

Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 4

DESCENDANCIES, MACEDONIA MONARCHS/RELATIVES and NARRATIONS Amyntas to Philip II Philip II Through Post-Alexander III Events

Source References:

B = *Bury*; C = *Cambridge Ancient History*.

L = *Lempriere*, two editions--the unpaginated L 1826 edition is so noted. *Lempriere's* entries are accompanied in those volumes by numerous references to classical sources;¹ refer to *Lempriere* for those citations, which are not included here. (Further, *Lempriere* data about a particular individual frequently are found in the *Lempriere* definition of another individual who is associated with the specific quotation--e.g. data about an Antigone may exist in the category of Pyrrhus.) All of the citations given by *Lempriere* for each definition are not included with the quotations, although occasionally there had been added data directly from *Plutarch* (also one of *Lempriere's* many ancient sources.)

O = *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, followed by page number(s).

Ency. = *Encyclopedia of World History*

Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 3 provides geographical descriptions.

"Macedonia, a celebrated country, [anciently was] situated between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece. Its boundaries have been different at different periods," containing also Thessaly and part of Thrace. Macedonia was "first founded B.C. 814, by Caranus...[which] family remained in possession of the crown until the death of Alexander the Great."

The order of Macedonia's rulers and/or temporary possessors were: Caranus (28 years); Coenus ascended 786; Thurimas, 774; Perdicas [I], 729; Argaeus ("son of Perdicas," L 70; 449), 678; Philip [I] ("son of Argaeus...reigned 38 years," L 462), 640; Aeropas, 602; Alcetas or Alectas ("8th king of Macedonia," L 28), 576; Amyntas ("the first of that name") L 41-42), 547; Alexander [I]² ("10th king; reigned 43 years and died B.C. 451," L 31), 497; Perdicas [II], 454 (died 413 B.C. after a long reign, L 449); Archelaus [A]³, 413; Amyntas ["II," L 31; designated "A" on the chart], 399; Pausanias [A], 398⁴ [L 440]; Amyntas [A], 397; Argaeus the tyrant, 390; Amyntas [A] (restored), 390; Alexander II, 371; Ptolemy Alorites, 370; Perdicas III, 366; Philip son of Amyntas [A], 360; Alexander [III] the Great, 336; Philip Aridaeus (with [Orontes-] Perdicas as "protector"), 323; Cassander, 316; [Philip V/Phillipus, four months]; Antipater [C] and Alexander V, 298; Demetrius [Poliocetes] king of Asia, 294; Pyrrhus,⁵ 287; Lysimachus, 286; Ptolemy Ceraunus, 280; Meleager, two months; Antipater the Etesian, 45 days; Antigonus Gonatas, 277; Demetrius [II], 243; Antigonus [III] Doson, 232; Philip [V], 221; Perseus, 179; and conquered by the Romans 168 B.C. at Pydna. L 338.⁶

Charts.

Quotations beneath each chart give primary relationships and some historical data, with additional personal data and the fates of individuals included in the event narratives. The narration at A(2) covers a period to the advent of Philip II. Narration E covers the period from the ascension of Philip II c. 359 b.c./b.c.e. to the Roman defeat of Perseus/Perses, 168 b.c./b.c.e.

Certainty of relationships in some cases is precluded, in that children frequently are

¹ The apparent cause for occasionally conflicting data.

² "498-454 b.c.," related to "Persian noble Bubares," O 57. "Bubares, a Persian general" went to avenge Alexander I's murder of ambassadors of Persia's Megabyrus by Alexander I, son of [Alcetas-] Amyntas. Instead, Bubares married the king's [Amyntas', unnamed] daughter and became his defender. L 42. "Bubaris, a Persian who married the daughter of Amyntas, against whom he had been sent with an army." L 112.

³ Archelaus [A], Perdica II's successor, "was but a 'natural' child [of Perdicas II, and] he killed the legitimate heirs to gain the kingdom"-- single quotes supplied as an example of an ancient manner of distinguishing royal offspring.

⁴ "A king of Macedonia, deposed by Amyntas after a year's reign."

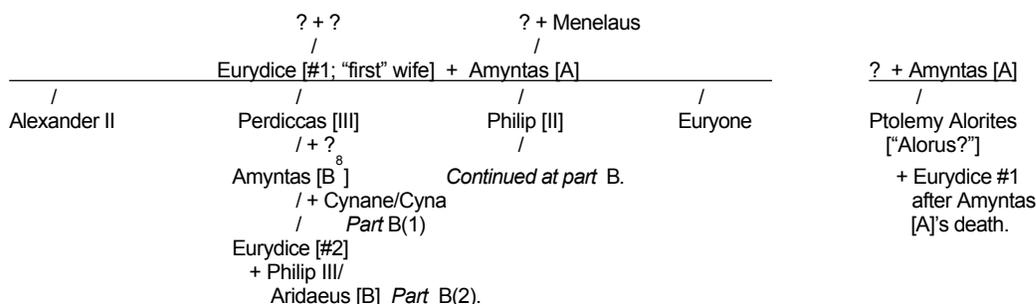
⁵ See fn. 29.

⁶ Variations in datings are found in other sources.

attributed only to one parent and ancient historians did not designate *half* as opposed to *full* siblings, compounded further by the apparent young age at which females began child-bearing and their progression through various unions.

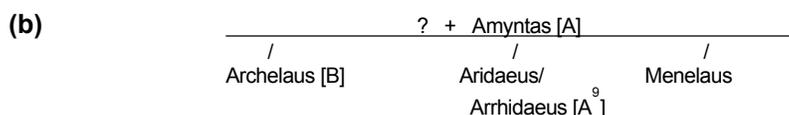
An effort has been put to include on the charts all individuals pertinent to events, whereas not all potential children of all the individuals will appear. Inserted bracketed letters and numbers, to avoid confusion in distinguishing same-named individuals, follow through in this work; the few instances are noted, where designations do not correspond to those variously given by others.

A. (1)(a) There is some confusion relative to the various *Amyntases*.⁷ The chart commences per *Lempriere* with “the *second of that name* [here designated Amyntas A], son of *Menelaus*.”



Amyntas [A] “had Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, Alexander the Great’s father, by his first wife.” L 42.

“Philippus the Second was the fourth son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia.” L 462.



Amyntas [A], “by the other [wife...] had Archelaus, Aridaeus [A], and Menelaus.” L 42.

Amyntas [A]’s “wife, Eurydice [Eurydice #1], conspired against his life; but her snares were seasonably discovered by one of his daughters by a former wife.” L 42.

“Eurydice [#1] had a criminal partiality for... and [at some point had] offered her hand and the kingdom to...her [an unnamed] daughter’s [unnamed] husband.” “Euryone discovered it,” but Amyntas subsequently “forgave” his wife. L 234.

(Another-mentioned Archelaus was “a man set over Susa by Alexander [III] with a garrison of 3000 men.” *Curt.* 5,c.2.” L 67.)

(Archelaus [B] is distinguished from Archelaus [A]--see preceding list of rulers at 419 b.c.)

(“Lyncestes, a son of Amyntas [A?], in the army of Alexander [III]. L 336. “Lyncestes Alexander, a son-in-law of Antipater [B?], who conspired against Alexander and was put to death. *Loc. cit.* This Alexander is not shown on the chart,)

A. (2) Narration.

Amyntas [A] (who in his life was expelled by the Illyrians, restored by Thessalians and Syrians, and made war against the Illyrians and Olynthians) “lived to a great age.” He “reigned 24 years;” the date of his death is not noted. L 42.

Macedonia became “involved in a domestic struggle” after Amyntas [A]’s death. “One

⁷ e.g. L 153 cites, without additional designation, a “Cleopatra, a daughter of Amyntas, of Ephesus. *Paus.* I, c. 44.”

⁸ Nothing else is apparent about this “Amyntas,” apart from the sole reference in quotation re Eurydice #2 in sub-part B (unless this: “There is another king of Macedonia of the same name [Amyntas], but of his life few particulars are recorded in history.” L 42).

⁹ No further direct mention is found of this Aridaeus.

Perdiccas, by whom she had Eurydice [#2].” L 183. (It is unconfirmable that ([Cynane + Amyntas B-] Eurydice [#2] is the same individual referenced as, “a daughter of Amyntas” at L 42.)

Eurydice [#2] quotations continue below in (2).

(2) Philinna, a Larissaeon + Philip II
/
Philip III/Aridaeus [B]
+ Eurydice [#2]

“Philinna, a courtesan, mother of Aridaeus [B] by Philip the father of Alexander.” L 462.

“Philippus, a brother of Alexander the Great, called also Aridaeus.” L 464.

“Philippus the Third, brother of Alexander the Great.” L 1826 Ed.

“Eurydice [#2], a daughter of Amyntas, who married her [paternal] uncle Aridaeus, the illegitimate son of Philip.” L 42. (L also cites an unclear *Pausanias*’ reference to a “Eurydice, a daughter of king Philip. 5.c.17.”)

(Philip III/Aridaeus [B], who “reigned some time after Alexander’s [I’s] death” [L 463] is discussed in continuing narrations.)

(3)

<u>Neoptolemus [A] “king of the Molossi” of Epirus</u>				<u>? + Menon of Thessaly</u>	
/ + ?	/ + ?	/ + ?	/ + ?	/	/
/	(Arymbas/Arybas? ¹⁵)	/	(Neoptolemus [B?])	<u>Aecidas + Pthia¹⁶</u>	<u>? + ?</u>
/		/		/	/
<u>Olympias + Philip II</u>		/		Pyrrhus 2 Daughters,	Pleistarchus
d. 316 /		/		At C(2). Deidamia	+ sister of
/	Cleopatra [A]---+---Alexander [A] (married 336)	/		and Troas	Cassander?
/	+---Perdiccas [A] (subsequently)	/			
/	Artabazes	/			
<u>Alexander III d. 323</u>		/			
/ + ?	/ + Roxane	/ + Barsane	+ Statira [C]	/ + a Parysatis	
Philippus/ Philip III	Alexander IV -----See Narrative	Hercules E-----	/	?	
			“None”		

“Philip [II] married Olympias, the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of the Molossi.” L 462.
“Olympias, daughter of a king of Epirus...married Philip king of Macedonia, by whom she had Alexander the Great.” L 411.

“Alexander [A], king of Molossus in Epirus; brother of Olympias.” L 32 “He grew up at the court of Philip II.” O 60. “Alexander of Molossia, the uncle of Alexander the Great.”¹⁷

Philip II was the father of Cleopatra [A] by Olympias. L 463.

“Cleopatra, a sister of Alexander the Great, who married Perdiccas [A].” L 153.

Perdiccas [A] “married Cleopatra, the sister of Alexander, to better support his claims to the throne.” L 449.

Legendary and earlier uses of the name, Cleopatra, are:

(Neptunus/Neptune + [Eurynome?/Libya?] - an Agenor [one Agenor was king of Phoenicia] + ? -) Cleopatra. L 391, 153.

(Orithyia + Boreas -) Cleopatra. L 168, 153.

A daughter of Tros and Callihoe. L 153.

¹⁵ “Arybas, a king of the Molossi, who reigned 10 years” (L 84); “Alexander [“surnamed Molossus”], a king of Epirus, brother of Olympias, and successor to Arymbas” (L 1826 Ed.).

¹⁶ *Pthia*, “a town of Phthiotis, at the east of Mount Othrys in Thessaly, where Achilles was born.” L 474; see also 3A, VI, Attachment 3, *Phthiotis*.

¹⁷ The Molossus dynasty claimed descent from Achilles; *Green*, p. 5. Alexander [A] (who “banished Timolaus to Peloponnesus, and made war in Italy against the Romans... observed that he fought with men, while his nephew, Alexander the Great, was fighting with an army of women (meaning the Persians).” L 32. An ancient coin shows “Alexander, son of Neoptolemos;” B 680.

One of the Danaides. *Loc. cit.*

A daughter of Amyntas of Ephesus. *Loc. cit.*

(Marpessa, daughter of Evenus, king of Aetolia + Ides -) Cleopatra + (Althea, daughter of Thestius, king of Pleuron, a city in Aetolia + King Oeneus of Aetolia -) Meleager. L 153 *et seq.* (See: ? + Meleager A -) Arsinoe [#1] in part 6, below.)

“Alexander III, surnamed the Great, was son of Philip and Olympias. He was born B.C. 355.” L 31.

“Statira [C], a daughter of Darius [III--3A, VI, Attachment 1], who married Alexander [III]. The conqueror had formerly refused her, but when she had fallen into his hands at Issus, the nuptials were celebrated with uncommon splendor. ...Statira [c] had no children by Alexander. She was...put to death by Roxane, after the conqueror’s death.” L 579.

Alexander “wedded...the princess of Sogdiana,..and...another royal lady, Parysatis, daughter of Ochus.”¹⁸ *Bury*, page 815.

“Barsane, Memnon’s widow, who was taken prisoner at Damascus...by her father, Artabazus, royally descended.” *Plutarch* p. 550.

“Roxane, daughter of the Bactrian noble, Oxyartes, was captured during Alexander the Great’s Sogdian campaigns of 328/7.” Alexander “married her...in the spring of 327. Berve, *Alexanderreich* 2, no. 688.”

“At Susa, Alexander married Darius’s [III’s] daughter Statira.” *Plutarch* 573.

“Philippus, a son of Alexander the Great, murdered by order of Olympias.” L 464.

“Roxane, with her son Alexander, and Barsane, the mother of Hercules, both wives of Alexander, shared the fate of Olympias with their children [*i.e.* all murdered by Cassander--*refer to later narration*].” L 128.

“Alexander [IV], a son of Alexander the Great, by Roxane, put to death, with his mother, by Cassander.” L 32.

“Aecidas, king of Epirus who married Pthia, “daughter of Menon of Thessaly, [who] had by him two daughters and a son, Pyrrhus.” L 1826 Ed.¹⁹

“Aecidas, a king of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus, and brother to Olympias.” L 10. (L 28 cites an “A/cetas, king of the Molossi,” and “A/cetas, a general of Alexander’s [III’s] army, brother to Perdicas.”²⁰)

“Aecidas, at death left a two-year-old son, Pyrrhus.” L 10.

“Pyrrhus [continued at C(2)]...son of Aecides and Phthia.” L 521.

Deidamia, “while she was but a child, had been in name the wife of Alexander IV, son of [Alexander III and] Roxana, but their affairs afterwards proving unfortunate, when she came to age, Demetrius [I] married her.” *Plutarch*, p. 315.

Pyrrhus, “brother-in-law” of Demetrius [I].” L 521.

Neoptolemus [B?], “an uncle of the celebrated Pyrrhus.”²¹ L 390.

Pyrrhus’ “brother, Pleistarchus.” *Ency.I* p. 78.

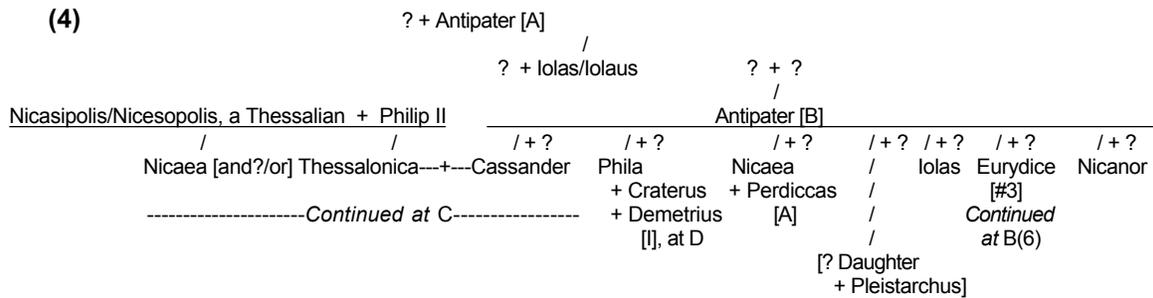
“Pleistarchus, a brother [in-law?] of Cassander.” L 486, with no source.

¹⁸ Timewise, this would be Ochus #2/Artaxerxes III?--Appendix 3A, I.

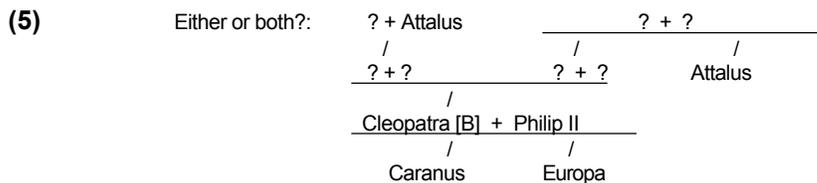
¹⁹ *Aecidas*, “patronymic of descendants of Aecus, from which line descended Achilles and Alexander the Great, among others.” L 1826 Ed. “A patronymic of the descendants of Achilles, Peleus, Telamon, Pyrrhus, etc.” L 30.

²⁰ A “Manumission of slaves [on a marble stele, Beroia, Macedonia] either about 280 or 235 [depending on whether the Seleucid reign referenced is of Demetrius I or II]” certified future freedom for named individuals after the death of their mistress, “Attinas, daughter of Alketas.” *Burstein*, p. 73.

²¹ Another Neoptolemus was “a relation of Alexander [III, and] the first to climb the walls of Gaza when...taken by Alexander.” He was killed fighting Eumenes [A] with Craterus in 321 b.c. L 390.



lolas, “a son of Antipater [A], cupbearer to Alexander.” L 293.
 Antipater [B], a soldier under Philip II; made a general by Alexander III.” L 55.
 Philip had a daughter, “by Nicasipolis, a Thessalian, Nicaea.” L 463, 610.
 “Nicaea, a daughter of Antipater, who married [Orontes-] Perdiccas [A];” L 395.
 “Cassander, son of Antipater.” L 128. Antipater [B]’s sons were “Cassander and lolas.” L 1826 Ed.
 [Nicasipolis + Philip II? -] “Nicaea...married Cassander.” L 463.
 “Thessalonica, a daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, by Nicasipolis, and sister of Alexander the Great.” L 1826 Ed.
 Cassander “married Thessalonica, the sister of Alexander the Great.” L 128;
 “Thessalonica, a wife of Cassander.” L 610.
 “Phila, the eldest daughter of Antipater, who married [first became wife to] Craterus.” L 461.
 “Eurydice [#3], the sister of Phila.” *Plutarch* 744.
 “Eurydice [#3], a daughter of Antipater [B], who married one of the Ptolemies.” L 234.
 “Cassander’s brother, Nicanor.” L 1826 Ed.
 “Craterus, one of Alexander’s [III’s] generals.” L 176.
 “Perdiccas [A], one of Alexander’s [III’s] generals.” L 449.
 “Pleistarchus, a brother [in-law?] of Cassander.” L 486, with no source.



“Cleopatra [B], the niece of Attalus.” L 463. “Her uncle, Attalus.” *Plutarch* 544.
 “Cleopatra [B], the granddaughter of Attalus, betrothed to Philip of Macedonia, after he had divorced Olympias.” L 153.]
 “Attalus, an officer in Alexander’s [III’s] army.”²² L 93.
 “At the wedding of Cleopatra [and Philip II]--she being too young for him....” *Plutarch* 544.

(6) Arsinoe #1, while pregnant by Philip II, was “received in marriage by one Lagus,” who eventually ‘adopted’ Ptolemy I. (Quotations are beneath Chart, next page.)

²² Besides the seeming contradictions in the Attalus/Cleopatra [B] relationship, it is not known whether this earlier general Attalus was related to the Philetærus-Eumenes-Attalus dynasty of Pergamum--refer to Detail A to this 3A, VI, Attachment 4.

? + Meleager [A?]			
/			
Arsinoe [#1] + Philip II			?Antigone [A] of Macedonia ²³
/ + Lagus /			+ Lagos of Macedonia? ²³
/ [After death /			/
/ of Philip II. /			Berenice I + Philip [A], officer of Alexander III
Other /			/ / /
children? /			Magas Antigone [B] Theoxena
(Posthumously / of Philip)			(King of Cyrene) + Pyrrhus + Agathocles
/			/+ ?
Ptolemy [I/Egypt]/ ²⁴			Berenice III
Soter /Lagus			+ Ptolemy III
-----continued below-----			[3A, VI, Att. 6, (1)]

-----Ptolemy I Soter/Lagus-----				
/ + ? [Arsinoe #1?]	/ + ?	+ Eurydice [#3, B(4)]	/ + ?	/ + Berenice I
Arsinoe [#2] ²⁵	Lysandra	/ /	Meleager [B?] ²⁶	Ptolemy II
+ Lysimachus [#1;also C, (1)]	+ Agathocles	/ Ptolemy Ceraunus		/Philadelphus
/ /	[#2]	(+ Arsinoe [#2],		<i>Resumed in 3A, VI, Att. 6</i>
Lysimachus [#2] a Philip		after Lysimachus [#1]		
		(a female)		
		and before she was		
		assumed by Ptolemy II—		
		<i>resumed in 3A, VI, Att. 6.)</i>		

Arsinoe [#1] “was...pregnant by king Philip [II]” at the time that he was assassinated. L 309.

Arsinoe [#1] “was the daughter of (? +) Meleager. *Loc. cit.*

“Meleager [A], a general who supported Aridaeus [B] when he [was] made king after the death of his brother, Alexander the Great.” L 359--refer to fn. 27.

Lagus was “a Macedonian of mean extraction [“but opulent and powerful”].” *Loc. cit.*

Lagus “received in marriage Arsinoe [#1], the daughter of [? +] Meleager”, while she still was pregnant by king Philip. L 309.

[“Lagus married Arsinoe, a concubine of Philip.” *Strabo*, vol. III, page 202, fn. 2.]

Ptolemy [I/Lagus/Soter], “son of Philip [II] of Macedonia” and “Arsinoe [#1] who “married Lagus.” L 511; 463. (“Soter, a surname of the first Ptolemy...also common to other monarchs.” L 577.)

When the child of Philip II and Arsinoe #1 was born, Lagus “exposed the child in the woods;” but the infant was preserved. Later, when the child’s “uncommon preservation was divulged by Lagus, [he] adopted the child as his own, and called him Ptolemy.” L 309.

“Ptolemais the First, surnamed *Lagus*...son of Arsinoe [#1], who, when pregnant by Philip of Macedonia, married Lagus.” L 1826 Ed. “Ptolemais, son of Lagus. *Strabo*, vol. VIII, page 35; vol. III, page 202.

Arsinoe [#2], “daughter of Ptolemy [I] Lagus and sister of Lysandra...was married by [first became wife to] Lysimachus [#1], king of Macedonia, in his old age [“Arsinoe, the wife of Lysimachus; *Strabo*, vol. VI, page 165].”²⁷ L 81. (Secondly, wife to her half-brother, Ceraunus--see narration in E; lastly to Ptolemy II/*Philadelphus*.)

“Lysandra, a daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, who married Agathocles [#2], the son of Lysimachus [#1].” L 336.

Demetrius [I] at Miletus “was met there by Eurydice [#3], the sister of Phila, who brought along with her Ptolemais, one of her daughters by King Ptolemy [I], who had before

²³ See at fn. 30.

²⁴ Ptolemy I Lagus received the “appellation *Soter*” “from the assistance he gave to the people of Rhodes.” L 1826 Ed.

²⁵ “Dedication of Arsinoe (II [#2]) to the Great Gods; Samothrace, about 300-218 b.c. Marble fragments of six blocks.... Queen Arsinoe [*Iacuna*] Ptolemaios the daughter of King [*Iacuna*] the wife [*unknown number of missing letters*]....” Additions supplied by footnotes suggest, “Queen Arsinoe, of King *Lysimachus* [“about 300 b.c.]; the daughter of *Ptolemaios I and Berenike I* [“316-270”].” *Burstein*, page 4.

²⁶ These may be one and the same, given the absence of data on ages of individuals *vis-a-vis* times of involvements.

²⁷ This Arsinoe “founded the city of Arsinoe, formerly the village, Conopa, in Aetolia, which was near the city of Lysimachia, earlier called Hydra and near the lake also named Lysimachia.” *Strabo*, vol. V, page 65.

“Lysimachus...married...one daughter [Arsinoe #2] of King Ptolemy [I], and his son Agathocles another [Lysandra].” *Plutarch* 738.

“Cassander, son of Antipater [B].... He married Thessalonica, the sister of Alexander the Great.” L 128.

“Lanassa, a daughter of Agathocles, who married Pyrrhus.” L 311.

“Arsinoe [#3], a daughter of Lysimachus.” L 81.

“Alexander [V], a son of Cassander.” L 32.

[The connection, '(Iolsos-Cassander-Antigone of Macedonia + Lagos of Macedonia -) Berenice,'³⁰ has been seen.)

Antipater [C], “son of Cassander...and son-in-law of Lysimachus.” L 55.

“Phillipus, a son of Cassander.” L 464.

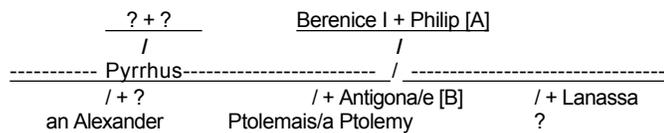
“Philippus the Fourth succeeded his father, Cassander, and [would reign] one year.” L 1826 Ed.

Cassander and Thessalonica’s “son called Antipater [C]...put her [his mother] to death.” L 610. [Antipater C’s “mother, Thessalonica.” *Plutarch* 739.

“Lysandra, a daughter of Ptolemy Lagos, who married Agathocles [#2], the son of Lysimachus [#1].” L 336.

(Not shown on the chart is an “Alexander, son of a Lysimachus.” L 33.)

(2)



“Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus.” L 521.

Pyrrhus was “saved when an infant...from the enemies of his father, who had been banished...he was carried to the court of Glautias king of Illyricum, who educated him with great tenderness.” L 521.

“Pyrrhus married many wives, and all for political reasons; besides Antigone [B], he had Lanassa the daughter of Agathocles, as also the daughter of Autoleon, king of Paeonia.” L 522.

“Antigona [B], daughter of Berenice [I], was wife to king Pyrrhus.” L 52.

When Pyrrhus “went over as a hostage...into Egypt,” under an agreement between him and Demetrius [I] after the battle of Ipsus, “among all the young princes then at court he was thought most fit to have Antigone, one of the daughters of Berenice [I] by Philip [X], before she married Ptolemy [II].” *Plutarch* 315-16.

“Ptolemy, a son of Pyrrhus king of Epirus, by Antigone [B] the daughter of Berenice [I].” “He was left as governor when Pyrrhus went to fight in Italy, and later killed in the expedition of Pyrrhus against Sparta and Argos.” L 515.

Lanassa, “a daughter of Agathocles, who married Pyrrhus, whom she soon after forsook for Demetrius [I].” L 311.

(L 32 cites an “Alexander, the son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, “ who at some point conquered Macedonia, was expelled by [a] Demetrius but subsequently recovered it by the assistance of the Arcarnanians.”)

³⁰ This has been placed with a question in B(6).

D.	? + Corraeus	[? + Philip II? ³¹]	[? + ?]	? + ?
	/	/	/	/ (of Phila?)
	Stratonice [#1] ³²	Antigonus I-M ³³ /Monophthalmos/Cyclops	Sibling of Antigonus I	"Krateros"
	/	/	/ + Cassander?	/ + ?
	/	a Philip	Ptolemais]	an Alexander ³⁴
	/			of Corinth
³⁵	----- Demetrius I (M) ³⁶ /Poliorcetes-----			
	/ + Deidamia	+ Phila [B(4)]	/ + Ptolemais [B(6)]	/ + Eurydice [#3]
an Alexander	/	/	Demetrius of Cyrene	?Corrhabus?
	/	/		a Demetrius
	Stratonice [#2]	Antigonus II/Gonatas		??
	[+ Seleucus I]	/ + ?		/ + ?
	[+ Antiochus I/Soter]	Demetrius II(M)	Antigonus III/Doson	
	Continued on 3A, VI, Att. 5.	/ [+ widow of Alexander	+ "widow of Demetrius [II]	
		/ of Corinth]		
		/ + ?		
		-----Philip V-----		
	/ + ?	/ + ?	/ + "a concubine"	
	Antigonus [IV]	Demetrius [A]	Perses/Perseus-----	
			/ + ?	/ + ?
			Philip	Alexander
				A Daughter

Antigonus I, "one of Alexander's [the Great's] generals. L 52.

"Ptolemais, a nephew of Antigonus, who commanded an army in the Peloponnesus...revolted from his uncle [by marriage?] Cassander, and some time after attempted to bribe the solders of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, who had invited him to his camp; he was put to death by Lagus for treachery." L 1826 Ed.

"Stratonice [#1], the wife of Antigonus [I], mother of Demetrius [I] Poliorcetes." L 581.

"Her father's name was Corraeus."³⁷ L 1826 Ed. ["Antigonus had by his wife, Stratonice, the daughter of Corraeus, two sons: the one of whom, after the name of his uncle, he called Demetrius, the other had that of his grandfather, Philip, and died young. ...although some have related that Demetrius was not the son of Antigonus, but of his brother; and that his own father dying young, and his mother being afterwards married to Antigonus, he was accounted to be his son." *Plutarch* 726.]

"Demetrius [I], son of Antigonus [I] and Stratonice [#1], surnamed *Poliorcetes*, *destroyer of towns*." L 196.

"Antigonus I died in the 80th year of his age, 301 b.c." L 52.

"Eurydice [antecedents?], a wife of Demetrius [I?], descended from Miltiades. *Plut. in Demetr.*" L 234. (A descendant of the ancient Miltiades, [she] had been married to Opheltas, the ruler of Cyrene, and after his death had come back to Athens." *Plutarch* 731.)

"Demetrius was very free in these [marital] matters, and was the husband of several wives at once; the highest place...retained by Phila, who was Antipater's [B's] daughter, and had been the wife of Craterus.... Antigonus had obliged him to marry her, notwithstanding the disparity of their years, Demetrius being quite a youth, and she much older." *Plutarch* 731.

Deidamia, "while she was but a child, had been in name the wife of Alexander IV, son of [Alexander III and] Roxana, but their affairs afterwards proving unfortunate, when she came to age, Demetrius [I] married her." *Plutarch*, p. 315.

Demetrius "had also, by Deidamia, a son, Alexander, who lived and died in Egypt."

³¹ Refer to B(7).

³² It appears that Stratonice #1 was inherited by Demetrius I?--unclear is a discourse of one Agatharchides, related by Josephus, of "how she came out of Macedonia and Syria, and left her *husband* Demetrius...stirred up a sedition about Antioch [and, spurned by Seleucus I] she fled to Seleucia...to sail away...[but] was caught and put to death." *Josephus*, Against Apion, I.22.

³³ Designations in this chart for the Antigonii commence with Monophthalmos as "I" (*Lempriere* refers to [II] Gonatas as "the first"). (These 'Macedonian' Antigonii are to be distinguished from the Hasmonaean Antigonii, Appendix 4B, Attachment 1.)

³⁴ When this Alexander, "viceroys of Corinth and Euboea," died c. 245, "his [unnamed] widow accepted [Antigonus I-] Gonatas' son, Demetrius [II], in marriage." O 60.

³⁵ Blank.

³⁶ M=Macedonia, to distinguish from "Syrian" Demetrii, Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 5.

³⁷ "Stratonice, a town of Caria, made a Macedonian colony." L 581. ("Corrhagium, a town in Macedonia." L 174.)

Loc. cit.

“A letter of Epicurus about 282-277” mentions a “Krateros...half-brother of Antigonus Gonatas, and his representative at Corinth.” *Burstein*, page 19, fn. 6.

When Alexander, “viceroy of Corinth and Euboea,” died c. 245, “his [unnamed] widow accepted [Antigonus I-] Gonatas’ son, Demetrius [II], in marriage.” O 60

“Stratonice [#2], daughter of Demetrius [I] by Phila.” *Plutarch* 738.

“Stratonike [#2], daughter of Demetrius [I] Poliorketes.” *Burstein*, page 21, n. 8.

“Stratonice, a daughter of Demetrius Poliorketes, who [would be] married [first to] Seleucis [I], king of Syria.” L 581. (“Antiochus [I/Soter], her husband’s son by a former wife, then [would become] enamoured of her and married [to] her by his father’s consent”--Antiochus I would marry “Stratonike [#2]...about 294/3.” L 581; *Burstein*, p. 21, fn. 8; Appendix 3A, VI, Att. 5.) [Stratonice #2 was “proclaimed Queen of Upper Asia” upon her marriage to Antiochus I. *Plutarch* 740.]

Demetrius [I] at Miletus “was met there by Eurydice [#3], the sister of Phila, who brought along with her Ptolemais, one of her daughters by King Ptolemy [I], who had before been affianced to Demetrius, and with whom he [then] consummated his marriage.” *Plutarch* 744.

“Demetrius left no other children by his wife Phila but Antigonus [II] and Stratonice [#2].” *Plutarch* 747.

Demetrius “had two other sons, both of his own name, one surnamed the Thin, by an Illyrian mother, and one who ruled in Cyene, by Ptolemais.” *Loc. cit.*

“[S]ome say Demetrius had a son by Eurydice [#3], named Corrhabus.” *Loc. cit.*

“Antigonus II died after a reign of 34 years...B.C. 243.” L 52.

Demetrius [II], “a prince who [would] succeed his father Antigonus [II/Gonatas] on the throne of Macedonia,...reign 11 years [and be] succeeded by Antigonus [III] Doson.” L 197.

After Demetrius II died, Philip V being very young, “the chief men of Macedon, fearing³⁸ great confusion might arise in his [Philip V’s] minority, called in Antigonus [III], *cousin-german* to the late king, and married him to the widow, the mother of Philip.” At first he acted as regent and general, but ultimately they gave him the title of king. “This was he that was surnamed Doson.” *Plutarch* 216.

“Antigonus [“the Second”--III on chart], the guardian of his nephew Philip [V], the son of Demetrius [II].” He “married the widow of Demetrius and usurped the kingdom. He was called *Doson*.... He conquered Cleomenes king of Sparta, and obliged him to retire to Egypt.... He died, B.C. 221, after a reign of 11 years, leaving [the] crown to the lawful possessor, Philip, who distinguished himself by...the war which he made against the Romans.” L 52-53 [1826 Ed.].

Philip [V], “Phillipus the Fifth/Philhellen,” “[s]on of Demetrius.” “His infancy, at the death of his father, was protected by Antigonus [III/Doson], one of his friends, who [would] reign for 12 years with the title of independent monarch.” When said Antigonus died, Philip [V] [would] “recover his father’s throne, though only 15 years of age.” L 463.

“Demetrius [A], son of Philip [V]...given up as a hostage to the Romans.” As his father’s ambassador, he gained much popularity. On his return to Macedonia, “he [would be] falsely accused by his brother, Perseus...and his father too credulously [would consent] to his death.” L 197.

“Antigonus [IV], son of Philip [V]; “ Philip V [would] attempt to make him successor, after the murder of Demetrius, but [be] prevented by death “in the 42nd year of his reign, 179 years before the Christian era.” L 464.

Perses/Perseus, “the eldest of Philip’s [V’s] sons by a concubine, [would raise] seditions against his brother Demetrius.” L 464.

“Demetrius [A], son of king Philip [V] of Macedonia,” initially a hostage of the Romans. Later, as his father’s ambassador, he would gain much popularity, resulting in false accusations against him by his “brother Perseus,” convincing Philip [V] to put this Demetrius to death “B.C.180.” L 1826 Ed.

Perseus/Perses “had two sons, Philip and Alexander, and one daughter whose name is not known.” Son Alexander, “apprenticed to a Roman carpenter, later rose to be made

³⁸“Cousin-german”, “the child of one’s aunt or uncle.” (*Webster*.) Doson would have had to be the son of a brother or sister of Antigonus II.

secretary of the senate.” L 1826 Ed.

(“Philippus, a man who pretended to be the son of Perses, that he might lay claim to the kingdom of Macedonia. He is called *Pseudophilippus*.” L 464.)

E. Narration.

Alexander III/the Great was born B.C. 355. At age 16 (c. 339 b.c.) he governed in Philip II's absence and defeated a Thracian uprising; at 18 (c. 337 b.c.) he was commander for Philip II.

Strained court relations erupted in 337 b.c., after Philip II's union with Cleopatra [B]. Olympias and Alexander III (“19” at the time) together went into self-exile in Illyria. “Demaratus of Corinth acted as peace-maker, persuading Philip to recall his son, and Alexander to return.” C, vol. VI, 353-54.

Ties between Epirus and Macedon were strengthened [“in 336] when Alexander III's sister, Cleopatra [A], became wife to her [maternal] uncle, Alexander [A].” O 60.

In 336 b.c. king Philip II was assassinated “in the 47th year of his age and the 24th of his reign, by one “Pausanias” (variously, “one at the court of King Philip;” “one very intimate with Attalus”.³⁹ L 440; 463.

Philip II “was treacherously assaulted and slain at Egae by Pausanias, the son of Cerastes, who was derived from the family of Oreste, and his [Philip's] son Alexander succeeded him in the kingdom.” *Josephus AJ*, XI.VIII.1.

After Philip's murder, “Cleopatra [B] was seized by order of Olympias, and put to death” (L 153); and at some ensuing point hers and Philip's offspring, Caranus and Europa, also “were both murdered by Olympias.” L 463.

Philip II was succeeded by Alexander III (the Great).

Upon the death of Alexander [A], Olympias' brother, “Epirus [became] a protectorate of Macedon” [“in 331”]. O 60.

In Alexander III's expeditionary absence, “when he went to invade Asia,” he left his general Antipater [B] “as supreme governor of Macedonia, and all of Greece. L 55; L 1826 Ed.

When Alexander III “invaded Asia, Lagus [Ptolemy I] the son of Arsinoe [#1] attended him as one of his generals [and] behaved with uncommon valor.” L 511.

Antipater [B] successfully subdued rebelling Greeks and killed the king of Sparta. His “successes” are reported as disturbing to Alexander III, who summoned him to Babylon. L 1826 Ed.

Those of Alexander III's soldiers who accompanied his lengthy eastern campaign and had acquired foreign children, concubines and/or wives were required to leave them behind to avoid friction at home; but Alexander promised that boys would receive a good Macedonian education. There were 10,000 of these children. *Green*, page 457.

Alexander III “died at Babylon on the 21st of April, in the 32nd year of his age, after he reigned 12 years and eight months..., 323 b.c.” Alexander's death has been “attributed to the machinations of the offended general [Antipater B].” (Antipater's sons, Cassander and Iolas, “were in [Alexander's] camp, and it is said by some historians that...they administered poison to the unsuspecting king.”) L 1826 Ed.

At Susa, Alexander III had married “Roxana, a Persian woman...daughter of Darius [III], or, according to others, daughter of one of his satraps [“the Bactrian noble, Oxyartes”]. After the conquest of Darius III, Alexander III had “ultimately married one of the daughters of Darius III.” L 536; *Cambridge*, vol. VI, p. 369.

“Roxana...with child [at the time of Alexander's death, on which] account much honoured by the Macedonians...sent for Statira...as if Alexander had been still alive; and when she had her in her power, killed her and her sister,” burying their bodies in a well, “not without the privity and assistance of Perdikkas, who in the time immediately following the king's death,

³⁹ Said Pausanias was “dispatched by Attalus, Perdikkas, and other friends of Philip—it also being reported: a) that Pausanias was motivated both by revenge (for Philip's disregard of Pausanias' complaint that he had been “grossly and unnaturally abused by Attalus”) and by desire to “render himself illustrious;” and (b) “some support” Pausanias acted at instigation of Olympias and Alexander III. L 440; refer to fn. 12 for additional “Pausanias” as described.

⁴⁰ Refer to Appendix 3A, Attachment 1.

under cover of...Arrhidaeus, whom he carried about him as a sort of guard to his person, exercised the chief authority." *Plutarch* 576.

Perdiccas [A], "son of Orontes," was one of Alexander III's generals, and "one of [his] friends and favorites." Perdiccas [A] received Alexander's ring "from the hand of the dying Alexander." L 449.

"The officers [of Alexander III] wished to make the unborn son of Alexander and Roxana king, but the privates preferred a Macedonian, the imbecile Philip III Arrhidaeus." *Ency.*, page 66.

"Aridaeus [B--/Philip III]⁴¹ ...was made king of Macedonia till Roxane, who was pregnant by Alexander, brought into the world a legitimate male successor. Aridaeus [B] had not the free enjoyment of his senses; and therefore Perdiccas [A]...declared himself his protector. "Perdiccas [A] wished to be supreme regent as Aridaeus wanted capacity and, more strongly to establish himself, he married Cleopatra [A], Alexander's [III's] sister." L 42, 75, 449.

When Alexander IV was born, "a joint rule was established under the regents Craterus and Perdiccas [A]." *Ency.*, page 66.

In 322, the infant "Alexander IV was elevated by Perdiccas [A] to join...Arrhidaeus [/Aridaeus B] as joint ruler." O 59.

Polyperchon was "the oldest of all the generals and successors of Alexander." L 52.

Ptolemy [I/Lagus/Soter] had been one of Alexander III's major generals." L 1826 Ed.

Antigonus [I] ("supposed to be the natural son of Philip, Alexander's father") was another "of Alexander's generals." L 52. Seleucus [I/Nicanor-'Syria'⁴²] was "one of the captains of Alexander the Great, surnamed *Nicanor* or *Victorious*." L 1826 Ed.

Eumenes [A]⁴³ was "the most worthy of all of the officers of Alexander to succeed after the death of his master." L 230.

Eumenes [A] of Pergamus/Pergamum "conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government.." L 230. Antipater [B] with reinforcements from Craterus conquered the Athenians at Cranon in Thessaly. Antipater [B] and Craterus next conquered the Aetolians in Boeotia and granted a humiliatingly-conditioned peace to the Athenians. L 1826 Ed.

Polyperchon gave Eumenes [A] command of the troops in Cilicia." *Ency.* 77.

Antipater [B] and his son[in-law], Craterus, "were the first to make hostile preparations against Perdiccas [A]." L 52.

Eumenes [A] "joined his force with those of Perdiccas [A]." L 230.

Antipater [B], Craterus, Antigonus [I] and Ptolemy [I] all united against Perdiccas [A] and Eumenes [A]. L 176.

Perdiccas [A]'s "general Eumenes [A] defeated and slew Craterus in Asia Minor (321);" "Craterus was killed in a battle against Eumenes [A], B.C. 321." *Ency.* 77; L 176.

Phila, Craterus' widow, subsequently became wife of Demetrius [I], son of Antigonus [I]. L 461.

Perdiccas [A] "endeavored to deprive Ptolemy [I] of Egypt." In the process, Ptolemy [I] hemmed up Perdiccas "in a desert island." With Perdiccas were "the kings...both Aridaeus [B] and the children of Alexander [III] and also Roxane, Alexander's wife." *Strabo*, vol. VIII, pages 35-37.

Perdiccas [A] "was defeated in battle by Seleucus [I] and Antigonus [I] on the banks of the river Nile, and assassinated by his own cavalry." L 42, 75. ("[A]fter much bloodshed on both sides, Perdiccas was totally ruined, and at last assassinated in his tent in Egypt, by his own officers, about B.C. 321." L 449.)⁴⁴

After Perdiccas was slain, "...Aridaeus [B] and the children of Alexander [III] and also Roxane, Alexander's wife, departed for Macedonia [*sic*]." *Strabo*, vol. VIII, pages 35-37.

⁴¹ Here referred to as "an illegitimate son of Philip [III]."

⁴² Refer to Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 5.

⁴³ Refer to Detail A to this attachment.

⁴⁴ "[T]he body of Alexander was carried off by Ptolemy and given sepulture in Alexandria." *Strabo*, vol. VIII, pages 35-37; however, according to *Strabo* editor's note, page 35, fn. 6: Aridaeus/Arrhidaeus [B] spent two years making elaborate preparations for removal of Alexander's body, and Ptolemy I sent as far as Syria to meet him. Reportedly, Ptolemy I buried Alexander first, at Memphis, and Ptolemy II later transferred the body to Alexandria.

Perdiccas [A]'s wife, Cleopatra [A] (Alexander III's sister) was killed by Antigonus [I] "as she attempted to fly to Ptolemy in Egypt." L 153.

After Perdiccas [A]'s death, "Antipater [B] and Ptolemy [I] at Triparadeisus in Syria agreed that Antipater [B] should be regent." *Ency.*, page 77.

"Ptolemy [I] in Egypt, Antipater [B], and Lysimachus in Thrace formed a coalition against Antigonus [I]. *Loc. cit.*

Antigonus [I] seized Phrygia and Lydia. *Ency.* 77. ("In the division of the provinces after Alexander's death...Antigonus [I] received Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia." L 52.)

Initially In the division of the provinces of Alexander's empire, Ptolemy [I] received as his share "Egypt, Libya and part of the neighboring territories of Arabia" and "Seleucus [had] received Babylon as his province." L 1826 Ed.; L 554.

"Antipater sent Antigonus to dislodge Eumenes [A], who took refuge in the hills (320)." *Ency.* 77.

Antipater [B] died "B.C. 319" and left ["the elderly"] Polyperchon master of all his possessions ["in preference to Cassander"]. L 55, L 1826 Ed. "But Ptolemy [I] defied him and annexed Syria." *Ency.* 77. ("Antipater [B] [had] left son Cassander "in a subordinate situation under Polyperchon." Cassander, however, "was too aspiring to obey." L 55.)

"Cassander, seized the Piraeus, garrisoned it, and left Demetrius of Phalerum⁴⁵ as virtual dictator of Athens (317)." *Ency.* 77.

Aridaeus [B] was totally governed by the intrigues of his wife [Eurydice #2], who called back Cassander and joined her forces with his to march against Polyperchon and [queen] Olympias." L 42.

Eurydice [#2] "was forsaken by her troops." Aridaeus [B], who had been "seven years in nominal possession of the sovereign power...was put to death, with his wife, Eurydice [#2], by Olympias;" and, by order of Olympias, Aridaeus [B] was shot through with arrows and Eurydice [#2] was forced to kill herself. L 75. (When Olympias seized the government, she put to death Aridaeus, his wife Eurydice, and Cassander's brother Nicanor. 1826 Ed.)

"Olympias the mother of Alexander [III] wished to keep the kingdom of Macedonia for Alexander [III]'s young children; and therefore she destroyed the relations of Cassander." L 1826 Ed.

"Cassander took Macedon from Polyperchon (317)." Cassander "recovered ["made himself master of"] Macedonia, and made himself absolute." L 55, 128.

Alexander [IV] and his grandmother Olympias "fell into Cassander's hands in spring 316." O 59. Olympias surrendered to Cassander who besieged her in Pydna,⁴⁶ where she was "massacred by those whom she had cruelly deprived of their children, about 316 b.c." "[T]he relations of Cassander...besieged Olympias in the town of Pydna, and put her to death." L 128. "Cassander put her [Olympias] to death." L 1826 Ed. "Alexander [IV], a son of Alexander the Great, by Roxane, put to death, with his mother, by Cassander." L 32. "Roxane, with her son Alexander, and Barsane, the mother of Hercules, both wives of Alexander, shared the fate of Olympias with their children." L 128.

Antigonus [I] seized Syria from Ptolemy [I] in 315 b.c. Antigonus [I] sent his son, Demetrius [I-M] (then age 22) against Ptolemy I, "who had invaded Syria." Demetrius [I] was defeated at Gaza ["312 b.c., by Ptolemy, who had already occupied the Cyclades (314) and the Peloponnese (313)]." L 196; *Ency.* 77.

"Antigonus [I]...obliged Seleucus [I] to retire from Syria and fly for refuge to [Ptolemy I in] Egypt.... [F]rom that time all friendship ceased between Ptolemy [I] and Antigonus [I], and a new war was begun. L 52. (Seleucus [I] unpopularly attempted to destroy Eumenes [A], deserted Babylon, and "fled to the court of his friend Ptolemy [I] of Egypt." L 1826 Ed.

"Ptolemy [I] then sent Seleucus to recover Babylon from Antigonus [I]," which Antigonus had seized in Seleucus' absence. *Ency.* 77.

"Seleucus [I]...soon was able to recover Babylon." L 1826 Ed. "The era of the

⁴⁵ Demetrius Phalerus/Phaleron, "a philosopher" whose eloquence and munificence caused him to be "elected by the Athenians decennial archon, b.c. 317" (so popular for his works, "360 brazen statues to his honor" were raised).

⁴⁶ Pydna, a town of Macedonia, originally called *Citron*, situate between the mouth of the rivers Aliacmon and Lydius." L 518.

Seleucidae [began] with the taking of Babylon by Seleucus [I], B.C. 312.” L 554.

“Seleucus increased his dominions by the immediate conquest of Media, and some of the neighboring provinces.” L 554.

“An attempted settlement in 311 merely allowed Antigonus [I] to continue fighting Seleucus...and Ptolemy to continue his expansion in the Aegean.” Ency. 77.

“Demetrius [I] repaired his loss...[and] with a fleet of 250 ships,” he sailed to and freed the Athenians from the power of Cassander and Ptolemy, and expelled the garrison stationed there under Demetrius Phalerus. “Antigonus [I] sent Demetrius [I] to Athens, whence [c. 309 b.c.] he expelled Demetrius of Phalerum and restored the democracy” (“freed Athens”). (Sedition of Phalerus’ enemies ended with his condemnation to death and destruction of all statues erected to him.) Phalerus, “after enjoying the sovereign power for ten years,” fled to the court of Ptolemy [I] Lagus, c. 307 b.c. L 196; L 1826 Ed., Ency. 77.

C. 307 b.c. Ptolemy [I] consulted Demetrius Phalerus “concerning the succession of his [Ptolemy’s] children; “Demetrius advised Lagus to raise the children of Eurydice [#3] in preference to the offspring of Bernice.”⁴⁷ L 1826 Ed.

“Two tribes, Antigonis and Demetrias, were created in 307/306 [among the officially recognized tribes in Athens], in honor of Antigonos Monophthalmos and Demetrius Poliorcetes because of their role in the expulsion of Demetrius of Phaleron. “ *Burstein*, page 5.⁴⁸

[“The Athenians were the first who gave Antigonus and Demetrius the title of kings, which hitherto they had made it a point of piety to decline, as the one remaining royal honour still reserved for the lineal descendants of Philip [II] and Alexander [III], in which none but they could venture to participate.” *Plutarch* 729.]

Antigonus [I] [had] continued to war with Eumenes [A] after the death of Perdiccas [A], finally taking Eumenes prisoner and starving him to death. L 52.

Seleucus [I] “also made war against Demetrius [I] and Lysimachus [#1] though he had originally married the daughter [Stratonice #2] of the former, and had lived in the closest friendship with the latter..” L 554. “Seleucus Nicator [*sic./Nicanor*] invaded [Lysimachus’ territory]...and overthrew him.” *Strabo*, vol. VI, page 165.

When, “after 19 years [c. 304],” Ptolemy [I] “took the title of independent monarch...Cyprus [also came] under his power. He made war with success against Demetrius [I] and Antigonus [I], who disputed his right to the provinces of Syria.” L 1826 Ed.

“Antigonus [I], who had been for some time upon friendly terms with Cassander, declared war against him, and his generals also “had several engagements with Lysimachus [#1].” L 52.

Ptolemy [I] eventually “made himself master of Coelesyria, Phoenicia, and the major coast of Syria.” L 1826 Ed.

“Demetrius the son of Antigonus conquered the fleet of Ptolemy [I], near the island of Cyprus.... [T]his famous naval battle...happened 26 years after Alexander’s death.”⁴⁹ After it, “Antigonus [I] and his son assumed the title of kings, and their example was followed by the rest of Alexander’s generals.” “[D]eeply engaged in the different intrigues of the Greeks,” Antigonus I “made a treaty of alliance with the Aetolians and was highly respected by the Athenians.” L 52. (Demetrius [I] was successful in relieving Athens from four years of war (307-304) waged by Cassander.

Demetrius [I] defeated Cassander at Thermopylae. His “uncommon success,” together with the honors he received from the Athenians, “raised the jealousy of...Seleucus, Cassander and Lysimachus.” L 196.

“Cassander...made league with Lysimachus [#1] and Seleucus [I].” L 128. Seleucus

⁴⁷ Later, after Ptolemy I’s death, Berenice’s son, Ptolemy [III] Philadelphus [*refer to Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 6*], kept Demetrius Phalerus strictly confined. He reportedly committed suicide c. 284 b.c. despite the fact some claim, that he enjoyed the confidence of Philadelphus, and enriched his library at Alexandria with 200,000 volumes. “All the works of Demetrius Phalerus, on rhetoric, history, and eloquence, are lost”—one extant treatise on rhetoric attributed to him is also taken as the work of one Dionysius of Halicarnassus. L 1826 Ed., L 197.

⁴⁸ “Both tribes [would be] abolished [in Athens] in 200 because of the enmity then existing between Athens and Philippos V.” *Loc. cit.* “Antigonis, a tribe of Attica, so called from Antigonus [I].” *Burstein*, page 5; L 1826 Ed.

⁴⁹ This would yield (323 - 26 =) 297 b.c., a date, however, which would fall after the battle of Ipsus; yet in this quotation Antigonus I is alive still [?].

[I] “united with the other former generals of Alexander against Antigonus.” L 1826 Ed.; L 554.
“Seleucus, Cassander and Lysimachus united to destroy Antigonus and his son. Their hostile armies met at Ipsus B.C. 301.” L 196.

Pyrrhus “accompanied Demetrius [I] at the battle of Ipsus, and fought there with all the prudence and intrepidity of an experienced general.” (Cassander previously had “wished to despatch Pyrrhus...but Glautias not only refused to deliver him up...he even went with an army and placed him on the throne of Epirus, though [then] only 12 years of age.) About five years⁵⁰ after [there were] new commotions.” Pyrrhus “was expelled from his throne by Neoptolemus [B?], who had usurped it after the death of Aecides; and being still without resources, he [Pyrrhus, had then] applied to his brother-in-law Demetrius for assistance.” L 521.

At Ipsus, “Antigonus and his son were defeated;” “Antigonus was killed in the battle.” L 295, L 196. (Although Antigonus [I] “had several victories over” Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander and Lysimachus,” he never achieved entry into Egypt. L 1826 Ed.) After Antigonus was conquered and slain, his territories were divided among his victorious enemies. L 554.

Antigonus [I] received “so many wounds in the battle of Ipsus...he died in the 80th year of his age, 301 b.c.” L 1826 Ed.

Demetrius [I]...escaped to Corinth. *Ency.* page 78.

“By the division of spoils [following the battle of Ipsus], Seleucus [I] was given Syria, Lysimachus western and central Asia Minor, Cassander kept Macedon, but his brother,⁵¹ Pleistarchus, received southern Asia Minor. Ptolemy [I], however, seized Coele-Syria.

Cassander, who “obtained a memorable victory at Ipsus,” died of dropsy three years after the victory at Ipsus, after a reign of 18 years.” L 128. (“Cassander...died in 298;” *Encyclopedia of World History*, page 78.)

“When Kassandros [Cassander] was dead, the [Macedonian] kingdom was taken over by Philippus [Philip IV], his eldest son, who ruled four months.” *Burstein*, page 6. Philip IV “died also, so that the two younger sons, Antipater [C] and Alexander V, divided his realm.” *Encyclopedia of World History*, p. 78. Alexander [V] “reigned two years conjointly with his brother Antipater [C].” L 32.

Antipater [C] “killed his mother because she wished his brother Alexander [V] to succeed.” L 55. Alexander [V] “was prevented by Lysimachus [#1] from revenging his mother Thessalonica, whom his brother had murdered.” Peace was re-established between the two brothers by the advice of Lysimachus.” L 32, 55.

“Alexander [V], a son of Cassander, king of Macedonia...reigned two years conjointly with his brother Antipater [C], and was prevented by Lysimachus from revenging his mother Thessalonica, whom his brother had murdered.” L 1826 Ed.

Contradiction: (1) *Antipater*, son of Cassander...*killed his mother*, because she wished his brother Alexander to succeed... Alexander, to revenge the death of his mother, solicited the assistance of Demetrius; but peace was re-established between the two brothers by the advice of Lysimachus, and soon after *Demetrius killed Antipater* and made himself king of Macedonia, 294 b.c.” L 55; (2) Cassander’s “son *Antipater* killed his mother; and for his unnatural murder he *was put to death by his brother Alexander*, who...invited Demetrius the son of Antigonus from Asia. *Demetrius* took advantage of the invitation, and *put to death Alexander [V]*, and ascended the throne of Macedonia.” L 128.

“Demetrius [I], the son of Antigonus [I], put Alexander [V] to death [and] gained the Macedonian throne.” L 32; L 1826 Ed. (After the death of Antigonus [I], “Demetrius [I] lost Asia, and established himself in Macedonia after the death of Cassander.”⁵² L 52.

⁵⁰ Who “was made king of Epirus by the Epirots, who had revolted from their lawful sovereign.” He “was put to death when he attempted to poison his nephew” (*refer to fn. 21*). L 390.

⁵¹ *Refer to Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 1, fn. 13*, which in the context would include Judaea as well as Galilaea and Samaria.

⁵² “A Macedonian-dominated government [had] ruled Athens for Demetrius [I] Poliorcetes from 294 to 287, during which Philippides was probably in exile.” *Burstein*, page 15, n.11. (Demetrius Poliorcetes held office “of Stephanephoros at Miletos, 295-4; “reason unknown.” *Burstein*, p. 33, n. 5.

("[S]oon after" Lysimachus had established peace between Antipater [C] and Alexander [V], "Demetrius [I] killed Antipater [C] and made himself king of Macedonia, 294 B.C." L 55.

"Antiochus I ['Syria,' refer to Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 5] married Stratonike [Stratonice #2], daughter of Demetrius [I] Poliorcetes, after a divorce from his father, Seleukos [Seleucis I], about 294/293." *Burstein*, page 21, fn. 8. "Antiochus [I/Soter], Stratonice's husband's son by a former wife...became enamoured of her and married her by his father's consent." L 581.

Lanassa, "soon after" her marriage with Pyrrhus, "forsook him for Demetrius [I]." L 311. Seleucus [I] secured Cilicia from Demetrius [I] (296-295)." *Ency.* 81.

Pyrrhus, after the battle at Ipsus, had "passed into Egypt, where, by his marriage with Antigone [B] the daughter of Berenice [I], he soon obtained a sufficient force to attempt the recovery of his throne [of Epirus]. He was successful in the undertaking, but to remove all causes of quarrel, he took the usurper [Neoptolemus] to share with him the royalty [but] some time after he put him to death under pretence that he had attempted to poison him." L 521.

Pyrrhus "engaged in quarrels which disturbed the peace of the Macedonian monarchy; and he marched against Demetrius [I]. [W]hen Demetrius labored under a momentary illness, Pyrrhus made an attempt upon the throne of Macedonia...and soon after rendered himself master of the kingdom." L 521.

Demetrius [I], after seven years and continuous war with neighbor states was obliged to leave Macedonia and, after attacks of varying success on Lysimachus provinces, the decimation of his army caused him to retire to the court of Seleucis [I] for aid. A kind reception was followed by development of hostilities, and his son-in-law [Seleucus I] kept him essentially in house arrest, despite offers to Seleucus by Demetrius' son, Antigonus [II], of "all his possessions and even his person" in exchange for his father's liberty. "Demetrius [I] died in the 54th year of his age, after a confinement of three years, 286 b.c." L 1826 Ed.

Ptolemy [I] "died in the 84th year of his age, after a reign of 39 years, about 284 b.c." L 1826 Ed.

"Pergamum was a treasure-hold of Lysimachus [#1]." *Strabo*, vol. VI, page 165. Lysimachus made one "Philetaerus, a eunuch...governor of Pergamus." L 462.

Lysimachus [#1], in his old age, married Arsinoe, sister of Lysandra." L 22

Agathocles [#2]--a "son of Lysimachus [#1]" who had been a prisoner of the Getae, "was ransomed, and married [to] Lysandra daughter of Ptolemy Lagus." L 22.⁵³

Pyrrhus shared Macedonia's throne with Lysimachus [#1] "seven months, till the jealousy of the Macedonians, and the ambition of his colleague, obliged him to retire." L 521.

In 286 b.c. Lysimachus [then king of Thrace] expelled Pyrrhus and seized Macedonia." L 337. (Pyrrhus went from there to do battle for some years in Italy, for the Tarentines against Rome and, subsequently, for Sicily against the Carthaginians." L 521.)

Philetaerus of Pergamus "had differences with [the wife of Lysimachus #1] Arsinoe [#2]," broke amity with Lysimachus. In an ensuing revolt. "Lysimachus...was forced to slay his son, Agathocles [#2]." ⁵⁴ *Strabo*, vol. VI, page 165. Philetaerus "made himself master of the treasures and of Pergamus, in which they were deposited, B.C. 283, and laid the foundation for his own kingdom." (He reigned 20 more years and appointed his nephew Eumenes [I] as successor.) L 462.

"When Agathocles [#2] was dead, 283 B.C., Lysandra fled to Seleucus." L 22.

"Lysandra, persecuted by Arsinoe [#2], fled to Seleucus [I] for protection." L 336.

After Agathocles' murder, Lysimachus' subjects reverted to the Seleucids[/Seleucus I]. "Lysimachus pursued them to Asia and was killed in battle ("Battle of Corupedium"), at age 80, "281 years before Christ." L 337. (Lysimachus "cruelty rendered him odious, and the murder of his son Agathocles so offended his subjects, that the most opulent and powerful revolted.... He pursued them to Asia, and declared war against Seleucus, who had given them a kindly reception. He was killed in a bloody battle, 281 years before Christ, in the 80th year of his age." L 337.)

Seleucus [I] "got control of western Asia Minor on the defeat of Lysimachus (281)."

⁵³ "A people of European Scythia, near the Daci. ... The word *Geticus* is frequently used for Thracian." L 249.

⁵⁴ But see at fn. 54--Agathocles survived Lysimachus?

Ency. 81.

Ptolemy II succeeded Ptolemy I in Egypt 285 b.c.

"After her husband's [Lysimachus #1's] death, Arsinoe [#2], fearful for her children, attempted to murder Agathocles."⁵⁵ L 22.

"Ceraunus, a son of Ptolemy Soter by Eurydice [#3] the daughter of Antipater [A]. Unable to succeed to the throne of Egypt, Ceraunus fled to the court of Seleucus [I]...then king of Macedonia, an empire which he had lately acquired by the death of Lysimachus in a battle in Phrygia; but his [Seleucus'] reign was short, and Ceraunus perfidiously murdered him and ascended his throne, 280 B.C."

Seleucus [I] "himself was treacherously murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus ." *Strabo*, vol. VI, page 165. He "was murdered 280 b.c. in the 32nd year of his reign...by one of his servants called Ptolemy Ceraunus." Seleucus was either "73 or 78 years old, and died "as he was going to conquer Macedonia, where he intended to finish his days....in that province where he was born. He was succeeded by Antiochus Soter." L 1826 Ed.⁵⁶)

"After her [Arsinoe #2's] husband's [Lysimachus #1's] death, Ceraunus, her own [half?] brother married her and ascended the throne of Macedonia." L 81.

[Ptolemy] Ceraunus "could not be firmly established in Macedonia, however, as long as Arsinoe [#2], the widow, and the children of Lysimachus were alive.... ..Ceraunus made offers of marriage to Arsinoe, who was his own [half?] sister. The queen at first refused but the...usurper at last prevailed.... The nuptials, however, were no sooner celebrated, than Ceraunus murdered the two young princes in their mother's arms." L 514. (Arsinoe [#2] "was some time after banished to Samothrace." L 81.)

"[N]ow three powerful princes claimed the kingdom of Macedonia as their own: Antiochus [I/Soter; att. 5] the son of Seleucus [I], Antigonus [II] [the son of Demetrius [I-M], and Pyrrhus the king of Epirus." L 1826 Ed.

"[Ptolemy] Ceraunus "conquered Antigonus [II] in the field of battle, and stopped the hostilities of his two other rivals by promises and money." (Not long after the Gauls attempted to impose upon him tribute. In a bloody battle with the Gauls, Ceraunus "was thrown from his elephant, and taken prisoner by the enemy, who immediately tore his body to pieces, and fixed his head on a lance in triumphant exultation." L 1826 Ed.

"Ptolemy Ceraunus had been king of Macedonia 18 months." L 514-515.

"Meleager [B?--see fn. 24], a brother of Ptolemy [Ceraunus], made king of Macedonia, B.C. 280 years. He was but two months invested with regal authority." L 359.

Pyrrhus ("after renewed warfare with the Romans and a major defeat [in Samnium] left Italy and") returned to Epirus "B.C. 274." Pyrrhus "began...by attacking Antigonus [II], who was then on the Macedonian throne." L 52; 521.

"Antigonus [II]...surnamed *Gonatas*, was son of Demetrius [I and] grandson of Antigonus [I]." He "restored the Armenians to liberty [and] conquered the Gauls," and secured Macedonia and Rhodes, c. 277 b.c. L 52.

"Pyrrhus gained some advantages over his enemy [Antigonus II], and was at last restored to the throne of Macedonia." But he afterwards "marched against Sparta, at the request of Cleonymus." where he was repelled by Antigonus II. Unable to take the capital of Laconia, Pyrrhus retired to Argos in the Peloponnesus, where he fell into battle with the Argives and was killed. "His head was cut off and carried to Antigonus [II]," who had recovered Macedonia. Antigonus [II] give Pyrrhus' "remains a magnificent funeral...272 years before the christian era."⁵⁷ L 521. (Antigonus II "established tyrants in several cities of the Peloponnesus, and made peace with the Aetolian League." *Ency.* 79.)

⁵⁵ Cf. preceding footnote.

⁵⁶ Seleucus the First is reported as benevolent, a founder of many cities throughout his empire, and as having restored to Athens the library and statues confiscated by Xerxes [I]. L 555. ("Terms of intermarriage" had been involved when certain "places alongside the Indus...held by the Persians [that] Alexander took...away from the Arians...Seleucus Nicator gave...to Sandrocottus, an Indian...who aspired to the monarchy, and after the death of Alexander made himself master of a part of the country which was in the hands of Seleucus." *Strabo*, vol. VII, page 143.)

⁵⁷ "Ptolemaeus, a son of Pyrrhus king of Epirus by Antigone, the daughter of Berenice," was killed in the expedition that king Pyrrhus made against Sparta and Argos. L 1826 Ed.

Note: Refer to Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 2, "Global Events, Additional Detail," for expanded details of international events after 268 b.c.

Antigonus [II] "died after a reign of 34 years, leaving his son Demetrius [II] as his successor, b.c. 243." "Demetrius [II], a prince who succeeded his father Antigonus [II] on the throne of Macedonia. He reigned 11 years and was succeeded by Antigonus Doson." L 197.

"Antigonus ["the Second"--III on chart] was the guardian of his nephew Philip [V], the son of Demetrius [II]." He "married the widow of Demetrius [II] and usurped the kingdom. He was called *Doson*.... He conquered Cleomenes king of Sparta ["because he favored the Aetolians against the Greeks"] and obliged him to retire to Egypt.... He died, B.C. 221, after a reign of 11 years, leaving [the] crown to the lawful possessor, Philip [V], who distinguished himself by...the war which he made against the Romans." L 52-53 [L 1826 Ed.]. The infancy of Philip[V], "Phillipus the Fifth"/Philhellen; son of Demetrius [II]," "at the death of his father, was protected by Antigonus [III/Doson], one of his friends, who...reigned for 12 years with the title of independent monarch." L 1826 Ed.

When Antigonus III/Doson died, Philip [V] "recovered his father's throne, though only 15 years of age." L 463. ("Philippus the Fifth, the last king of Macedonia of that name.") Philip [V] sought league with Annibal/[Hannibal] against Rome but ultimately was forced into a humiliating peace. L 1826 Ed.

Meanwhile, Perseus/Perses, Philip [V]'s eldest son "by a concubine," raised seditions against Philip's other son, Demetrius [A]. Demetrius [A]--[previously]...given up as a hostage to the Romans"--had been his father's ambassador and had gained much popularity. On his return to Macedonia, "he was falsely accused by his brother, Perseus, who was jealous...and his father too credulously consented to his death c. 180 b.c." L 197; L 1826 Ed.

The deluded Philip [V] reconsidered his rashness. After the murder of Demetrius [A], Philip [V] decided to make another son, Antigonus [IV], Macedonia's successor-king. Philip was precluded from it, however, by his death "in the 42nd year of his reign, 179 b.c.," and Perses succeeded to the Macedonian throne. Perses renewed warring with Rome, until Macedonia's empire was destroyed and it became a Roman province. (L 464; L 1826 Ed.) Perses marshalled himself against the Romans but fled from battle at Pydna "b.c. 168." (Perses retreated to Samothrace, where he was captured and humiliated at Rome. He either died naturally in prison or was put to death.) *Loc. cit.*

Pydna is "famous for the battle which was fought there, on the 22nd of June, B.C. 168, between the Romans under Paulus, and king Perseus, in which the latter was conquered, and Macedonia soon after reduced to the form of a Roman province." L 518-519.

Rome divided Macedonia into four unrelated republics under moderate tributes, c. 167 b.c., the same year that began the Maccabean rebellion in the Palestine region--refer to Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 1, "Calendar Year Comparison Timeline," and the associated narrative in Appendix 3A, VI.

Additional global details between roughly 264 to 132 b.c. are given in Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 2.