

# HOPLOMACHIA SCENARIOS- SET 1

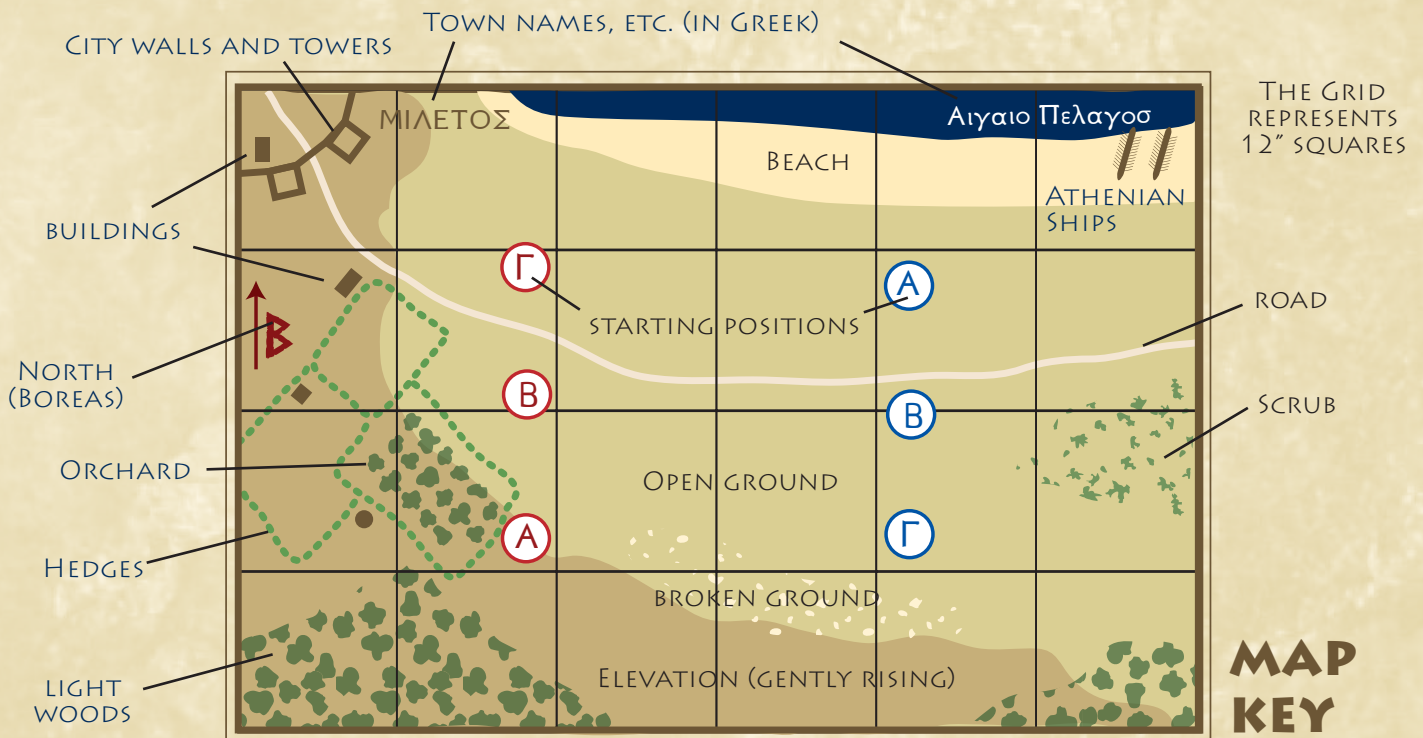
**Xairete!** Have your little hoplites been idle of late? Having nothing else to do, are the oligarchs among them plotting to finish off their democratic brothers? Have a lot of shifty types been hanging around your city gates, or flashing highly polished shields from your parapets? Perhaps you had better give them something to occupy themselves, before they ostracize you (or worse) and you end up hightailing it out to the Persian court. Then that “King’s Eye” guy will be staring at you for hours, creeping you out....

The following scenarios have been designed specifically for The Perfect Captain’s Hoplomachia Miniature battle rules. We have tried to choose some interesting smaller battles that offer a variety of tactical choices for easily affordable armies.

Try ‘em out- and write us a battle report when you can! [http://games.groups.yahoo.com/group/perfect\\_captain/](http://games.groups.yahoo.com/group/perfect_captain/)

### General Notes:

1. Hegemon/Strategoï: We have listed the *Hegemon* (overall commander) and his rating at the top of the order. He is also listed below that in the location at the head of his division. He should at the right of one of his *taxis* of hoplites, or in any *hippeis* or *peltastes*. Other *Strategoï* have also been listed, either for colour or because they are allies. Their Political Stances towards their Hegemon are also mentioned in the scenario special rules.
  2. Divisions. These are numbered with Greek letters- Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, and so forth. Hoplites and peltastes are listed as a number of *Lochoi* making up a single *Taxis* (so “3 Lochoi Ataktes Hoplites” is one unit of 3 double stands of hoplites). If lights are mentioned within the same division as some hoplites or *hippeis*, they should be thought of as attached to those units.
- The set up areas for these divisions are noted on the map; hoplites of adjacent divisions may attempt to form a single phalanx.
3. A reference for the source material for each scenario can be found at the bottom left hand of each sheet. The symbol in the upper right of the OOB box denotes the Hoplomachia Epoch during which each scenario occurs.





# SPARTOLOS, 429 BC

With Potidaea now in their hands, the Athenians looked for their next conquest in Chalkidiki. Olynthos and a number of smaller cities were still in revolt, and Athens knew that any rebellion left smoldering would soon spread across their empire. They had already spent thousands of talents of silver in recovering Potidaea, and needed to get the revenue from this wealthy region flowing again. The nearby Bottiaean city of Spartolos looked like a good candidate for an easy victory. Three strategoi, led by one Xenophon (not the famous author) marched out of Potidaea with 2000 hoplites and 200 cavalry for the task. They quickly set themselves to the customary burning of the crops around the town.

Spartolos was a small town in the area, and probably had no more than a few hundred hoplites to defend it. Like most Hellenic towns of the era, it also had two contending parties of democrats and oligarchs within their walls. Xenophon was counting on his democratic allies to open the gates to him, providing for a quick and cheap victory. Unfortunately for him, it was the oligarchs who were more active at the time, for they quickly sent for help to the nearby Olynthians, who instantly dispatched some troops to their aid (a number of which were probably exiled Potidaeans). When the Athenian troops came near the town, these allied forces sallied forth from the gates and challenged the invaders. However, the Athenians were seasoned troops, and shattered the Chalkidian phalanx. These ran for the town gates, and it seems that Athens had another victory to add to her fame. but it was not so, for the more numerous Chalkidian hippeis and their light troops had prevailed over the Athenian cavalry and now began to gall the victorious hoplites. More lights within the walls, seeing their success, poured out and joined the swarm. A few more troops from Olynthos came up as well, and they all together began to handle the Athenians roughly, pelting them with missiles, but retreating when the Athenians charged. The beleaguered hoplites called up their baggage guards for help, but being hoplites as well, they could do no better. Soon their retreat devolved into a rout, with the surviving Athenians fleeing for the safety of Potidaea. Xenophon, his fellow strategoi, and a quarter of their men lay on the field. The morrow would see a truce, and another 430 honoured dead sons of Athens would be carried back to their plague ridden, mourning city. It was going to be a long war.

Thucydides 2.79

## ATHENIAN EMPIRE

HEGEMON:  
XENOPHON (F)

A: XENOPHON (F)  
2X4 LOCHOI ATHENIAN HOP-  
LITES

B: HESTIODOROS (F)  
2 ILE ATHENIAN HIPPEIS,  
4 STANDS HELLENIC PSILOI

Γ: PHANOMACHOS (F)  
2 LOCHOI ATHENIAN HOPLITES  
(GUARDING THE BAGGAGE)

-ON BOARD AT START

BASE ARETE: ATHENIAN- 8

### SPECIAL RULES:

1. UNITS ON WALLS GET +2" BELOS RANGE (FOR EXTRA HEIGHT).

2. POLITICAL STANCE: EPHIPPOS IS A SYMMACHOS. ALL ATHENIAN STRATEGOI ARE PHILOI.

·NOTE THAT ALKNIDAS AND EPHIPPOS ARE NOT THE HISTORICAL COMMANDERS; THESE ARE NOT NAMED.

## CHALKIDIAN LEAGUE

Π

HEGEMON:  
ALKNIDAS (F)

A: ALKNIDAS (F)  
5 LOCHOI ATAKTES HOPLITES  
(SPARTOLANS)  
3 LOCHOI PANHELLENIC HOPLITES  
(OLYNTHIANS & POTIDAEANS)  
4 STANDS HELLENIC PSILOI

B: EPHIPPOS  
4 ILE PANHELLENIC HIPPEIS  
(OLYNTHIANS)  
3 LOCHOI THRACIAN PELTASTES

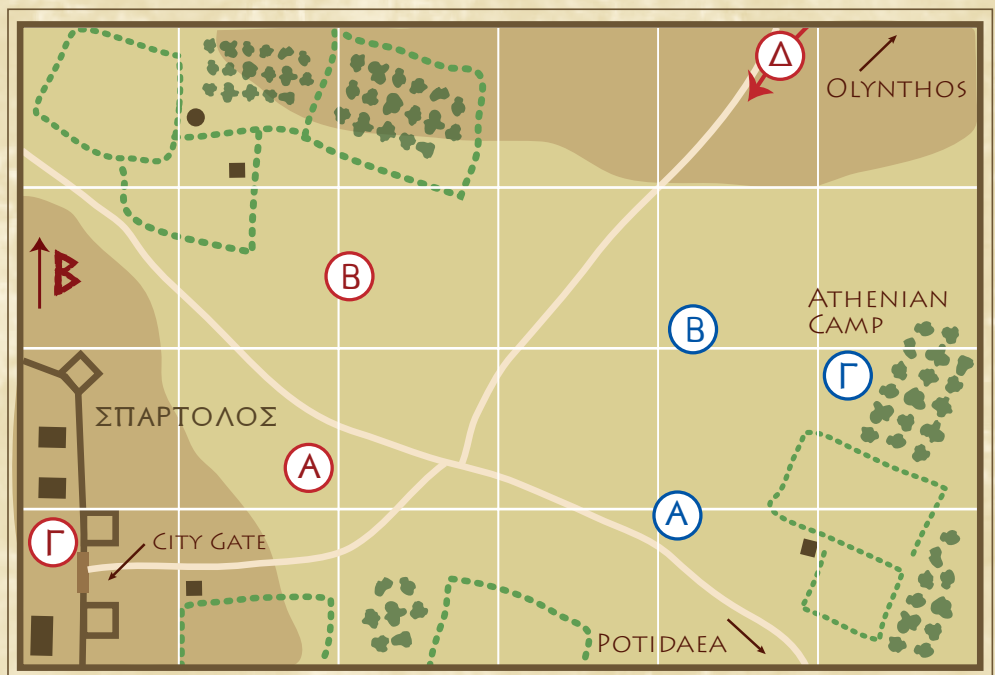
Γ: 6 STANDS HELLENIC PSILOI  
(ON THE WALLS OF SPARTOLOS)

-ON BOARD AT START

Δ: 3 LOCHOI THRACIAN PELTAS-  
TES

-ENTER TURN 6

BASE ARETE: PANHELLENIC- 5



# STRATOS, 429 BC

All Hellas was choosing sides in the 2nd Peloponnesian War. Oligarchs clashed with Democrats everywhere, even within the walls of the same city-state.

The colonies of Korinth in the west found themselves divided between both sides, and long-held animosities fanned the flames of war. Some cities in and around Ambrakia appealed for help from the Spartans, suggesting that the region of Akarnania could be a good staging ground for attacks on Zakynthos and Kephallenia, and on the Athenian base at Naupaktos. The Spartans agreed, and sent a force of 1000 Peloponnesian allies under Knemus to sneak across the Gulf of Korinth under the very nose of the formidable Athenian navarch Phormio. They then collected forces from their allies around the Gulf of Ambrakia, and also recruited a number of Aitolian kings and their numerous tribesmen to the pro-Spartan cause. Soon they marched into Akarnania, with their main target being the biggest city there, Stratos.

The Akarnanians, instead of uniting their forces, hid behind the walls of their individual cities, and sent to Phormio for help, but he replied that he could not leave Naupaktus undefended. The Peloponnesians meanwhile came on, sacking at least one undefended town in the region, and neared Stratos. However, their forces were divided in three columns, one of which (Chaonian and other tribesmen) decided to try and surprise the town. They surged ahead of the rest, but fell into an ambush that the Strataeans had laid nearby, and who also had their citizen hoplites sortie out to help. The Chaonians and their friends were routed; the remaining Peloponnesians and their allies now came up and joined forces, advancing on the Strataeans. Unfortunately, the Akarnanians now had more active light troops, including some sphenonetes (slingers) who began to gall their enemies with their fire. The Strataeans did not close with Knemus, as they now expected reinforcements from their neighbors, and night was falling. Once it became dark, Knemus withdrew his forces back into Ambrakia, leaving the Strataeans to erect the trophy.

Thucydides 2.80

## STRATEANS

HEGEMON:  
XENIADES (F)

A: 6 STANDS TRIBAL PSILOI  
(LOCAL AKARNANIAN TRIBES)  
-ON BOARD AT START

B: 2 x 3 STANDS HELLENIC PSILOI  
(STRATEANS)  
-ON BOARD AT START

Γ: XENIADES (F)  
5 LOCHOI  
PANHELLENIC HOPLITES  
4 STANDS SPHENDONETES  
(STRATEANS)  
-ENTER TURN 1

BASE ARETE: PANHELLENIC- 7

### SPECIAL RULES:

1. THIS SCENARIO IS 12 TURNS LONG, AFTER WHICH NIGHT FALLS. THE STRATAEANS WIN A VICTORY IF THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ROUTED BY GAME END, REGARDLESS OF THE CONDITION OF THE PELOPONNESIAN ARMY.

2. POLITICAL STANCE: PHOTIUS IS AN AUTOMOMOS. ORODEUS IS A SYMMACHOS.

3. THERE ARE NO BREAKFAST OR RHETORIA ROLLS FOR THE PELOPONNESIAN SIDE, AS IT HAS BEEN A WHILE SINCE THEY BEGAN THEIR MARCH THAT DAY, AND THE MEN MAY HAVE BEEN TIRED.

4. THE ON BOARD TROOPS AT START FOR BOTH SIDES ARE UNDER "FORWARD PSILOI" ORDERS.

## PELOPONNESIAN LEAGUE Π

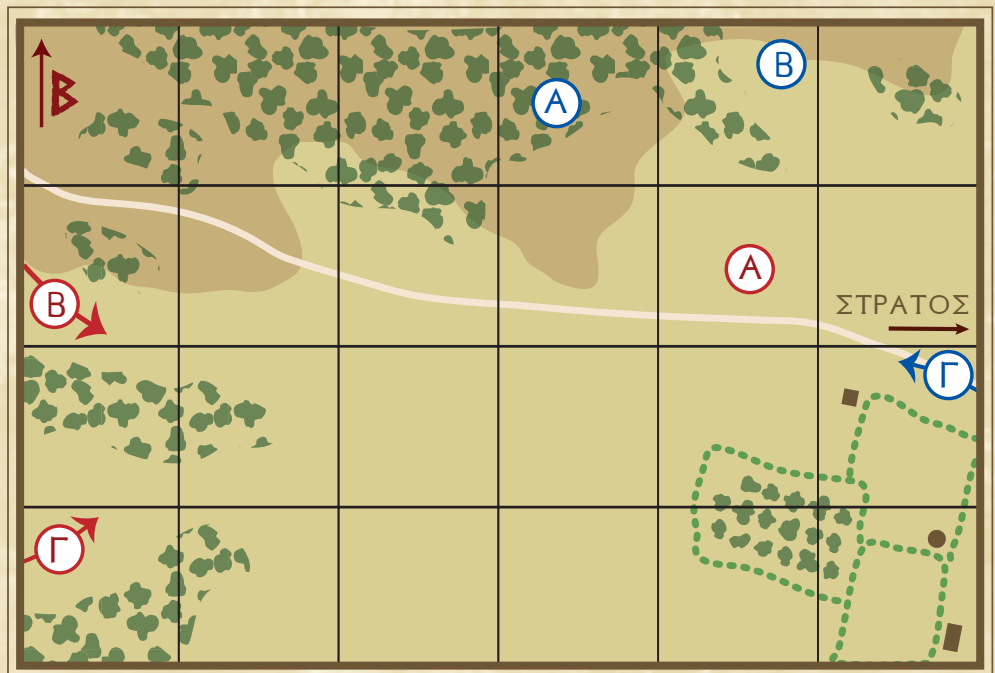
HEGEMON:  
KNEMUS (F)\*

A: PHOTIUS (F)†  
5 STANDS TRIBAL PSILOI  
(CHAONIANS)  
6 STANDS TRIBAL PSILOI  
(THESPROTIANS + MOLOSSIANS)  
5 STANDS TRIBAL PSILOI  
(PARAVAEANS AND ORESTIANS)  
-ON BOARD AT START

Γ: ORODEUS (F)†  
4 STANDS TRIBAL PSILOI  
4 LOCHOI PANHELLENIC HOPLITES  
(LEUKADIANS + ANAKTORIANS)  
-ENTER TURN 1

Γ: KNEMUS\*  
3 LOCHOI PELOPONNESIAN  
HOPLITES  
2 LOCHOI PANHELLENIC HOPLITES  
(AMBRAKIOTES)  
-ENTER TURN 1

BASE ARETE: PANHELLENIC- 7



# ΕΠΙΠΟΛΑΕ, 414 BC

The Peace of Nicias in 421 BC brought a pause to the 2nd Peloponnesian War. Sparta seemed weary and beset with troubles in their neighborhood. Athens, on the other hand, seemed to come off fairly well from the war, despite paying a high price for some early disasters and the Plague. One might have thought that they would have used the breather to shore up their damaged empire. Unfortunately for them, the Athenian *demoi* and their leaders had bigger dreams.

There is little space here to go into all the details of the Sicilian Expedition. It is enough to say that the first wave of this undertaking, made up of more than 5000 hoplites, numerous auxiliaries, and 134 triremes (aside from other support ships), landed in Sicily in 415 BC. Their divided command dawdled for some time before taking the offensive against Syrakusa; however, once they started hostilities, the Syrakusans had the worst of it. They could not prevail on land or at sea with the Athenians, who began to blockade and wall off the city at a leisurely pace. Other Sicilian cities, initially cold to and suspicious of the massive Athenian expedition on their shores, began to warm up to the invaders as they piled up one success after another. Morale in Syrakusa plummeted, and was near the breaking point, when unexpectedly, salvation appeared at their gates.

It came in the shape of some dribs and drabs of Peloponnesian aid, and a single Spartan strategos (not even a full Spartan, but a half-breed) named Gylippos. He immediately encouraged the Syrakusans merely by getting through the lines to them, and confidently took matters in hand. He sent an ultimatum to the incredulous Athenians demanding their capitulation; he then energetically began a counterwall to cut off their own tardy blockading wall on the Epipolae plateau. When he thought them ready, he led out his allies against the Athenian army building their wall, but was repulsed, having fought in a confined space that did not allow his superior Syrakusan hippeis or light troops a role. Unfazed, he took the blame on himself, promising success to the shaken Sicilians the second time around. In his pre-battle speech he used the rhetorical device that that they, as Dorians, could not help but conquer the Ionian Athenians, and then led them out again. While he went out to the same ground between the two contending walls, this time he left room on one flank for his cavalry and lights to deploy, and their superiority shone through. The Athenian cavalry and flank guards were overwhelmed, allowing the Syrakusans to roll up their enemies, routing them entirely. His victory allowed for the counter wall to be completed, foiling the blockade. It was the turning point in the siege- perhaps in the whole Peloponnesian War. Things started going badly for the Athenians from that point on. Time, for the expeditionary force, as well as their empire, was running out.

Thucydides 7.5.1

## ATHENIAN EMPIRE

HEGEMON:  
NIKIAS (D)

A: 4 LOCHOI PELOPONNESIAN  
HOPLITES (ARGIVES)  
2 STANDS SPHENDONETES

B: 2x4 LOCHOI ATHENIAN  
HOPLITES  
3 STANDS TOXOTES

Γ: 4 ILE ATHENIAN HIPPEIS  
6 STANDS HELLENIC PSILOI

-ON BOARD AT START

ARETE: ATHENIAN- 6

## SYRAKUSA

A

HEGEMON:  
GYLIPPOS (C)

A: GYLIPPOS (C)  
2 LOCHOI ARKADIAN HOPLITES  
(MARINES)  
3 LOCHOI PANHELLENIC HOPLITES  
(OTHER SICILIANS)  
3 STANDS HELLENIC PSILOI

B: HERMOCRATES (D)  
2x 4 HELLENIC HOPLITES HOP-  
LITES  
(SYRAKUSANS)

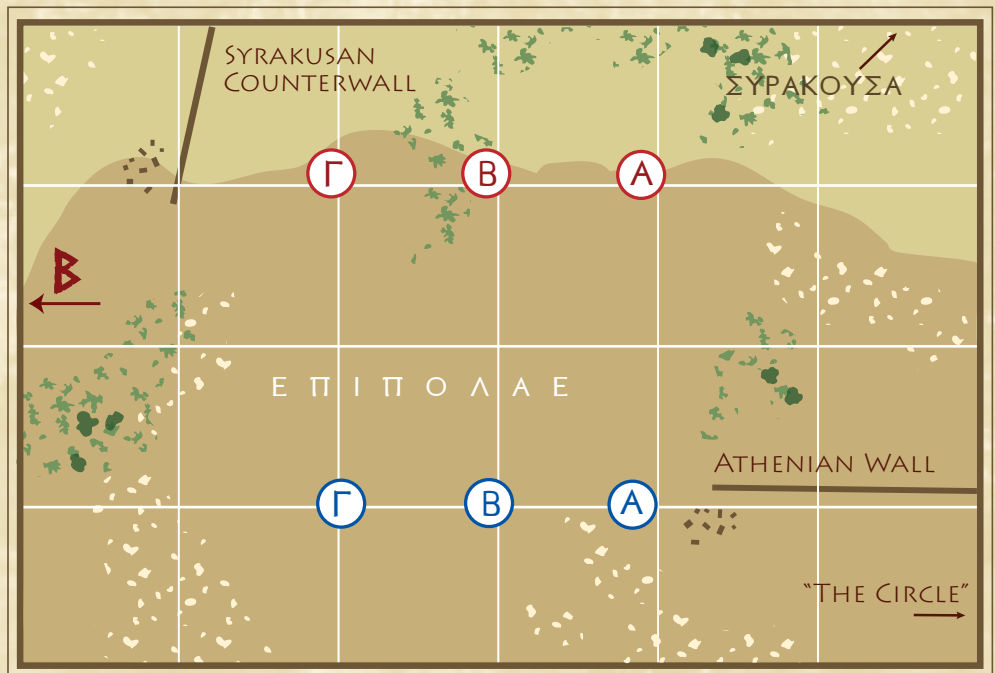
Γ: 2x3 ILE BOIOTIAN HIPPEIS  
(SYRAKUSANS)  
2x4 STANDS TRIBAL PSILOI  
(SIKELS)

-ON BOARD AT START

ARETE: PANHELLENIC- 7

### SPECIAL RULES:

1. POLITICAL STANCE: HERMOCRATES IS A SYMMACHOS. IF HE WITH-  
DRAWS, SO WILL THE CAVALRY DIVISION (Γ).



# MILETOS, 411 BC

The disastrous outcome of the Sicilian Expedition led all Hellas to think that the end of the Athenian Empire was imminent. A number of the Athenian's Aegean and Ionian allies now began to stage internal revolutions, slaughtering or exiling their pro-democratic citizens, and calling on the Spartans for aid in detaching themselves from their servitude. The Spartans were, as usual, in two minds about intervening. However, the Athenian renegade in their service, Alkibiades, convinced them to send himself and the Spartan Chalkideos with a few ships out to the east to make a show of support. Since Sparta was short of money and ships, they felt that an alliance with their old enemy, the Persians, was a necessary evil.

The Athenians of course were not going down without a fight; their own fleets came out to the area, using Samos as a base as they sought to clear the seas of enemy shipping. The Spartans wisely avoided most naval actions, focusing instead on spreading revolts. These broke out on Lesbos and Chios, and there were similar rumblings from the Carian town of Miletos. Alkibiades and Chalkideos decided to sail over to help the latter, detaching the town from Athens, and arranging to join forces with the Tissaphernes, the Persian Satrap (viceroys) of Caria.

Soon an Athenian fleet appeared and made a landing on the coast near the town. Their force of 3000 Athenians, Argives, and a number of other allies (probably Samians) under Phrynichos came up to begin the investment of the town, but the Milesians and their allies (including Persian cavalry and mercenaries under Tissaphernes) instead emerged and lined up for battle. The 1000 Argives, possibly holding the left flank against the 800 strong Milesian contingent (certainly, as the home team, holding the position of honour on the right), advanced too quickly and in disorder, and were routed; however, the Athenians managed to defeat the rest of the forces, who streamed back toward the town. The Athenians set up a trophy, but did not stay to invest Miletos, as Phrynichos knew that a larger Spartan fleet was on the way. He did not want to risk another possible naval loss so soon after the Sicilian disaster, and so he sailed back to Samos. His victory was wasted as the revolt continued to spread unabated. Without the revenue and rowers from the revolted cities, Athenian power began to wane as that of her enemies waxed.

Thucydides 8.2.25

## 1st ATHENIAN EMPIRE

HEGEMON:  
PHRYNICHIOS (F)

A: PHRYNICHIOS (F)  
4 LOCHOI ATHENIAN HOPLITES  
5 STANDS HELL. PSILOI (ROWERS)

B: ONOMAKLES (F)  
4 LOCHOI PANHELLENIC HOPLITES  
(SAMIAN & OTHER ALLIES)  
4 STANDS HELL. PSILOI (ROWERS)

Γ: SKIRONEDES (P)  
4 LOCHOI PELOPONNESIAN HOPLITES  
(ARGIVES)  
3 LOCHOI ATAKTES HOPLITES  
(ARGIVE PSILOI W/SHIELDS)

ON BOARD AT START

ARETE: ATHENIAN- 7

NOTES:

1. ALLIES POLITICAL STANCE: TISSAPHERNES IS TO BE CONSIDERED AUTOMOMOS. ONOMAKLES AND SKIRONEDES ARE BOTH SYMMACHOI.

## PELOPONNESIAN LEAGUE

A

HEGEMON:  
ALKIBIADES (C)

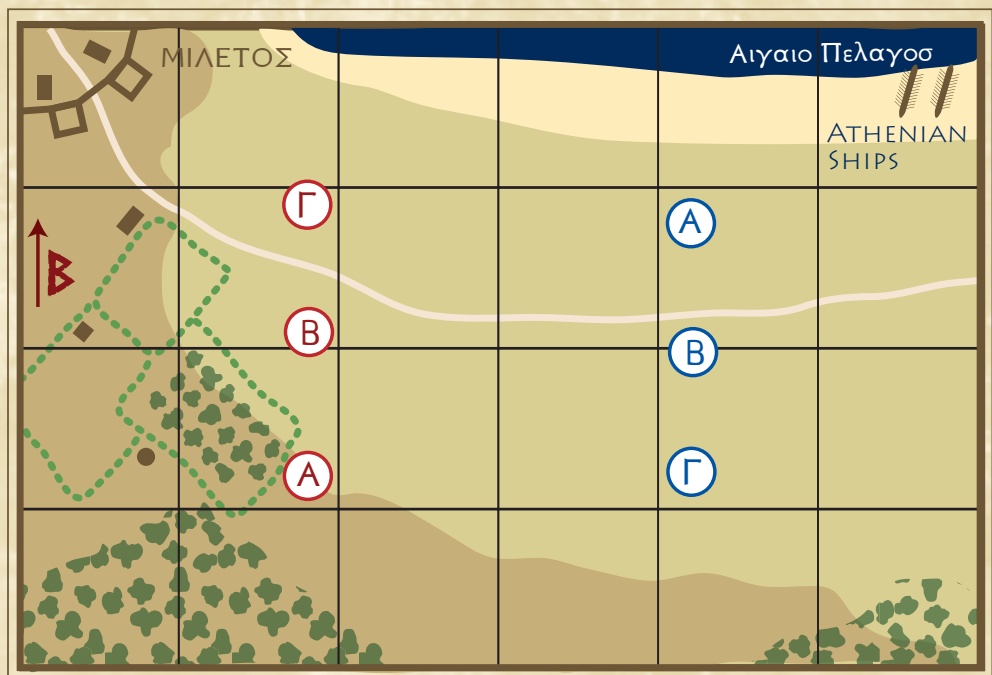
A: 4 LOCHOI PANHELLENIC HOPLITES (MILESIAINS)  
4 STANDS PSILOI

B: ALKIBIADES (C)  
2 LOCHOI PELOPONNESIAN HOPLITES  
4 LOCHOI PANHELLENIC HOPLITES  
(MERCENARIES & ALLIES)  
4 STANDS PSILOI

Γ: TISSAPHERNES (D)  
4 ILE PERSIAN SYNEGENES  
4 LOCHOI TAKABARA  
5 STANDS PSILOI

ON BOARD AT START

BASE ARETE: IONIAN- 8



# KERKYRA, 373 BC

Kerkyra (Corcyra) was a Corinthian colony that rejected any control from their home city and their Peloponnesian masters in 433 BC. This insolence, and their acceptance of Athenian help was one of the main causes of the 2nd Peloponnesian War. The Kerkyrans fought by the side of Athens for a time, but internal revolutions soon drove the island state out of the conflict and the Athenian sphere.

The first Athenian Empire was dismantled by 404 BC, leaving Sparta supreme in Hellas. Eventually, Spartan Hegemony became odious to many members of the old Athenian empire, and a new anti-Sparta League was cobbled together under Athenian leadership in 378 BC. Kerkyra was at the time a democracy, and therefore friendly to Athens. The oligarchic party in the city attempted a coup but were thwarted and driven out; they of course appealed to the Spartans for help, as did their foes to the Athenians.

The Spartans sent out a fleet and mercenary force under Mnasippus to deal with the Kerkyrans. Upon landing, he united his forces with the exiles and settled down to a siege of the city. After a few delays, the Athenians sent the energetic navarch Ktesicles with a small fleet and a force of peltastes to the city's aid. Ktesicles easily ran the blockade and entered the port at night and immediately stabilized the situation within. Mnasippus meanwhile had mismanaged his restive mercenaries, tampering with their contracts, dismissing some and withholding the pay of the rest, demoralizing his men. Seeing the reduced numbers of the enemy, the Athenians sortied the city and attacked the Spartan outposts watching the walls; Mnasippus sent his own light troops at them, while mustering his hoplites to follow. The Athenians retreated to the city's Necropolis (cemetery) using the high ground and the cover to ward off the enemy lights. As the Spartan army came near the town's walls, they recieved a galling fire from the walls, and were struck in their right flank by some troops exiting from a city gate. Driven back with Athenian peltastes galling his flanks, Mnasippus tried to counter-march the men on one flank, so as to deepen his phalanx, but this maneuver shook the resolve of his already demoralized troops. At this point Ktesicles led out whatever hoplites he had, and they pressed the Spartans back. Mnasippus himself was killed, and his army was routed back to their stockaded camp. In a few days they sailed off, ending the last overseas Spartan campaign.

Xenophon Hellenica 6.2.15

## 2ND ATHENIAN LEAGUE

HEGEMON:  
KTESICLES (C)

A: KTESICLES (C)  
4 LOCHOI MERC. PELTASTES  
-ON BOARD AT START

B: 2X 4 STANDS HELLENIC PSILOI,  
3 STANDS TOXOTES  
(NATIVE KERKYRANS)  
-MANNING THE WALLS AT START

Γ: 4 LOCHOI MERC. PELTASTES  
-ENTER TURN 3

Δ: 5 LOCHOI PANHELL. HOPLITES  
-ENTER TURN 4

BASE ARETE: ATHENIAN- 8

### SPECIAL RULES:

1. SPARTAN UNITS ON BOARD AT START ARE UNDER "FORWARD PSILOI" ORDERS.
2. UNITS ON WALLS GET +2" BELOS RANGE (FOR EXTRA HEIGHT).
3. UNITS IN KERKYRA (AND ON THE WALLS) MAY EXIT ONLY THROUGH EITHER OF THE 2 GATES.
4. THE NECROPOLIS GIVES ANY LIGHTS OCCUPYING IT +1 SHIELD FACTOR.

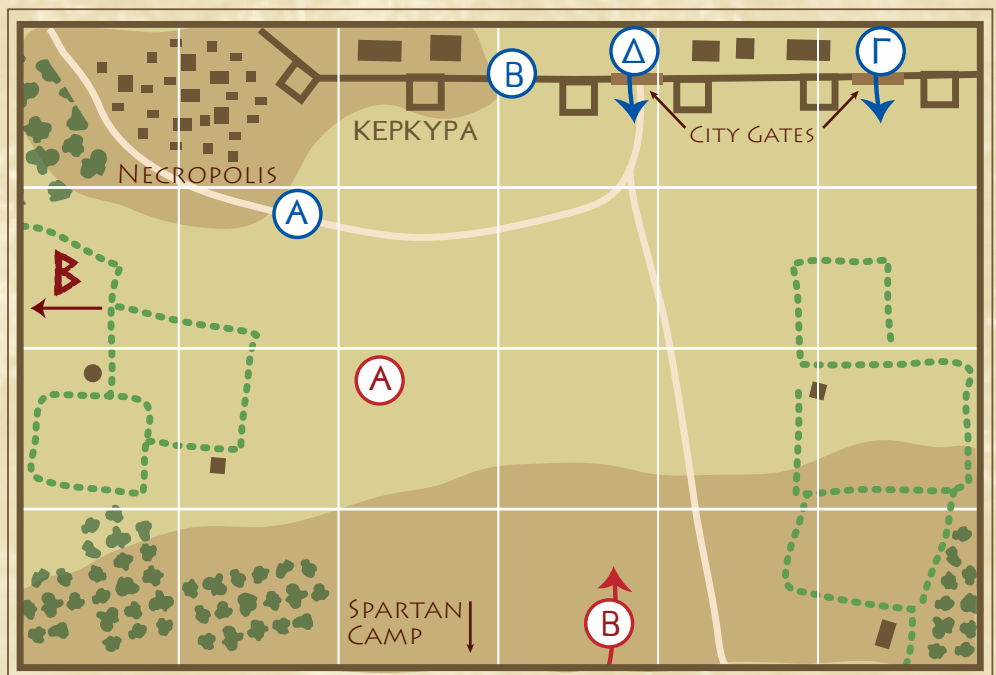
## SPARTAN HEGEMONY

HEGEMON:  
MNASIPPUS (D)

A: 4 LOCHOI MERC. PELTASTES  
4 STANDS HELLENIC PSILOI  
(ROWERS AND KERKYRAN EXILES)  
-ON BOARD AT START

B: MNASIPPUS (D)  
6 LOCHOI MISTHOPHOROI  
3 LOCHOI ATAKTES HOPLITES

BASE ARETE: PANHELLENIC- 5



# OLYMPIA, 364 BC

The destruction of the Spartan Hegemony after Leuktra in 371 initiated a fundamental redistribution of power. The Arkadians, freed of Spartan control, formed their own league a year later, and instantly became one of the main powers in the Peloponnesus. Furthermore, as is the way when imperial power recedes, old scores, held frozen by Sparta, called out for settling. Elis decided to assume control of the town of Lasion, once a possession of theirs, but now part of the Arkadian League. The Arkadians replied with a massive invasion, defeating the smaller Elean army, and throwing the Elean state into disarray and revolution. The oligarchic faction of Elis drove out their democratic brothers, but not before a number of Elean towns were detached and made independent. Most grievous to the Eleans, they lost control of Olympia and the Games to the Pisatans (who once briefly had the oversight of them). As the games for the 104th Olympiad commenced, the Eleans decided that this would not do, and seeing the Arkadians preoccupied in a number of other actions, marched with some Achaean allies to Olympia. They arrived in the midst of the competitions. Although the games were usually held under a sacred truce between all Hellenes, some trouble had been anticipated, so a number of Arkadians and allied troops were present in arms. The Eleans and their allies crossed the narrow Kladeus river from the west and crashed into the Arkadians arrayed before them, routing them back through the Altis (the Sacred Precinct of Olympia). This surprised all as the Eleans had not been rated very highly, due to their many defeats of late. The Eleans marched on, encountering the oncoming Argives and Athenian allies of the Arkadians, and prevailed over them, pushing them back beyond the Temple of Zeus. However, Arkadian and allied psiloi had clambered up on the roofs of the temples and altars all around the Altis and were raining down missiles on the Eleans where they could. One of these killed Stratolas, the leader of the Three Hundred, a unit of epilekti who were the most prominent members of the Elean oligarchy. With this, the Eleans withdrew. All the while as the battle played itself out, the spectators who had come to watch the games (from their safety outside the Altis) watched the fighting, cheering one side or the other's deeds of valour as if they were watching another competition.

Xenophon 7.4.27

## ARKADIAN LEAGUE

HEGEMON:  
EUTHYMENES (F)

A: EUTHYMENES (F)  
6 LOCHOI ARKADIAN HOPLITES  
-ON BOARD AT START

B: PEISIAS (C)  
2X4 LOCHOI PELOPONNESIAN HOPLITES  
(ARGIVES)

6 STANDS HELL. PSILOI  
-ENTER TURN 2

Γ: TIMOKRATES (F)  
4 ILE ATHENIAN HIPPEIS  
4 HELLENIC PSILOI  
(HAMMIPPOI FOR THE CAVALRY)  
-ENTER TURN 3

BASE ARETE: DORIAN- 7

### SPECIAL RULES:

1. THE 300: ONE OF THE 2 ELEAN LOCHOI MAY BE THE EPILEKTI KNOWN AS "THE THREE HUNDRED" UNDER STRATOLAS.
2. WALL OF THE ALTIS (SACRED PRECINCT) IS VERY LOW, AND COUNTS AS ONLY A +1 TO THE SHIELD FACTOR OF A UNIT INSIDE THE ALTIS, FIGHTING AN ENEMY ON THE OUTSIDE.
3. PSILOI ONLY MAY ENTER A BUILDING AND THE TURN LATER, FIRE FROM THEIR ROOFS.
4. THE PELOPION IS A LOW MOUND WITH A WALL AROUND IT- ONLY PSILOI MAY ENTER IT. THE PALAESTRA MAY NOT BE ENTERED.
5. POLITICAL STANCE: PEISIAS, TIMOKRATES, AND DYMAS ARE ALL SYMMACHOI. ONLY STRATOLAS AND PEISIAS WERE HISTORICAL COMMANDERS. THE REST WERE NOT NAMED, AND SO HAVE BEEN GENERATED FOR THE SCENARIO (ALL ARE COMMON NAMES FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE REGIONS OF ORIGIN).

## ELIS

HEGEMON:  
STRATOLAS (P)

A: STRATOLAS (P)  
2X 4 LOCHOI PELOPONNESIAN HOPLITES  
3 STANDS HELL. PSILOI  
2 ILE PANHELLENIC HIPPEIS

B: DYMAS (F)  
5 LOCHOI ARKADIAN HOPLITES  
(ACHAEAN ALLIES)  
3 STANDS PSILOI

-ENTER BOARD ON TURN 1

BASE ARETE: DORIAN- 8

