

Chalcidian regionality between Sithonia and Pallene: from periphery to epichoric identity

1. Hdt. 8.127 ἐνθαῦτα δὴ Ἀρτάβαζος ἐπολιόρκεε τὴν Ποτίδαιαν. ὑποπτεύσας δὲ καὶ τοὺς Ὀλυνθίους ἀπίστασθαι ἀπὸ βασιλέος, καὶ ταύτην ἐπολιόρκεε: εἶχον δὲ αὐτὴν Βοττιαῖοι ἐκ τοῦ Θερμαίου κόλπου ἐξαναστάντες ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων. ἐπεὶ δὲ σφέας εἶλε πολιορκέων, κατέσφαξε ἐξαγαγὼν ἐς λίμνην, τὴν δὲ πόλιν παραδιδῶν Κριτοβούλῳ Τορωναίῳ ἐπιτροπεύειν καὶ τῷ Χαλκιδικῷ γένει, καὶ οὕτω Ὀλυνθον Χαλκιδέες ἔσχον.

Thereupon Artabazus laid siege to Potidaea, and suspecting that Olynthus too was plotting revolt from the king, he laid siege to it also. This town was held by Bottiaeanes who had been driven from the Thermaic gulf by the Macedonians. Having besieged and taken Olynthus, he brought these men to a lake and there cut their throats and delivered their city over to the charge of Critobulus of Torone and the Chalcidian people. It was in this way that the Chalcidians gained possession of Olynthus.

2. Thuc. 1.57.5 προσέφερε δὲ λόγους καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδεῦσι καὶ Βοττιαίοις ξυναποστῆναι, νομίζων, εἰ ξύμμαχα ταῦτα ἔχοι ὄμορα ὄντα τὰ χωρία, ῥᾶον ἂν τὸν πόλεμον μετ' αὐτῶν ποιῆσθαι.

and he proposed to the Chalcidians and to the Bottiaeanes that they should join in the revolt, thinking, that if he had the assistance of the neighboring peoples, the difficulties of the war would be diminished.

3. Thuc. 2.99.3 τὴν δὲ παρὰ θάλασσαν νῦν Μακεδονίαν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Περδίκκου πατὴρ καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι αὐτοῦ, Τημενίδαι τὸ ἀρχαῖον ὄντες ἐξ Ἄργους, πρῶτοι ἐκτίσαντο καὶ ἐβασίλευσαν ἀναστήσαντες μάχη ἐκ μὲν Πιερίας Πίερας, οἱ ὕστερον ὑπὸ τὸ Πάγγαιον πέραν Στρυμόνος ᾤκησαν Φάγρητα καὶ ἄλλα χωρία (καὶ ἔτι καὶ νῦν Πιερικὸς κόλπος καλεῖται ἢ ὑπὸ τῷ Παγγαίῳ πρὸς θάλασσαν γῆ) , ἐκ δὲ τῆς Βοττίας καλουμένης Βοττιαίους, οἱ νῦν ὄμοροι Χαλκιδέων οἰκοῦσιν:

[3] The country on the sea coast, now called Macedonia, was first acquired by Alexander, the father of Perdikkas, and his ancestors, originally Temenids from Argos. This was effected by the expulsion from Pieria of the Pierians, who afterwards inhabited Phagres and other places under Mount Pangaeus, beyond the Strymon (indeed the country between Pangaeus and the sea is still called the Pierian gulf) of the Bottiaeanes, at present neighbors of the Chalcidians, from Bottia,

4. Hdt. 7.22.3 ἐν δὲ τῷ ἰσθμῷ τούτῳ, ἐς τὸν τελευτᾶ ὁ Ἄθως, Σάνη πόλις Ἑλλάδος οἴκηται, αἱ δὲ ἐκτὸς Σάνης, ἔσω δὲ τοῦ Ἄθω οἰκημένοι, τὰς τότε ὁ Πέρσης νησιώτιδας ἀντι ἡπειρωτίδων ὄρητο ποιεῖν: εἰσὶ δὲ αἶδε, Δῖον Ὀλόφυξος Ἀκρόθρον Θύσσοις Κλεωναί.

[3] On this isthmus which is at the end of Athos, there stands a Greek town, Sane; there are others situated seaward of Sane and landward of Athos, and the Persian now intended to make them into island and not mainland towns; they are Dion, Olophyxus, Acrothoum, Thyssus, and Cleonae.

5. Strabo 7 fr. 31 μετὰ δὲ Κασάνδρειαν ἐφεξῆς ἢ λοιπὴ τοῦ Τορωνικοῦ κόλπου παραλία μέχρι Δέρρεως: ἄκρα δ' ἐστὶν ἀνταίρουσα τῷ Καναστραίῳ καὶ ποιοῦσα τὸν κόλπον. ἀπαντικρὺ δὲ τῆς Δέρρεως πρὸς ἕω τὰ ἄκρα τοῦ Ἄθω, μεταξύ δὲ ὁ Σιγγικὸς κόλπος ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν αὐτῷ πόλεως ἀρχαίας κατεσκαμμένης Σίγγου τοῦνομα.

After Cassandreia, in order, comes the remainder of the seaboard of the Toronic Gulf, extending as far as Derrhis. Derrhis is a headland that rises opposite to Canastraeum and forms the gulf; and directly opposite Berrhis, towards the east, are the capes¹ of Athos; and between² is the Singitic Gulf, which is named after Singus, the ancient city that was on it, now in ruins.

6. Hdt. 7.122.1 ὁ μὲν νῦν ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ὡς ἀπειθὴ ὑπὸ Ξέρξεω καὶ διεξέπλωσε τὴν διώρυχα τὴν ἐν τῷ Ἄθω γενομένην, διέχουσαν δὲ ἐς κόλπον ἐν τῷ Ἄσσα τε πόλις καὶ Πίλωρος καὶ Σίγγος καὶ Σάρτη οἰκῆνται, ἐνθεῦτεν, ὡς καὶ ἐκ τούτων τῶν πολιῶν στρατιὴν παρέλαβε, ἔπλεε ἀπιέμενος ἐς τὸν Θερμαῖον κόλπον, κάμπτων δὲ Ἄμπελον τὴν Τορωναίην ἄκρην παραμείβετο Ἑλληνίδας γε τάσδε πόλις, ἐκ τῶν νέας τε καὶ στρατιὴν παρελάμβανε, Τορώνην Γαληψὸν Σερμύλην Μηκόβερναν Ὀλυνθον.

Now when the fleet had left Xerxes, it sailed through the Athos canal which reached to the gulf in which are located the towns of Assa, Pilorus, Singus, and Sarte. The fleet took on board troops from all these cities and then headed for the Thermaic gulf. Then rounding Ampelus, the headland of Torone, it passed the Greek towns of Torone, Galepsus, Sermyle, Mecerberna, and Olynthus, all of which gave them ships and men.

7. Hdt. 7.123.2 ἡ μὲν νῦν χώρα αὕτη Σιθωνίη καλεῖται, ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ὁ Ξέρξεω συντάμων ἀπ' Ἀμπέλου ἄκρης ἐπὶ Καναστραίην ἄκρην, τὸ δὴ πάρης τῆς Παλλήνης ἀνέχει μάλιστα, ἐνθεῦτεν νέας τε καὶ στρατιὴν παρελάμβανε ἐκ Ποτιδαίης καὶ Ἀφύτιος καὶ Νέης πόλιος καὶ Αἰγῆς καὶ Θεράμβω καὶ Σκιώνης καὶ Μένδης καὶ Σάνης: αὗται γὰρ εἰσὶ αἱ τὴν νῦν Παλλήνην πρότερον δὲ Φλέγρην καλεομένην νεμόμεναι.

Hdt. 7.123 This country is called Sithonia. The fleet held a straight course from the headland of Ampelus to the Canastraean headland, where Pallene runs farthest out to sea, and received ships and men from the towns of what is now Pallene but was formerly called Phlegra, namely, Potidaea, Aphytis, Neapolis, Aege, Therambus, Scione, Mende, and Sane.

8. Thuc. 4.110.1 ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, εὐθὺς στρατεύει ἐπὶ Τορώνην τὴν Χαλκιδικήν, κατεχομένην ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων: καὶ αὐτὸν ἄνδρες ὀλίγοι ἐπήγοντο, ἐτοῖμοι ὄντες τὴν πόλιν παραδοῦναι. καὶ ἀφικόμενος νυκτὸς ἔτι καὶ περὶ ὄρθρον τῷ στρατῷ ἐκαθέζετο πρὸς τὸ Διοσκόρεον, ὃ ἀπέχει τῆς πόλεως τρεῖς μάλιστα σταδίους.

Upon their not submitting, he at once marched against Torone in Chalcidice, which was held by an Athenian garrison, having been invited by a few persons who were prepared to hand over the town. Arriving in the dark a little before daybreak, he sat down with his army near the temple of the Dioscuri, rather more than a quarter of a mile from the city.

9. Hdt. 7.185.1-2[1] νέας μὲν νυν οἱ ἀπὸ Θρηϊκῆς Ἑλληνας καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῶν νήσων τῶν ἐπικειμενέων τῇ Θρηϊκῇ παρεῖχοντο εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν: ἐκ μὲν νυν τούτων τῶν νεῶν ἄνδρες τετρακισχίλιοι καὶ δισμύριοι γίνονται. [2] πεζοῦ δὲ τὸν Θρηϊκῆς παρεῖχοντο καὶ Παῖονες (Illygians) καὶ Ἑορδοὶ καὶ Βοττιαῖοι καὶ τὸ Χαλκιδικὸν γένος καὶ Βρύγοι (Thracian) καὶ Πίερες καὶ Μακεδόνες καὶ Περραιβοὶ καὶ Ἐνιῆνες καὶ Δόλοπες καὶ Μάγνητες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ καὶ ὅσοι τῆς Θρηϊκῆς τὴν παραλίην νέμονται, τούτων τῶν ἐθνέων τριήκοντα μυριάδας δοκέω γενέσθαι.

10. Hdt. 7.110.1 ἔθνεα δὲ Θρηϊκῶν δι' ὧν τῆς χώρας ὁδὸν ἐποιέετο τοσάδε, Παῖτοι Κίκονες Βίστονες Σαπαῖοι Δερσαῖοι Ἡδωνοὶ Σάτραι. τούτων οἱ μὲν παρὰ θάλασσαν κατοικημένοι ἐν τῆσι νηυσὶ εἶποντο: οἱ δὲ αὐτῶν τὴν μεσόγαιαν οἰκέοντες καταλεχθέντες τε ὑπ' ἐμεῦ, πλὴν Σατρέων, οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες πεζῇ ἀναγκαζόμενοι εἶποντο.

11. Hdt. 7.112 παραμεινόμενος δὲ ὁ Ξέρξης τὴν εἰρημένην, δεύτερα τούτων παραμείβετο τείχεα τὰ Πιέρων, τῶν ἐνὶ Φάγρης ἐστὶ οὖνομα καὶ ἑτέρῳ Πέργαμος. ταύτη μὲν δὴ παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ τείχεα τὴν ὁδὸν ἐποιέετο, ἐκ δεξιῆς χειρὸς τὸ Πάγγαιον ὄρος ἀπέργων, ἐὸν μέγα τε καὶ ὑψηλόν, ἐν τῷ χρύσεά τε καὶ ἀργύρεα ἐνὶ μέταλλα, τὰ νέμονται Πιέρές τε καὶ Ὀδόμαντοι καὶ μάλιστα Σάτραι.

12. Hdt. 7.132.1 τῶν δὲ δόντων ταῦτα ἐγένοντο οἷδε, Θεσσαλοὶ Δόλοπες Ἐνιῆνες Περραιβοὶ Λοκροὶ Μάγνητες Μηλιῆες Ἀχαιοὶ οἱ Φθιώται καὶ Θηβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Βοιωτοὶ πλὴν Θεσπιέων τε καὶ Πλαταιέων.

13. Strabo [11] ὅτι Ἡμαθία ἐκαλεῖτο πρότερον ἢ νῦν Μακεδονία. ἔλαβε δὲ τοῦνομα τοῦτο ἀπ' ἀρχαίου τινὸς τῶν ἡγεμόνων Μακεδόνοσ. ἦν δὲ καὶ πόλις

[1] The Greeks of Thrace and the islands off Thrace furnished one hundred and twenty ships, and the companies of these ships must then have consisted of twenty-four thousand men. [2] As regards the land army supplied by all the nations—Thracians, Paeonians, Eordi, Bottiaei, Chalcidians, Brygi, Pierians, Macedonians, Perrhaebi, Enienes, Dolopes, Magnesians, Achaeans, dwellers on the coast of Thrace—of all these I suppose the number to have been three hundred thousand.

The Thracian tribes through whose lands he journeyed were the Paeti, Cicones, Bistones, Sapaiei, Dersaei, Edoni, and Satrae. Of these, the ones who dwelt by the sea followed his army on shipboard; the ones living inland, whose names I have recorded, were forced to join with his land army, all of them except the Satrae.

After passing through the aforementioned land, Xerxes next passed the fortresses of the Pierians, one called Phagres and the other Pergamus. By going this way he marched right under their walls, keeping on his right the great and high Pangaeian range, where the Pierians and Odomanti and especially the Satrae have gold and silver mines.

Among those who paid that tribute were the Thessalians, Dolopes, Enienes, Perrhaebians, Locrians, Magnesians, Melians, Achaeans of Phthia, Thebans, and all the Boeotians except the men of Thespieae and Plataea.

[11] What is now called Macedonia was in earlier times called Emathia. And it took its present name from Macedon, one of its early chieftains. And there was also

Ἡμαθία πρὸς θαλάσση. κατεῖχον δὲ τὴν χώραν ταύτην Ἑπειρωτῶν τινες καὶ Ἰλλυριῶν, τὸ δὲ πλεῖστον Βοττιαῖοι καὶ Θραῖκες: οἱ μὲν ἐκ Κρήτης, ὡς φασι, τὸ γένος ὄντες, [p. 456] ἡγεμόνα ἔχοντες Βότωνα, Θρακῶν δὲ Πίερες μὲν ἐνέμοντο τὴν Πιερίαν καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Ὀλυμπον, Παῖονες δὲ τὰ περὶ τὸν Ἄξιον ποταμὸν καὶ τὴν καλουμένην διὰ τοῦτο Ἀμφαξιτίην, Ἡδωνοὶ δὲ καὶ Βισάλται τὴν λοιπὴν μέχρι Στρυμόνος: ὧν οἱ μὲν αὐτὸ τοῦτο προσηγορεύοντο Βισάλται, Ἡδωνῶν δ' οἱ μὲν Μυγδόνες οἱ δὲ Ἡδωνες οἱ δὲ Σίθωνες. τούτων δὲ πάντων οἱ Ἀργεάδαι καλούμενοι κατέστησαν κύριοι καὶ Χαλκιδεῖς οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ. ἐπῆλθον δὲ καὶ Χαλκιδεῖς οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Σιθόνων καὶ συνώκισαν πόλεις ἐν αὐτῇ περὶ τριάκοντα, ἐξ ὧν ὕστερον ἐκβαλλόμενοι συνῆλθον εἰς μίαν οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν, εἰς τὴν Ὀλυνθον: ὠνομάζοντο δ' οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδεῖς.

a city Emathia close to the sea. Now a part of this country was taken and held by certain of the Epeirotes and the Illyrians, but most of it by the Bottiaei and the Thracians. The Bottiaei came from Brete originally, so it is said,¹ along with Botton as chieftain. As for the Thracians, the Pieres inhabited Pieria and the region about Olympus; the Paeones, the region on both sides of the Axios River, which on that account is called Amphaxitis; the Edoni and Bisaltae, the rest of the country as far as the Strymon. Of these two peoples the latter are called Bisaltae alone, whereas a part of the Edoni are called Mygdones, a part Edones, and a part Sithones. But of all these tribes the Argeadae,² as they are called, established themselves as masters, and also the Chalcidians of Euboea; for the Chalcidians of Euboea also came over to the country of the Sithones and jointly peopled about thirty cities in it, although later on the majority of them were ejected and came together into one city, Olynthus; and they were named the Thracian Chalcidians.

[11a] τὸ δὲ ἐθνικὸν τοῦ Βόττεια διὰ τοῦ ι, ὡς Στράβων ἐν ζ. καλεῖται δὲ ἀπὸ Βόττωνος τοῦ Κρητῶς. Etymol. M. p. 206, 6.

[11a] The ethnic of Botteia is spelled with the "i", according to Strabo in his Seventh Book. And the city is called after Botton the Cretan.

14. Thuc. 6.4.3 Γέλαν δὲ Ἀντίφημος ἐκ Ῥόδου καὶ Ἐντιμος ἐκ Κρήτης ἐποίκουσ ἀγαγόντες κοινῇ ἔκτισαν, ἔπει πέμπτῳ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ μετὰ Συρακουσῶν οἰκισιν. καὶ τῇ μὲν πόλει ἀπὸ τοῦ Γέλα ποταμοῦ τοῦνομα ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ χωρίον οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ πρῶτον ἐτειχίσθη Λίνδιοι καλεῖται: νόμιμα δὲ Δωρικὰ ἐτέθη αὐτοῖς.

[3] Gela was founded by Antiphemus from Rhodes and Entimus from Crete, who joined in leading a colony thither, in the forty-fifth year after the foundation of Syracuse. The town took its name from the river Gelas, the place where the citadel now stands, and which was first fortified, being called Lindii. The institutions which they adopted were Dorian.

15. SEG 2-408 Βοττικοῖς.

Hondius, J.J.E., "SEG 2-408. Vromosyrta (in vico). Lapis terminalis, meridiem versus a vico Vromosyrta.", in: Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum, Current editors: A. T. N. R.A. Chaniotis Corsten Papazarkadas Tybout. Consulted online on 01 May 2018 http://dx.doi.org.ezp-prod1.hul.harvard.edu/10.1163/1874-6772_seg_a2_408

16. Hecataeus, *FGrHist.* 1 F 120
Μηκύβερνα, πόλις Παλλήνης τῆς ἐν
Θράκη Χερρόνησου· Ἐκ. Εὐρ.
Mecyberna, urbs Pallenae, Chersonesi
Thraciae.
17. Strabo 7,330 fr.29 ὅτι τῆς Ὀλύνθου
ἐπίνειόν ἐστι Μηκύπερνα ἐν τῷ
Τορωναίῳ κόλπῳ. Epit.
The naval station of Olynthus is
Macyperna, on the Toronaeon Gulf.
18. [Skyl.] 66.3-4 ἔξω δὲ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ
πόλεις αἶδε· Ὀλυνθος Ἑλληνίς,
Μηκύβερνα Ἑλληνίς, Σερμυλία Ἑλληνίς
καὶ κόλπος Σερμυλικός, Τορώνη πόλις
Ἑλληνίς καὶ λιμὴν, Δῖον Ἑλληνίς,
Θυσσὸς Ἑλληνίς, Κλεωναὶ Ἑλληνίς,
Ἄθος ὄρος, Ἀκρόθωοι Ἑλληνίς,
Χαραδρούς Ἑλληνίς, Ὀλόφυξος
Ἑλληνίς, Ἄκανθος Ἑλληνίς, Ἄλαπτα
Ἑλληνίς, Ἀρέθουσα Ἑλληνίς, Βολβὴ
λίμη, Ἀπολλωνία Ἑλληνίς. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ
ἄλλαι Μακεδονίας ἐν μεσογειᾷ πολλαί.
ἔστι δὲ κολπώδης· παράπλους δὲ περὶ
τοὺς κόλπους δύο ἡμερῶν. μετὰ δὲ
Μακεδονίαν Στρυμῶν ποταμός· οὗτος
ὀρίζει Μακεδονίαν καὶ Θράκην.
[Skyl.] 66.3-4 And outside the isthmus
the following cities: Olynthos, Hellenic;
Mekyberna, Hellenic; Sermylia,
Hellenic, with the Sermylic gulf; Torone,
a Hellenic city with a harbour; Dion,
Hellenic; Thyssos, Hellenic; Kleonai,
Hellenic; Athos Mountain; Akrothoöi,
Hellenic; Charadrous, Hellenic;
Olophyxos, Hellenic; Akanthos,
Hellenic; Alapta, Hellenic; Arethousa,
Hellenic; Bolbe Lake; Apollonia,
Hellenic. And there are also many others
in Macedonia in the interior. And it is
gulf-shaped: And the coastal the coastal
voyage around the gulfs is of two days.
And after Macedonia the Strymon river;
this bounds Macedonia and Thrace.
(© transl. Graham Shipley, 2011.)

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