

Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 4, Detail A

PERGAMUS¹

Pergamus/*Pergamo*/Pergamon, “a town of Mysia, on the banks of the Caycus.” “[T]he capital of a celebrated empire called the kingdom of Pergamus.”² “A Mysian city in the NW part of Asiatic Turkey (Asia Minor),...about 50 miles N of Smyrna and 15 miles from the coast of the Aegean Sea.”

Eumenes [A], “a Greek officer in the army of Alexander, son of a charioteer;” “the most worthy of all of the officers of Alexander [III] to succeed after the death of his master. He joined his force with those of Perdikkas [A].” He conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power and jealousy of Antigonus [I] obliged him to retire.”

Eumenes [A] withstood a year’s siege at the fortification of Nora on Cappadocia’s border, until his weary soldiers accepted a bribe and betrayed him into the hands of Antigonus [I]. Antigonus was reluctant to kill Eumenes [A] because of the closeness they had shared while serving Alexander; however, he was executed on Antigonus’ order B.C. 315 (some imagine, without Antigonus’ knowledge). Antigonus conveyed “Eumenes ashes to his wife and family in Cappadocia.”

Following the battle of Ipsus, Lysimachus [#1] made one Philetaerus--“a eunuch”--the “governor of Pergamus,” and “entrusted [him] with the treasures which Lysimachus had obtained in the war.” Philetaerus subsequently broke amity with Lysimachus and 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, over which he himself presided for 20 years.”

Philetaerus’ tenure was 283 - 263 b.c. “His successors began to reign in the following order:”

Date of Ascension

Eumenes I, “nephew ³ of Philetaerus”	263
“Eumenes I, a king of Pergamus, who succeeded his uncle Philetaerus... B.C. 263. He made war against Antiochus [I Soter] the son of Seleucus [I]...seizing upon many of the cities of the kings of Syria. ... [A]fter a reign of 22 years, he was succeeded by Attalus.”	
Attalus I	241
“Attalus the First, king of Pergamus, succeeded Eumenes the First.” He “became a friend of the Romans [and] fought on their side against Philip [V].” He defeated the Gauls/Galatians, extended his conquests to Mount Taurus, and “strengthened himself on the throne [with] powerful assistance of the Romans against Antiochus [III].” He died in old age “after a reign of [43 or] 44 years, B.C. 197.”	

¹ Sources: L 62, 93, 105, 230, 231, 449, 462; L 1826 Ed.; *Strabo*, vol. VI, pages 165-169; *Aid*, p. 1290.

² Pergamus, “the citadel of the city of Troy. The word is often used for Troy. It was situated in the most elevated part of the town [on a hill to the SE of the city, a branch of Mount Ida], on the shores of the river Scamander.” L 449.

³ Per *Strabo*, Philetaerus had two “brothers,” Eumenes, the elder, and Attalus, the younger.

- Eumenes II [*Soter*] 197⁴
 He “fought on the side of the Romans against Antiochus [III] the Great and against Perseus, and he received from the Romans all the country this side the Taurus that had been subject to Antiochus.”
- Attalus [II] Philadelphus, brother of Eumenes II. 159⁵
 He “was sent on an embassy to Rome by his brother, Eumenes II, and at his return was appointed guardian of his nephew, Attalus [III], an infant at the time of his father’s death.” Philadelphus “ruled for 20 years”/[served “21 years” as designated guardian of Attalus III]. He helped (Antiochus IV-) Alexander [Balas] defeat (Seleucus IV-) Demetrius [I Soter II], and fought on the side of the Romans against the Pseudo-Philip/*Pseudophilippus*.
 Attalus [II] Philadelphus was “murdered [L]”/poisoned by his nephew [L]” /“died of disease [*Strabo*],” “in the 82nd year of his age, B.C. 138.”
- Attalus [III] Philopater, son of Eumenes II. 138⁶
 He “succeeded to the kingdom of Pergamus by the murder of Attalus II Philadelphus.” Attalus III “lived in great amity with the Romans, and as he died without issue by his wife Berenice [“had no children”]...the Romans interpreted [his will] in their own favor and...took possession of his kingdom, B.C. 133, and made it a Roman province.”
- Aristonikos/Eumenes III⁷ 133-129
 “The right of the Romans...was disputed by [one] who claimed the empire as his...and Aquilius the Roman general was obliged to conquer the different cities one by one [poisoning their waters]...till the whole was reduced into the form of an independent province.” L 449.

Related Citations:

“Stratonice, a daughter of Ariarthes, king of Cappadocia, who married [a] Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and became mother of [an] Attalus.” L 581.
 “Appolonias, the wife of [an] Attalus, king of Phrygia, to whom she bore four children.”
 “Antiochis, the mother of Attalos I of Pergamon. Her father’s name was ‘Achaios.’”⁸
 Josephus reports that Antipater II (Appendix 4B, Attachment 2, Descendants Through the Herodians) joined with and provided forces for Roman general Mithridates of Pergamus in Julius Caesar’s conquest of Egypt (Appendix 4B, I, in paragraphs following footnote 38).

⁴The dates of Eumenes II’s reign are less certain.

⁵Per *Strabo* editors, “159-138 b.c.; per *Burstein*, “160-139.”

⁶139, per *Burstein*, p. 156.

⁷*Loc. cit.*

⁸“Antiochus [also] was the mother of Laodike [Laodice #2], wife of Antiochus II.” *Burstein*, p. 25, fn. 6, citing *Strabo*.