disappearance of polis (Y/N)	Commentary
<b>Pieria</b>								
Pydna	410 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 13.49.1–2	Unknown.	Expulsion to about 20 stadia away.	Graves stop around the end of the fifth century.	Graves reappear during the reign of Amyntas III.	N	Also plundered by Romans in 168 B.C. (Livy 44.45.6).
Methone	354/353 B.C.	Dem. 4.4, 9.26; Diod. Sic. 16.31.6 and 16.34.4–5	Conquered by Philip II; wide-scale destruction after the siege. Walls razed to the ground.	Expulsion.	Evidence for tunnels and counter-tunnels under city walls related to Philip's siege.	None.	Y	Evidence of siege and abandonment (see Bessios et al. in this volume). New settlement to the Northwest, probably a <i>kome</i> of Pydna (Hatzopoulos et al. 1990)
<b>Chalcidice</b>								
Gale	432 B.C.	Thuc. 1.58.2	Destroyed at urging of Perdiccas.	Population moved to Olynthos in the synoecism after the Revolt of 432.	Limited excavation.	Unknown.	N	Joined forces with Brasidas in 424 B.C. along with another Thasian colony, Oesime (Thuc. 4.107.3); captured by Cleon in 422 B.C. (Thuc. 5.6.1).
Mekyberna	420 B.C.	Thuc. 1.58.2; 5.39.1; Diod. Sic. 12.77.5	Captured by Olynthians.	Remained in city.	Some Athenian slingstones found	Occupation in the fourth century.	N	Port of Olynthos; may have been destroyed in the Persian

					from the unsuccessful siege.			retreat of 479 B.C. (layer of ash found in the excavations). Took part in the revolt from the Delian League in 432 B.C. and some of the population moved to Olynthos; assessed for tribute in 422/421 ( <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 77.V.23); Population restored in 421 by the Peace of Nikias (Thuc. 5.18.5). never returned to the Athenian Empire.
	349/348 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 16.53.2	Surrendered to Philip II but city not destroyed.	City remained occupied after Philip's attack unlike Olynthos; excavations found coins of Alexander.	Sling-stones and arrowheads with Philip's name.	Unknown.	N	Population eventually relocated to Kassandreia.
Olynthos	479 B.C.	Hdt. 8.127	Town besieged and burnt by Artabazus.	Population killed off.	Destruction on the South Hill and pits dug into bedrock potentially for cisterns to use during the siege.	<i>Synoikismos</i> in 432 B.C. (Thuc. 1.58).	N	City given over to Critobulos of Torone and the Chalcidians of Thrace.
	348 B.C.	Dem. 9.26, 9.56; Hyp. Fr. 80; Diod. Sic. 16.53.2; 19.52.3	Town razed to the ground by Philip II.	<i>andrapodismos</i>	Sling bullets, arrowheads with names of Philip and his generals. Evidence of intense burning of houses, large numbers of objects <i>in situ</i> on the floors.	Refounded as a <i>kome</i> of Kassandreia (Diod. Sic. 19.52; 19.61). But unclear where the population is living.	Y	Became royal property; people are living " <i>en Olyntho</i> " in the imperial period ( <i>SEG</i> 38 625).

Potidaea	429 B.C. (siege began in 432 B.C.)	Thuc. 1.59.1–67.1, 2.58.1, 2.70.1–4; Diod. Sic. 12.34.3–4, 12.46.2–7; Pl. <i>Chrm.</i> 153A–B	Captured by Athenians and its walls demolished.	Expulsion.	Mostly rescue excavations done on site.	Resettled by Athenian colonists.	N	Successfully withstood siege by Artabazus in 479 B.C. after he burned Olynthos. Participated in the 432 B.C. revolt from the Delian League and played a major role in the beginning of the Peloponnesian War.
	356 B.C.	Dem. 2.7, 6.20, 7.10, 9.26, 23.107–8; Diod. Sic. 16.8.3–5; Plut. <i>Alex.</i> 3.8	Captured by Philip II; complete destruction according to Demosthenes (9.26).	Athenian population that settled there in the 360s was expelled; <i>andrapodismos</i> .	N/A	Population expelled by Philip was restored by Cassander who changed the name of the town to Kassandreia c. 316 (Diod. 19.52.2).	N	Becomes Macedonian dependency after population was sold off and territory was given to the Olynthians by Philip.
Sermylia	348? B.C.	<i>SEG</i> 38 619	Destroyed by Philip as part of the Chalcidian League.	Unknown.	N/A.	Territory mentioned in c. 285 B.C., which suggests that the settlement survived as a <i>kome</i> .	N?	Actual destruction of the city unknown but not mentioned after 348 B.C. except for some of its territory being given to Limnaios by Lysimachos around 285 B.C. ( <i>SEG</i> 38.619)
Singos	348 B.C.	Strabo 7 fr. 31	Destroyed by Philip II	Unknown	N/A	None	Y	
Skione	421 B.C.	Thuc. 4.122.6, 4.130.1–132.1, 4.133.4, 5.2.2,	Captured by Athenians after Peace of Nikias	Execution for men of fighting age; <i>andrapodismos</i> .	None; some remains of Classical buildings	Populations restored in 405/404 B.C.	N	Joined with Brasidas in 423 B.C. which led to Athenian aggression on the motion of

		5.18.7–8, 5.32.1; Isoc. 4.100, 4.109; Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 2.2.3	and sacked after a long siege.		found by Sismanides (1991)	by Lysander (Plut. <i>Lys.</i> 14.3; cf. Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 2.2.3, 9).		Kleon. When the Athenians laid siege to the town, they built a wall around it. After the Athenian victory, Plataean refugees were settled on the land.
Stageira	348 B.C.	Plut. <i>Alex.</i> 7.2; Dio Chrys. 47.9; Thuc. 4.88.2	Destroyed by Philip; extent of destruction uncertain.	Expelled or enslaved.	Late Classical wall built over area destroyed by Philip II.	Population eventually allowed to return by Philip or Alexander as a favor to Aristotle (Plut. <i>Alex.</i> 7.3).	N	Refoundation as a Macedonian entity corroborated by numismatic evidence (Gatzolis-Psoma, in this volume); eventually absorbed in the <i>synoikismos</i> of Uranopolis in 315 B.C.?
Torone	422 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 12.73.2–3; Thuc. 4.114–116 (Brasidas' ousting of the Athenians from Lecythus), 5.3.4; Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 2.2.3; Isoc. 12.63	Recaptured from Brasidas by Kleon.	<i>Andrapodismos</i> ; men were taken captive and sent to Athens.	System of walls discussed by Thucydides (4.110.2, 113.2, 115.2; 5.2.4) have been studied by Cambitoglou et al. (2001) but no evidence of destruction layers	Athenian garrison established by Kleon.	N	Member of the Chalcidian League until c. 380 B.C. (Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 5.3.18); taken by Spartans during the Olynthian War, again by Timotheus in 364 B.C. (Diod. Sic. 15.81.5; Isoc. 15.108; Polyae. 3.19.15). Captured via treachery by Philip II but city not destroyed (Diod. Sic. 15.81.5).
Uranopolis	Third century B.C.	None; Strabo 7.331, fr. 35 (foundation in c. 315 B.C. by Alexarchos, brother of Cassander).	Uncertain	Uncertain	Sanctuary of Helios associated with the city has its last phase of occupation in the early third century B.C. (Vokotopoulou and Tsigarida	None	Y	Latest datable coin is probably an issue of Demetrios I (see Gatzolis-Psoma, this volume). End of occupation is probably connected with Gallic invasions.

					1997; Tsigarida 1997)			
Apollonia	Mid-fourth century B.C. (348?)	Dem. 9.26; Strabo 7 fr. 35	Razed to the ground by Philip II.	Unknown, presumably expelled.	None	Unknown	N	There are several cities named “Apollonia” in northern Greece; this one is the one near Lake Bolbe.
<b>Thrace</b>								
Argilos	Early fifth century B.C.	Hdt. 7.115.1 (Xerxes marches by Argilos)	Destroyed by Xerxes.	Unknown	None	Unknown	N	Gomme suggests Argilos was destroyed by Xerxes but Liampi says there is no evidence for this.
	414 B.C.	None	During Euetion’s efforts to recapture Amphipolis from the Athenian base at Himeraion	Unknown	Houses in the south section of the city were abandoned in the late fifth century and others experienced rebuilding or repairs soon after	Unknown	N	Liampi suggests Argilos suffered during Euetion’s operations discussed by Thucydides (7.9) but the city is not explicitly mentioned.
	Mid-fourth century B.C. (c. 357)	No explicit mention; connected with Philip’s attack on Amphipolis (Polyaen. 4.2.17)	Destroyed by Philip II.	Transferred to Amphipolis or Kerdylion (suggested by Liampi).	Destruction layer over entire site; major sections of the city abandoned.	No housing rebuilding or repairs; inhabitation confined to the acropolis (evidenced by rebuilding and olive oil installations).	Y	Inhabitation of the acropolis continued down to the end of the third century/mid-second century B.C. (numismatic evidence).

Kerdylon ( <i>kome</i> )	Late fourth/early third century B.C. (c. 279 or 277)	Thuc. 5.6.3–5 (as Brasidas' base during Cleon's march against Amphipolis).	Uncertain	Unknown	Fortification wall with a gate; destruction layer dated by a stamped Thasian amphora handle, coins, and pottery.	Likely was a Macedonian stronghold in the fourth century (funerary inscriptions). Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine pottery found on site.	N	Destruction of fortification wall connected with the Galatian invasions
Eion	476/475 B.C.	Hdt. 7.107.1–2; Thuc. 1.98.1; Plut. <i>Cim.</i> 7–8	Conquered by Athens after siege by Kimon.	<i>andrapodismos</i>		Unknown.	N	
	Fourth century B.C. (357?)	Theopomp. <i>FGtH</i> 115 F 51	Razed to the ground by the Athenians.	Unknown.	N/A	N/A	Y	Used by Athenians as an emporion and base for their colonizing efforts in the area; razed perhaps in connection with the operations of Chares against Philip II in 357 B.C.
Galepsos	356 B.C.	Str. 7, fr. 35	Razed to the ground by Philip II.	Unknown.	N/A.	Rebuilt after being destroyed by Philip II (Livy 44.45.14–15).	N	Perseus stopped here while retreating from the Romans but status unknown (Livy 45.14; Diod. Sic. 30.21.1; Plut. <i>Aem.</i> 23.7)
Phagres	Early fifth century B.C.	Hdt. 7.112; Thuc. 2.99.3; [Scyl.] 67; Str. 7 fr. 33; St. Byz. s.v (=	Destroyed by Persians or Cimon.	Unknown.	Unexcavated.	Issued bronze coinage in the first half of the fourth century, B.C. (Gatzolis-	N	Identified with archaeological remains at Orphani.

		Hecataeus <i>FGrH</i> 1 F 156).				Psoma, this volume).		
	Mid-fourth century B.C.	Dem. 9.26; Strabo 7 fr. 35	Destroyed by Philip after his capture of Amphipolis?	Unknown.	Unexcavated.	Unknown.	N	Mentioned as an independent city on a fourth/third century inscription (Robert 1940, p. 81).
Amphipolis	Mid-first century B.C.	<i>AP</i> VII 705	Pillaged by revolting Thracian tribes?	Uncertain.	Evidence for destruction in the <i>gymnasion</i> , the sanctuary of the Egyptian gods, and the sanctuary of Cybele and Attis.	Rebuilding program under Augustus, notably repairs to the sanctuary of the Egyptian gods.	N	Played a significant role in the Roman civil wars.
	Early fourth century A.D.	N/A	City-wide destruction by barbarian invaders.	Uncertain.	Destruction level found in the sanctuary of the Egyptian gods.	None.	N	City survives, but the event triggers general decline. Early Christian city contracted around the acropolis.
Tragilos	Late fourth/early third century B.C.	Paus. 1.10.2; Polyae. <i>Str.</i> 4.12.2	City-wide destruction and burning.	Population abandoned city.	Destruction layers with evidence of significant burning.	May have survived as a <i>kome</i> into Roman times (argued by Papazoglou 1988 and Hatzopoulos 1996).	Y	Initially, c. 270 B.C. proposed for the date related to the Galatian invasions but Gatzolis and Psoma (in this volume) argue numismatic evidence points to slightly earlier date.
Oesyne	Mid-fourth century B.C.	Pseudo-Skymnos 456–458; Steph. Byz. 487.8	Destroyed by Philip II.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Refounded as Emathia.	N	Archaeological evidence for destruction in the fifth century but unattested in literary sources; fourth



								century material is sparse in the archaeological record.
Maroneia	First Mithridatic War	<i>I.Aeg. Thrace</i> E180 II. 9–12	Uncertain.	Uncertain.	Unexcavated.	Occupation continues down to the Early Christian period.	N	See Gatzolis-Psoma, this volume.

### Bibliography

- I.Aeg. Thrace* = Loukopoulou, L. D., Parissaki, M.-G., Psoma, S., and A. Zournatzi. 2005. *Ἐπιγραφές τῆς Θράκης τοῦ Αἰγαίου μεταξύ τῶν ποταμῶν Νέστου καὶ Ἐβρου (Νομοὶ Ἐάνθης, Ροδόπης καὶ Ἐβρου)*, Athens.
- Adam-Veleni, P. 2001. “Ἀγροικίες στην Ασπροβάλτα στον άξονα της σύγχρονης Εγνατίας οδού,” *AEMΘ* 15, Thessaloniki, pp.167–177.
- Alexander, J. A. 1963. *Potidaea, its History and Remains*, Atlanta.
- Bessios, M. 1993. “Ἀνασκαφή στο βόρειο νεκροταφείο της Πύδνας (1990),” *AEMΘ* 4, Thessaloniki, pp. 241–246.
- Bestios, M, Athanassiadou, A., and K. Noulas. 2008. “Ἀνασκαφή Μεθώνης,” *AEMΘ* 22, Theesaloniki, pp. 241–248.
- Bonias, Z. and J. Perreault. 1997. “Ἀργίλος, ανασκαφή 1997.” *AEMΘ* 1, Thessaloniki, pp. 540–548.
- Bresson, A. 2007–2008. *L'économie de la Grèce des cités (de la fin de l'archaïsme – Ier siècle a.C.)*, 2 vols, Paris.
- Cahill, N. 2002. *Household and City Organization at Olynthus*, New Haven.
- Cambitoglou, A., Papadopoulos, J. K., and O. T. Jones. 2001. *Torone I: The Excavations of 1975, 1976, and 1978*, Athens.
- Chryssanthaki-Nagle, K. 2007. “Les monnaies des fouilles de Tragilos,” in *Thrace in the Graeco-Roman World: Proceedings of the 10<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Thracology, Komotini – Alexandroupolis 18–23 October 2005*, ed. A. Iakovidou, Athens, pp. 95–106.
- Cohen, G. M. 1995. *The Hellenistic Settlements in Europe, the Islands, and Asia Minor*, Berkeley.
- Flensted-Jensen, P. 2004. “Thrace from Axios to Strymon” in Hansen and Nielsen 2004, pp. 810–853.
- Gaca, K. L. 2010. “The Andrapodizing of War Captives in Greek Historical Memory,” *TAPA* 140, pp. 117–161.
- Gatzolis, C. 2010. “Ἡ κυκλοφορία του χάλκινου νομίσματος στη Μακεδονία (5<sup>ος</sup> – 1<sup>ος</sup> αι. π.Χ.),” (diss. Univ. of Thessaloniki).
- Gomme, A. W. 1971 [1945]. *A Historical Commentary on Thucydides, Book 1*, Oxford.
- Hansen, M. H., and T. H. Nielsen, eds. 2004. *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, Oxford.
- Hatzopoulos, M. B. 1994. “Apollonia Hellenis,” in *Ventures into Greek History*, ed. I. Worthington, Oxford, pp. 159–188.
- Hatzopoulos, M. B. 1996. *Macedonian Institutions under the Kings*. Vol. I, *A Historical and Epigraphic Study*. Vol. II, *Epigraphic Appendix* (ΜΕΛΕΤΗΜΑΤΑ 22), Athens.
- Hatzopoulos, M., and P. Paschidis. 2004. “Makedonia,” in Hansen and Nielsen 2004, pp. 794–809.
- Hatzopoulos, M., Knoepfler, D., and V. Marigo-Papadopoulos. 1990. “Deux sites pour Méthone de Macédoine,” *BCH* 114, pp. 639–668.

- Henry, A. S. 2004. *Torone: The Literary, Documentary and Epigraphical Testimonia*, Athens.
- Isaac, B. 1986. *The Greek Settlements in Thrace Until the Macedonian Conquest*, Leiden.
- Koukouli-Chryssanthaki, C. 1997. “Kerdylon, Krousovos, Ano and Kato Kerdylon,” in *Αφιέρωμα στον Ν. Γ. Λ. Hammond* (Μακεδονικά Παράρτημα 7), Thessaloniki, pp. 263–273.
- Koukouli-Chryssanthaki, C. 2011. “Amphipolis,” in *Brill’s Companion to Ancient Macedon. Studies in the Archaeology and History of Macedon, 650 BC–300 AD*, ed. R. J. Lane Fox, Leiden, pp. 409–436.
- Koussoulakou, T. 1997. “Ανασκαφή Ποτίδαιας 1993,” *AEMΘ* 7, Thessaloniki, pp. 455–463.
- Liampi, K. 2005. *Argilos. A Historical and Numismatic Study*, Athens.
- Loukopoulou, L. 2004. “Thrace from Strymon to Nestos,” in Hansen and Nielsen 2004, pp. 854–869.
- Malamidou, M. 2006. “Les nécropoles d’Amphipolis, nouvelles données archéologiques et anthropologiques,” in *Rois, cités, nécropoles. Institutions, rites et monuments en Macédoine, Actes des colloques tenus à Nanterre en décembre 2002 et Athènes en janvier 2004* (ΜΕΛΕΤΗΜΑΤΑ 45), ed. A.-M. Guimier-Sorbets, M. B. Hatzopoulos, and Y. Morizot, Athens, pp. 199–208.
- Mylonas, G. E. 1943. “Excavations at Mecyberna 1934, 1938,” *AJA* 47, pp. 78–87.
- Nikolaidou-Patera, M. 1996. “Φάγρης: Η αρχαία πόλη και το νεκροταφείο,” *AEMΘ* 10B, Thessaloniki, pp. 835–846.
- Papazoglou, F. 1988. *Les villes de Macédoine à l’époque romaine*, Paris.
- Pikoulas, G. 2001. *Η χώρα των Πιέρων. Συμβολή στην τοπογραφία της*, Athens.
- Robert, L. 1940. *Hellenica: recueil d’épigraphie de numismatique et d’antiquités grecques* 1, Limoges.
- Robinson, D. M. 1930. *Excavations at Olynthus. Part II. Architecture and Sculpture: Houses and Other Buildings*, Baltimore.
- Robinson, D. M. 1933. *Excavations at Olynthus. Part V. Mosaics, Vases and Lamps of Olynthus Found in 1928 and 1931*, Baltimore.
- Robinson, D. M. 1935. “The Third Campaign at Olynthos,” *AJA* 39, pp. 210–247.
- Robinson, D. M. 1941. *Excavations at Olynthus. Part X. Metal and Minor Miscellaneous Finds, an Original Contribution to Greek Life*, Baltimore.
- Robinson, D. M. 1950. *Excavations at Olynthus. Part XII. Domestic and Public Architecture*, Baltimore.
- Robinson, D. M. and J. W. Graham, 1938. *Excavations at Olynthus. Part VIII. The Hellenic House*, Baltimore.
- Sismanides, K. 1991. “Ανασκαφές στην αρχαία Σκίωνη και στα αρχαία Στάγειρα κατά το 1991,” *AEMΘ* 5, Thessaloniki, pp. 319–333.
- Sismanides, K. 1996. “Αρχαία Στάγειρα 1990–1996,” *AEMΘ* 10A (Thessaloniki), pp. 279–295.
- Sismanides, K., and G. Karaïskou. 1992. “Σωστική ανασκαφή στην Ποτίδαια Χαλκιδικής,” *AEMΘ* 6, Thessaloniki, pp. 485–494.
- Tsigarida, E.-B. 1997. “Ανασκαφική έρευνα στην περιοχή της αρχαίας Σάνης–Ουρανούπολης 1990–1996,” *AEMΘ* 10A, Thessaloniki, pp. 333–346.
- Vokotopoulou, J., and E.-B Tsigarida. 1997. “Ανασκαφική έρευνα στα Νέα Ρόδα Χαλκιδικής 1993,” *AEMΘ* 7, Thessaloniki, pp. 445–454.
- Von Bredow, I. 2006. “Eion,” in *Brill’s New Pauly: Encyclopaedia of the Ancient World*, ed. M. Landfester, H. Cancik, and H. Schneider, Leiden.
- Zahrnt, M. 1971. *Olynth und die Chalkidier. Untersuchungen zur Staatenbildung auf der Chalkidischen Halbinsel im 5. Und 4. Jahrhundert v. Chr.*, Munich.
- Zahrnt, M. 2006. “Potidaea,” in *Brill’s New Pauly: Encyclopaedia of the Ancient World*, ed. M. Landfester, H. Cancik, and H. Schneider, Leiden.
- Zannis, A. 2014. *Le pays entre le Strymon et le Nestos: géographie et histoire (VIIe–IVe siècle avant J.-C.)* (ΜΕΛΕΤΗΜΑΤΑ 71), Athens.

## AEGEAN ISLANDS

Florencia Foxley

City	Date of destruction(s)	Sources	Extent of physical destruction (buildings, city-walls, infrastructure)	Fate of population ( <i>andrapodismos</i> , <i>dioikismos</i> , expulsion)	Archaeological data related to event	Recovery (first signs, if any)	Dissapearance of polis (Y/N)	Commentary
Delos	422 B.C.	Thuc. 5.1, 8.108.4 ( <i>metoikismos</i> ); Paus. 4.27.9.		Expulsion of the Delians.		Thuc. 5.32.1 says at least some of the population was brought back in 421 B.C.	N	Continuity of occupation ( <i>Délos</i> , pp. 35–36).
	167/166 B.C.			Expulsion of the Delians by the Roman Senate.			N	Athenians on Delos. Increase of population and settlement (see <i>Délos</i> , pp. 41–42).
	88 B.C.	App. <i>Mith.</i> 28, Paus. 3.23.3ff, Strabo 10.5.4.	Sacked by Mithridates VI's troops and "razed to the ground" (Paus. 3.23).	Archelaus killed 20,000 men from Delos and "many other places" (Appian). Paus. attributes the sack and <i>andrapodismos</i> to Menophanes.		Continuity of occupation.	N	App. and Paus. "probably largely exaggerated" ( <i>Délos</i> , pp. 42–43). On the impact see Bruneau 1968, pp. 671–691. Continuity of occupation.
	69 B.C.	Phlegon <i>FGrH</i> 257 fr. 12.13.	Sacked by pirates.				N	The sack weakened Delos but did not provoke its

								abandonment; occupation until the sixth century A.D. ( <i>Délos</i> , pp. 43–45).
Melos	416/415 B.C.	Thuc. 5.84, 114.1–2, 115.4, 116.2–4; Isocrates 12.63; Andocides 4.22.	Athenians conquer the island.	<i>andrapodismos</i>	None.	Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 2.2.9; Plut. <i>Lys.</i> 14.4: Spartans took Melos in 405 B.C. and restore the population.	N	Surviving inhabitants restored by Lysander in 405 B.C. “New increase in prosperity” in the fourth century (Kaletsch 2006, pp. 642–643). Continuous occupation until the Roman period.
Naxos	490 B.C.	Hdt. 6.96	Persians burned the city and temples.	<i>andrapodismos</i>	No direct archaeological evidence of destruction in the city or <i>chora</i> (Sphyroera 2011, pp. 844–845). Possible indirect evidence in the cemetery (Sphyroera 2018, p. 333).	Four to six Naxian ships defect to Athenian side during Salamis (Hdt. 8.46.3, Aesch. <i>Pers.</i> 879–887; Hellanikos ( <i>FGrHist</i> III B 323a) fr. 28; Ephor. fr. 187; Plut. <i>Mor.</i> 869A. Naxians join Delian League in 477 (Thuc. 1.98.4, 99).	N	“Lasting political weakening, but (...) the economic effect was less” (Olshausen and Falco 2006, p. 573).

Tenos	362 B.C.	Dem. 50.4.	Captured by Alexander of Pherai.	<i>andrapodismos</i>		Relocation of city by the sea.	Y	Relocation of the city probably a result of the <i>andrapodismos</i> and the arrival of new inhabitants (Étienne 1984, p. 211; Etienne 1990, pp. 15–24; Reger 2004, p. 777). Continuous occupation in the Hellenistic and Roman periods (see <i>Tenos</i> , pp. 53–54)
	88/87 B.C.?	No direct literary evidence.	Sacked by Mithridates? (Graindor 1906, p. 343).	?		No evidence of destruction in the sanctuary of Dionysos and Amphitrite (Etienne 1990, pp. 141–142).	N	Period of economic difficulty, but recovery continuity of occupation until the third century A.D. (see Etienne 1990, pp. 141–143; <i>Tenos</i> , pp. 55–57).
Skyros	476/475 B.C.	Thuc. 1.98.2; Diod. 11.60.2; Ephor. fr. 191; Plut. <i>Cim.</i> 8.3–7; Plut. <i>Thes.</i> 36.1;	Taken by the Athenians.	<i>andrapodismos</i> ; resettled by Athenians.		Classical and Hellenistic occupation.	N	Remains under tight Athenian control. Continuous occupation after the event (see Reger 2004, pp. 774).
Lemnos	c. 511 B.C.	Hdt. 5.27.1–2	Seized by the Persians.	<i>andrapodismos</i>			N	Persians appointed a <i>hyparchos</i> after the <i>andrapodismos</i> . Settled when seized by the Athenians (see below).
	499 B.C. (Myrina)	Hdt. 6.140.2	Seized by the Athenians.			Seized by Athenians,	N	Abundant evidence of occupation after the event

						organized into Kleisthenic tribes in the early fifth century (Hdt. 6.137–140, <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 552 <i>bis</i> and 1466 with Rausch 1999; <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 518 is uncertain. <i>IG</i> XII suppl. 337).		(see Reger 2004, pp. 756–758). Mostly remains under Athenian domination until the second century A.D. (Kalcyk and Meyer 2006).
	267 A.D.	Syncellus <i>Chronographia</i> 382 D.	Ravaged by the Goths and Heruli.	The inhabitants are “slaughtered” (δηοῦσι).		Fourth century A.D.: Episcopal see at Hephaestia (Kalcyk and Meyer 2006).	N	Continues to be occupied after the event.
Lesbos								
Antissa	After Lade (494 B.C.)	Hdt. 6.31.1	Island ravaged by the Persians.	<i>andrapodismos</i>		Original member of the Delian League (Thuc. 3.10.2–4).	N	City survives. Continuous occupation in the Classical and Hellenistic periods (Hansen, Spencer, and Williams 2004, pp. 1021–1022).
	167 B.C.	Liv. 45.31.14, Plin. <i>HN</i> 5.139	Destroyed by the Romans.	<i>διοικισμος</i> of Antissa into Methymna.			Y	Population resettled in Methymna.

Arisba	Sixth century B.C.	Hdt. 1.151.2; Strabo 13.1.21	Conquered by Methymna.	<i>andrapodismos</i>			Y	Territory incorporated into Methymna (Strabo)
Eresos	After Lade (494 B.C.)	Hdt. 6.31.1	Island ravaged by the Persians	<i>andrapodismos</i>		Original member of the Delian League (Thuc. 3.10.2–4).	N	City survives. Continuous occupation (walls, coins, inscriptions) in the Classical and Hellenistic periods (Hansen, Spencer, and Williams 2004, pp. 1023–1024).
Methymna	After Lade (494 B.C.)	Hdt. 6.31.1	Island ravaged by the Persians.	<i>andrapodismos</i>		Original member of the Delian League (Thuc. 3.10.2–4).	N	City survives. Continuous occupation (buildings, walls, graves, coins, inscriptions) in the Classical and Hellenistic periods (Hansen, Spencer, and Williams 2004, pp. 1024–1026).
Mytilene	c. 517 B.C.	Hdt. 3.147–149	Population killed off.				N	City survives. Continuous occupation.
	After Lade (494 B.C.)	Hdt. 6.31.1	Island ravaged by the Persians.	<i>andrapodismos</i>		Original member of the Delian League (Thuc. 3.10.2–4).	N	City survives. Continuous occupation.
	439/438 B.C.	Thuc. 1.115.4–117.3, <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 48 = <i>Staatsverträge</i> 159.	Pull down walls, surrender fleet, pay war indemnity.			427 B.C. (see below).	N	City survives. Continuous occupation.

	428/427 B.C.	Thuc. 3.36.2; 3.49.1; 3.50.	City walls demolished, fleet surrendered, possessions in the <i>peraia</i> given to Athens; <i>chora</i> divided into <i>kleroi</i> and allotted to Athenians or sacred property.	Planned <i>andrapodismos</i> 1,000 men executed.		427/426 B.C.: recovered their <i>autonomia</i> ( <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 66.12) and their <i>chora</i> ( <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 66.11–12, 18, 67.3–4), see Hansen, Spencer, and Williams 2004, pp. 1026–1027.	N	City survives. Continuous occupation.
Pyrrha	After Lade (494 B.C.)	Hdt. 6.31.1	Island ravaged by the Persians.	<i>andrapodismos</i>		Original member of the Delian League (Thuc. 3.10.2–4).	N	Classical and Hellenistic occupation (graves, temple, buildings, coins). Destroyed by an earthquake in 231 B.C. and incorporated into Mytilene (Hansen, Spencer, and Williams 2004, pp. 1030–1031).
<b>Lemnos</b>								
Lemnos	c. 511 B.C.	Hdt. 5.27.1–2	Seized by the Persians	<i>andrapodismos</i>			N	Persians appointed a <i>hyparchos</i> after the <i>andrapodismos</i> . Settled when seized by the Athenians (see below).
	499 B.C. (Myrina)	Hdt. 6.140.2	Seized by the Athenians			Seized by Athenians, organized into Kleisthenic	N	Abundant evidence of occupation after the event (see Reger 2004, pp. 756–758). Mostly remains under



						tribes in the early fifth century (Hdt. 6.137–140, <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 552 <i>bis</i> and 1466 with Rausch 1999; <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 518 is uncertain. <i>IG</i> XII suppl. 337).		Athenian domination until the second century A.D. (Kalcyk and Meyer 2007, p. 383).
	267 A.D.	Syncellus <i>Chronographia</i> 382 D	Ravaged by the Goti and Heruli.	The inhabitants are “slaughtered” (δηοῦσι).		Fourth century A.D.: Episcopal see at Hephaestia (Kalcyk and Meyer 2007)	N	Continues to be occupied after the event (Kalcyk and Meyer 2007, p. 383).

## Bibliography

- Délos* = Bruneau, P., and J. Ducat, eds. 2005. *Guide de Délos. Quatrième édition refondue et mise à jour avec le concours de M. Brunet, A. Farnoux et J.-Ch. Moretti*, Athènes.
- Tenos* = Kourou, N., Etienne, R., and E. Simandoni-Bournia, *Η αρχαία Τήνος*, Athens.
- Bruneau, P. 1968. “Contribution à l’histoire urbaine de Délos,” *BCH* 92, pp. 633–709.
- Etienne, R. 1990. *Ténos et les Cyclades du milieu du IV<sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C. au milieu du III<sup>e</sup> s. ap. J.-C.* (Ténos II), Athènes.
- Graindor, P. 1906. *Le musée belge: revue de philologie classique* 10, p. 343.
- Hansen, M. H., and T. H. Nielsen, eds. 2004. *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Greek Poleis*, Oxford.
- Hansen, M. H., Spencer, N., and H. Williams. 2004. “Lesbos,” in Hansen and Nielsen 2004, pp. 1018–1032.
- Kaletsch, H. 2006. “Melos,” in *Brill’s New Pauly* (vol. 8), ed. H. Cancik and H. Schneider, Leiden and Boston, pp. 641–644.
- Kalcyk, H. and E. Meyer. 2005. “Lemnos,” in *Brill’s New Pauly* (vol. 7), ed. H. Cancik and H. Schneider, Leiden and Boston, pp. 382–384.
- Olshausen, E. and G. Falco. 2006. “Naxos,” in *Brill’s New Pauly* (vol. 9), ed. H. Cancik and H. Schneider, Leiden and Boston, pp. 571–575.
- Reger, G. 2004. “The Aegean,” in Hansen and Nielsen 2004, pp. 732–793.

Fachard, S., and E.M. Harris (eds.), *The Destruction of Cities in the Ancient Greek World*, Cambridge (2021). Appendix by S. Fachard, C. Pernet, G. Blasdel, R. Sausville, H. Smagh, F. Foxley, and S. Brandwood.

Sphyroera, A. S. 2011. “Νάξος. Συμβολές στην Αρχαιολογία και Ιστορία του νησιού από τη Γεωμετρική έως και την Αυτοκρατορική εποχή,” (diss. Univ. of Athens).

## ASIA MINOR

### Steven Brandwood

City	Date of Destruction(s)	Sources	Extent of Destruction	Fate of Population	Archaeological Data	Recovery	Disappearance of Polis?	Commentary
<b><i>Ionia</i></b>								
Kolophon	c. 660 B.C.	Hdt. 1.15.1; Thgn. 1103 W	Herodotus notes that while Gyges led armies against Smyrna and Magnesia, “he took the city of Kolophon” (Κολοφῶνος τὸ ἄστυ εἴλε). Theognis relates that “hubris destroyed” all three cities, and no details are provided.	Exiled Kolophonians relocated to Italy and founded the colony of Siris in Magna Graecia (Ath. 12.523c = Timaios FGrH 556 F 51, Arist. Fr. 584 R).	The seventh-century settlement is too imperfectly preserved to testify to its destruction, but appears impoverished (Holland 1944, p. 171).	Conflict with Smyrna by the late seventh century (Mimnermus fr. 9 W); the city is noted for its opulent lifestyle in the sixth century (Ath. 12.526a and Xenophanes Fr. 3 W).	N	The location of the Archaic city is in dispute, with Holland (1944) and Migeotte (1992) favoring the plain to the northwest of the acropolis, and Hoepffner and Osthues (1999) favoring the slopes of the acropolis itself.
	430 B.C.	Thuc. 3.34.1	The upper city was “taken by Itamenes and the Barbarians.”	Population removed to Notion.	None.	Paches conquers Notion for the Athenians in 427 B.C. (Thuc. 3.34.3–4) who established Notion as the city for all exiled Kolophonians. Kolophon appears in the <i>ATL</i> both before its 430 B.C. sack by the Persians and after, with a tribute subsequently reduced from 3 talents	N	Despite the relocations of Kolophonians to Notion, the two appear to have remained independent political entities and appear separately in the <i>ATL</i> (e.g. <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 283.III.23–24).

						to 500 dr. Thrasyllus recaptured inland Kolophon from the Persians in 409 B.C. (Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 1.2.4).		
	302 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 20.107.5; Paus. 1.9.7	Diodorus relates that Lysimachos' general Prepalaos “ravaged the land” (τὴν δὲ χώραν αὐτῶν πορθήσας) of Teos and Kolophon, being unable to take the cities themselves. Pausanias credits Lysimachus with Kolophon's destruction along with that of Lebedos, ἀνελὼν πόλεις.	Pausanias relates that Lysimachos removed the population in order to settle Ephesos.	Archaeological evidence for destructions in the early third century (Holland 1944, p. 169; Boulay 2014, p. 262).	Quick return of the population and recovery (Boulay 2014, p. 262). The Kolophonians are present to submit to Attalos I of Pergamon in 218 B.C. (Polyb. 5.77.5).	N	Part of the population returns while another settles at “new” Kolophon by the sea (Boulay 2014, p. 262).
Magnesia-on-the-Maeander	Seventh century B.C.	Str. 1.14.39–40; Archil. Fr. 20 W	Strabo notes that the Milesians occupied the site after its destruction by the Kimmerians.	Milesian occupation could suggest a deportation.	None.	Magnesia is populated again for Mazares to destroy it in 547/546 B.C. (Hdt. 1.161.1).	N	The Archaic and early-Classical urban center of Magnesia is unknown and unexcavated.
	547/546 B.C.	Hdt. 1.161.1	Mazares “gave the plain to his army to pillage” (ληϊὴν ποιεύμενος) after conducting <i>andrapodismos</i> in Priene.	Unknown.	None.	Magnesia was under Persian control and served as Themistokles' base of operations after his ostracism in the 470's B.C. (Thuc. 1.138).	N	

	400 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 14.36.2–3	Thibron moved the city, which was unwalled, to nearby Mt. Thorax.	City moved to Mt. Thorax.	Remains in the late-Classical and Hellenistic settlement extend back to sixth-century foundations below the <i>Artemision</i> .	Silver and bronze coinage appears in the mid-fourth century B.C., extensive civic building programs evident, including the Temple of Artemis Leukophryene, agora, prytaneion, etc.	N	
Miletos	494 B.C.	Hdt. 6.18–22	Herodotus notes damage to the city walls but focuses more on the fate of Miletos' inhabitants.	<i>Andrapodismos</i> , but some inhabitants are deported to Susa and settled at Ampe in Persia (Hdt. 6.20), and some Milesians accompany the Samians to Zancle (Hdt. 6.22). Importantly, the city is said to be “emptied of Milesians” (Μιλησίων ἡρήμωτο).	Rubble piled on Kalabaktepe could be indicative of cleaning operations after the resettlement of the city. Continuous occupation through the destruction in 494 B.C. cannot be archaeologically supported and destruction appears to be general.	Miletos was a member of the Delian League and first appears in the <i>ATL</i> in 454/453 B.C. ( <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 259.III.19).	N	See Lohmann in this volume.
	334 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 17.22.1–4; Arr. <i>Anab.</i> 1.18.3–19.11	Diodorus and Arrian both relate extensive damage to the walls of the city during the siege.	<i>Andrapodismos</i> of non-Milesian inhabitants of the city.	None	Miletos contracted treaties of <i>isopoliteia</i> with other local cities soon after 334 B.C., e.g. with Phygela between 334–317 B.C. ( <i>I.Milet</i> I 3, 142).	N	

Phokaia	546 B.C.	Hdt. 1.146	Physical destruction is unclear, but the flight of the Phokaiaians left the city empty for the Persian conquerors (ἐρημωθεῖσαν ἀνδρῶν).	<i>En masse</i> departure along with movable goods and statues of the gods.	City gate and walls shows signs of burning and is accompanied by ballista bolts and sixth-century debris, suggestive of an attack.	Some Phocaeans immediately return to the city (Hdt. 165.3). They contributed three triremes to the Battle of Lade in 494 B.C.	N	
	c. 494 B.C.	Hdt. 8.17.1	Unclear physical destruction but suggested <i>andrapodismos</i> .	Possible <i>andrapodismos</i> .	None	Phocaeans appear in the <i>ATL</i> as early as 453/452 B.C.	N	Dionysios of Phokaia, the commander at Lade, does not return to the city after his defeat, “knowing well that it would be enslaved with the rest of Ionia.”

Priene	547/546 B.C.	Hdt. 1.161.1	Physical destruction goes unmentioned, but the report of the <i>andrapodismos</i> comes in a list of destructions pursued by Mazares along the Ionian coast.	<i>andrapodismos</i>	None.	Sends twelve ships to the Battle of Lade in 494 B.C.	N	The Archaic and Classical urban center of Priene is unknown, and it is subject to debate whether it is to be found on the site of the Hellenistic city (Demand 1990, pp. 140–146), or after the population moved to Naulochos at some point in the mid-fourth century (Hornblower 1982, pp. 324–326). Botermann (1994, p. 165) notes the lack of any inscriptions in Priene that predate Alexander, suggesting a refoundation.
Samos	517 B.C.	Hdt. 3.147–149	All human inhabitants killed or exiled, so that Otanes could hand it to Syloson “empty of men” (ἔρημον ἐοῦσαν ἀνδρῶν). The extent of physical destruction is unclear.	<i>andrapodismos</i>	None.	Otanes repopulates the town himself, and it is prosperous enough to provide sixty triremes at the Battle of Lade in 494 B.C. (Hdt. 6.8.1).	N	After the sack of Miletos in 494 B.C., many Samians went into exile and settled at Zankle in Sicily, modern Messina (Hdt. 6.22–24).
	441/440 B.C.	Thuc. 1.116–117	Walls pulled down (τεῖχος τε καθελόντες).	Certain communities in exile (Thuc.	For the city wall, Kienast (1978, pp. 94–103) identifies fourth-	The city is still unfortified in 411 B.C. (Thuc. 8.51). It appears to have functioning	N	Samos does not appear in the <i>ATL</i> after this defeat, but is

				3.32.2 and 4.75.1).	century ashlar masonry built on Archaic foundations.	walls by 366/365 B.C. to hold out against Timotheus' siege (Arist. [ <i>Oec.</i> ] 1350b; Diod. Sic. 16.21.2).		nonetheless a part of the Delian League.
	366/365 B.C.	Isoc. 15.111; Dem. 15.9–10	Unclear, but the island was immediately inherited by Athenian kleruchs (Diod. Sic. 18.8.7; Str. 14.1.18).	Population exiled and Samos inhabited by Athenian kleruchs (Diod. Sic. 18.8.7; Str. 14.1.18).	None	Samians returned to the city in 322/321 B.C., after the Lamian War (Diod. Sic. 18.18.9; Diog. Laert. 10.1; <i>IG</i> XII,6 1:43)	N	Samian exiles largely at Iasos and Anaia.
Smyrna	Early seventh century B.C.	Mimnermus Fr. 9 W; Hdt. 1.149.1–1.150.2	Expulsion of the population.	Expelled in favor of Ionians, Paus. 5.8.7.	None	Smyrna remained Ionian thereafter.	N	
	c. 585 B.C.	Hdt. 1.16.1–2; Thgn. 1104 W	Herodotus notes that Alyattes “took” the city.	Str. 14.1.37 claims the <i>dioikismos</i> resulted in the population being scattered in surrounding villages for several centuries, only ending in the late fourth century under Antigonos and Lysimachos.	Akurgal (1983, p. 54) notes significant damage to city wall, indicative of an attack, possibly by Alyattes. There are fifth and fourth century architectural remains that problematize Strabo's information.	Refounded by Antigonos and Lysimachos in the late-fourth century, but this may need to be adjusted (cf. Akurgal 1983, Mellink 1985, Gates 1994).	N	Meriç and Nollé 1988 raise questions over the dating of the destructions of Smyrna, and argue for a second destruction by the Persians c. 545 B.C.
<i>Aiolis</i>								



Gryneion	335/334 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 17.7.9	Physical destruction is unclear, but Parmenion is said to have sacked the city “forcefully” (κατὰ κράτος) before enslaving the inhabitants, ἐξηνδραποδίσατο.	<i>andrapodismos</i>	None	<i>IG</i> XII,4 1:129 mentions Γρυνέεις in the late fourth century and Gryneian coinage produced soon after in the third century ( <i>SNG Cop-Aeolis</i> 202–207), indicates quick recovery of population.	N	
<b>Karia</b>								
Halikarnassos	334 B.C.	Diod. Sic. 17.23.4–27.7; Arr. <i>Anab.</i> 1.20.1–23.8	Diodorus and Arrian agree that walls were pulled down, towers destroyed, and much of the city burned during the siege and that Alexander, once he had gained victory, “razed the city” and fortified the acropolis.	Unclear, placed under the rule of Karian dynast Ada (cf. Arr. <i>Anab.</i> 1.23.7–8).	None	Early third century theater on the slopes of the acropolis, city under Ptolemaic influence for much of the Hellenistic period.	N	
	62–58 B.C.	Cic. QFr. 1.1.25	Cicero describes the city as “in ruins and almost deserted” ( <i>dirutas ac paene desertas</i> ) but gives no specifics.	Unclear, presumably restored to levels of prosperity before the attacks of pirates.	None	Tac. <i>Ann.</i> 4.55 describes the city's failed petition to gain <i>neokoria</i> of a temple of Augustus in 26 A.D.	N	The city was damaged by piracy in this destruction

Iasos	412 B.C.	Thuc. 8.28.3–4	Thucydides notes the severity of the sack (διεπόρθησαν), and the taking of slaves and movable property.	<i>andrapodismos</i>	None	By 405 B.C., Iasos is again an ally of Athens and is sacked by Lysander (Diod. Sic. 13.104.7).	N	
	405 B.C.?	Diod. 13.104.7	Diodorus notes that the city is utterly razed (κατέσκαψε τὴν πόλιν).	<i>andrapodismos</i>	No evidence of destruction in excavations (Fabiani 1997).	I.Iasos 1, second-quarter of the fourth century, gives detailed information of the administrative apparatus of the functioning city.	N	The reading in Diod. of the MS is <b>θάσον τῆς Καρίας</b> and Iasos is a restoration, which Fabiani (1997) finds improbable.
	85 B.C.	App. <i>Mith.</i> 63	Little information provided on the extent of the destruction, Appian notes only that the pirates “sacked” the city (ἐλήφθησαν).	Unclear	None	Numerous Imperial era public buildings including a bouleuterion (second century A.D.) and a Heroon (2nd cent. A.D.).	N	
Kedreai	405 B.C.	Xen. <i>Hell.</i> 2.1.15	Little information provided on physical destruction, Xenophon notes only that Lysander “took” the city.	<i>andrapodismos</i>	None	Major Hellenistic settlement within the Rhodian Peraia (cf. e.g. <i>IK Rhod. Peraia</i> 551).	N	
<b><i>Troas</i></b>								
Abydos	c. 513 B.C.	Str. 13.1.22	Strabo notes that Darius burned Abydos on his	Unclear	None	Abydos is the location for the head of Xerxes's bridge over the	N	

			return from his failed invasion of Scythia.			Hellespont in 482 B.C. (Hdt. 7.34–36).		
	200 B.C.	Pol. 16.29.1–33.5; Liv. 31.17.1–11 and 31.18.5–8	Besieged and taken by Philip V.	“Collective suicide.”		197/196 B.C.: Antiochos III’s army spent winter in the city.	N	The city seems to have recovered from the disaster, “which was probably amplified by Polybius and Livy,” according to Boulay 2014, p. 258.
Ilion	85 B.C.	App. <i>Mithr.</i> 53.212; Oros, Hist. 6.2.11; Liv. <i>Per.</i> 83	“Entirely” destroyed by fire (“no house, sanctuary, statue left standing,” App.).		Evidence of destructions by fire linked with the event (Rose 1993 and 1994; Boulay 2014, p. 260 with ref.).		N	Rebuilt under Caesar and Augustus (Troy IX).
Sigeion	Beginning of third century B.C. (? Boulay 2014, p. 263)	Str. 13.1.31 and 39	Strabo notes that the city was “razed” (κατέσκαπται) by the Ilions for disobedience, but does not apply a date, which must come after Antiochus I’s grant of independence to the city ( <i>CIG</i> II 3595).	Unclear	None	The name of Sigeion has been restored in a Roman Customs Law, <i>SEG</i> 39 1180.24, issued c. 75 B.C., but is otherwise poorly attested.	N?	
<b><i>Propontic Coast of Asia Minor</i></b>								
Artake	c. 493 B.C.	Hdt. 6.33.2	Herodotus notes that Darius’	The inhabitants of Kalchedon and	None	Artake was a member of the Delian League and	N	The city appears to have ceased to exist in

			Phoenician troops burned Artake.	Byzantion fled to the Black Sea region, and it is not unreasonable to expect that those of Artake followed a similar program.		is enrolled in the <i>ATL</i> for 454/453 B.C. ( <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 261.I.14).		the Roman period, cf. Str. 13.1.4, Plin. <i>HN</i> . 5.141
Kalchedon	c. 513 B.C.	Ktesias <i>FGrH</i> 688 Fr. 13.21; Polyaeus, <i>Strat.</i> 7.11.5	Ktesias describes the burning of “homes and shrines,” and Polyaeus focuses on the harm Darius did to the <i>chōra</i> .	Unclear, but it could be inferred from the evidence of Hdt. 6.33.2 pertaining to the Ionian Revolt, that the inhabitants fled to the Black Sea regions of Thrace.	None	Kalchedon is counted among the cities taken by Otanes in the last part of the sixth century B.C. (Hdt. 5.26.1), but this could be a further description of Darius' earlier destruction. Regardless, Kalchedon was a member of the Delian League and first appears in the <i>ATL</i> from 453/452 B.C. ( <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 260.VII.12).	N	
	Late sixth century B.C.	Hdt. 5.26.1	Herodotus indicates that Otanes “sacked the Kalchedonians,” (εἴλε καὶ Καλχηδονίους).	Unclear	None	Kalchedon was a member of the Delian League and first appears in the <i>ATL</i> from 453/452 B.C. ( <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 260.VII.12).	N	
	c. 493 B.C.	Hdt. 5.103.2	Kalchedon is not specifically mentioned, but Herodotus describes Persian domination of the Hellespont	The inhabitants fled to Mesambria in Coastal Thrace, Hdt. 6.33.2.	None	Kalchedon was a member of the Delian League and first appears in the <i>ATL</i> from 453/452 B.C. ( <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 260.VII.12).	N	

			region during the Ionian Revolt.					
Prokonnesos	c. 493 B.C.	Hdt. 6.33.2	Herodotus notes that Darius' Phoenician troops burned Prokonnesos, <i>πυρὶ δὲ καὶ ταύτας νείμαντες</i> , but no other information is provided.	The inhabitants of Kalchedon and Byzantion fled to the Black Sea region, and it is not unreasonable to expect that those of Prokonnesos followed a similar program.	None	Prokonnesos was a member of the Delian League and first appears in the <i>ATL</i> in 452/521 B.C. ( <i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> 261.IV.17).	N	
	362/361 B.C.	Dem. 50.5; Paus. 8.46.4	Pausanias describes the removal of plunder from the city but does not specify the extent of destruction.	Inhabitants compelled to relocate to Kyzikos.	None	Prokonnesos was again an Athenian ally against Philip II in 340 B.C. (Dem. 18.302).	N	

## Bibliography

Akurgal, E. 1983. *Alt-Smyrna*, I. Ankara.

Botermann, H. 1994. "Wer Baute das neue Priene?" *Hermes* 122, pp. 162–187.

Boulay, Th. 2014. *Arès dans la cité. Les poleis et la guerre dans l'Asie Mineure hellénistique* (*Studi Ellenistici* 28), Pisa and Rome.

Demand, N. H. 1990. *Urban Relocation in Archaic and Classical Greece: Flight and Consolidation*, Bristol.

Hoepfner, W., and W. Osthues. 1999. "Kolophon," in *Geschichte des Wohnens. 5000 v. Chr.–500 n. Chr.: Vorgeschichte—Frühgeschichte—Antike*, ed. W. Hoepfner, Stuttgart, pp. 280–291.

Holland, L. B. 1944. "Colophon," *Hesperia* 13, pp. 91–171.

Hornblower, S. 1982. *Mausolus*, Oxford.

Gates, M. H. 1994. "Archaeology in Turkey," *AJA* 98, pp. 249–278.

Kienast, H. J. 1978. *Samos XV: Die Stadtmauer von Samos*, Bonn.

Meriç, R., and J. Nollé. 1988. "Eine archaische Inschrift aus dem Gebiet von Smyrna" *Chiron* 18, pp. 225–232.

Mellink, M. 1985. "Archaeology in Anatolia," *AJA* 89, pp. 545–567.

Migeotte, L. 1992. *Les souscriptions publiques dans les cités grecques*, Geneva.

Rose, C. B. 1993. “The 1992 Post-Bronze Age Excavations at Troia,” in *Studia Troica* 3, pp. 97–116

Rose, C. B. 1994. “The 1993 Post-Bronze Age Excavations at Troia,” in *Studia Troica* 4, pp. 75–104.