This paper demonstrates that relations between Athens and Megara during the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. shaped the interplay between Attic and Megarian figures in the mythology of the Megarid. Megara's earliest traditions, when Megara was independently powerful during the seventh and early sixth centuries B.C., give the Megarid an identity that is distinct from that of the Attic Ionians and the Peloponnesian Dorians. During Athens' ascendancy from the Peisistratid era to the mid-fifth century, the Athenians created the myth of Theseus' slaying of Skiron and the myth of Nisus and his family's reign in the Megarid in order to exert a claim of control over the region. In this version, the Megarid was originally Ionian and all Dorian elements of Megarian culture were imposed by later invaders. In the fifth century, Megara's shifting relationship with Athens during the First and Second Peloponnesian Wars caused a conflict between acquiescence with, and resistance to these Athenian claims that is evident in the Megarian foundation mythos. Megara's overlapping foundation myths evolved throughout the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. to adapt to Megara's shifting sense of identity and its relations with its neighbors.