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Fonte: Arriano, *Eventos após Alexandre* (epítome de Fócio)

Origem: fragmentos da obra de nome acima, mencionados por Fócio (autor bizantino, +-820-06/02/871, Patriarca de Constantinopla, autor de uma *Bibliotheca* ou *Myriobiblion* que reúne fragmentos de aprox. 280 autores antigos)

Período: séc. II d.C. (Arriano); séc. IX d.C. (Fócio)

Edição: *Alexander's Anabasis*. Arrian's history of the expedition of Alexander the Great, and conquest of Persia. Translated from the original Greek y Mr. Rooke. And now corrected and enlarged; with several additions. London: J. Davis, 1812 [edição de John Rooke que inclui os trechos encontrados em Fócio]

The same author (Arrian) wrote an account of the transactions after Alexander's death, in ten books, wherein he comprehends the sedition of the army, and the choice made of Aridaeus (whom Philine, a Thessalian woman, bore to Philip the father of Alexander), to be their monarch, on condition that the young Alexander which Roxane should bear might reign with him. This was assented to, and accordingly complied with as soon as the child was born; whereupon they again proclaimed Aridaeus by the name of Philip. However, the infancy disagreed with the cavalry. The chief of the captains of horse, and those who swayed the rest, were Perdicas the son of Orontes, and Ptolemy the son of Lagus; the next, Lysimachus the son of Agathocles, Aristonus the son of Pisaeus, Pithon the son of Crateas, Seleucus the son of Antiochus, and Eumenes the Cardian; and Meleager commanded the foot forces. Several offers of accommodation were made by both parties; and at last the infantry, who had already made up choice of a king, came to an agreement with the captains of the cavalry, that Antipater should be constituted general of the forces in Europe; Craterus, protector of Aridaeus's kingdom; Perdicas, commander of the troops which Hephaestion had, (which was indeed to commit the affairs of the whole empire, and its safety, into his hands), and Meleager was to act as his deputy or assistant.

Whereupon Perdicas afterwards making a feint of viewing the army, seized the chief authors of the sedition, and (as if king Aridaeus had ordered it, even before his face) put them to death. This struck a terror into the rest, and soon after he slew Meleager also.



Thereupon Perdicas fell under the suspicion of all the rest, and he began to be as jealous of them. However, he proceeded to nominate them to the government of provinces, and in the same manner as if Aridaeus had commanded him: accordingly Ptolemy the son of Lagus was by him deputed to preside over Egypt and Libya, with that part of Arabia adjacent to Egypt; and Cleomenes, who had been constituted governor of Egypt by Alexander, was made Ptolemy's deputy. That part of Syria which lay under this district was bestowed upon Laomedon. Philotas was made prefect of Cilicia, and Python of Media. Eumenes the Cardian received Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, with all the country along the Euxine Sea, as far as Trapezeus, a colony of the Sinopeans. Pamphylia and Lycia, with the Greater Phrygia, were given to Antigonus; Caria to Cassander; Lydia to Menander. That part of Phrygia which runs along the Hellespont, to Leonnatus. Calas had obtained that province of Alexander himself before, and it was afterwards committed to Demarchus. Thus was Asia distributed among them at that time.

In Europe; Thrace with the Chersonese, and all the kingdoms adjacent to Thrace, as far as Salmydessus, a city upon the Euxine Sea, were given to Lysimachus; but the countries beyond Thrace, namely, the Illyrians, Triballi, and Agrarians, as also Macedonia and Epirus, as far as the Ceraunian mountains, with all Greece, were assigned to Craterus and Antipater. Many provinces remained as Alexander had left them, under their own rulers, and for that reason were not comprehended in this division. Meanwhile Roxane brought forth a son, whom the soldiers immediately declared king; and indeed, all was full of sedition from the time of Alexander's decease; for Antipater waged war with the Athenians and the rest of Greece, whose forces Leosthenes commanded. At first he was reduced to great straits, however afterwards he gained the victory, but with the loss of Leonnatus, who brought him help. Lysimachus engaged too rashly against Scuthas the Thracian; but as his numbers were small, they were worsted, though they behaved themselves gallantly. Perdicas made war against Ariarathes king of Cappadocia (because he refused to receive the commands of Eumenes, who was appointed their governor); and having overcome him in two battles, and taken him prisoner, he hanged him, and restored Eumenes to his government. Craterus having led some auxiliary forces to assist Antipater against Greece, was the cause of that victory over Grecians; for which reason they received the commands of either of them, and obeyed their orders without scruple. These particulars are contained in the first five books.

In his sixth book, he acquaints us how Demosthenes and Hyperides, Athenians; with Aristonicus the Marathonian, and Himaraeus the brother of Demetrius, the Phalarean, fled, and arrived first at Aegina, where while they continued, the Athenians condemned them to death, at the request of Demades; and Antipater took care to have the decree put in execution. Then he relates how Archias the Thurian, who put them to death, died himself in the utmost indigence and infamy, and how Demades was shortly after conveyed into Macedonia, and slain by Cassander, his son being first stabbed in his father's arms. Cassander alleged, that this Demades had formerly injured his father, when he wrote to Perdicas to save the Grecian states, who were only bound together by an old rotten thread, meaning thereby to expose Antipater: that Dinarchus the Corinthian was the disclosure of these things, and Demades, who had been formerly guilty of avarice, as well as treason and treachery of all sorts, received the due reward of his works. he also assures us, that Thibro the Lacedaemonian slew Harpalus (who, while Alexander was yet alive, had stolen his treasures, and fled away to Athens), and having



seized all the money he had then left, escaped first to Cydonia, a city of Crete, and afterwards, with six thousand men under his command, passed over to Cyrene, where he was encountered by the Cyrenean and Barcean exiles, and where, after divers skirmishes and many ambuscades, having sometimes the better and sometimes the worth, he was at last seized in his flight by some Libyan waggoners, and conveyed to Epicycles the Olynthian, at Teucheira; which city Ophellas, a Macedonian, who had been sent to assist the Cyreneans by Ptolemy the son of Lagus, had committed to his care. Whereupon the Teucheireans, by Ophellas's permission, scourged Thibro first, and then sent him away to be hung up upon a cross at the port of Cyrene. However, when the Cyreneans still persisted in their rebellion, Ptolemy himself approached at last, and having pacified all the troubles there, returned home again.

[...]

The army then requiring the military stipends which had been promised them by Alexander, Antipater (as he was unable to satisfy them) assured them, their requests were justly grounded; and as he was not willing to incur their displeasure, he would use his utmost endeavours that the royal treasury, as well as other places where riches were concealed, should be searched to satisfy them. However, this speech of his was so ill relished by the army, that when Eurydice also began to listen to accusations against him, the soldiery were in a rage, and insurrection ensued; whereupon she made an oration against him, which Asclepiodorus the scribe took care to record, and Attalus also joined with her, insomuch that Antipater hardly escaped with life, and had certainly been slain, had not Antigonus and Seleucus, whose aid he had requested, taken his part among the enraged multitude; and the saving his life had like to have cost them theirs. However, Antipater having thus escaped death, hastened to his own army, where he called the chief commanders of the horse before him, who obeyed the summons; and the insurrection being just quelled, they reinstated him in his former post, and committed the chief management of affairs into his hands.

Then and there he made a new division of Asia, wherein he partly confirmed the former and partly annulled it, according as the exigency of affairs required. For, in the first place, Egypt with Libya, and all the vast waste beyond it, and whatever else had been acquired to the westward, he assigned to Ptolemy; Syria to Laomedon the Mitylanaean; Cilicia to Philoxenus, for he held it before. Among the higher provinces, Mesopotamia and Arbelitis were bestowed on Amphimachus, the king's brother; Babylonia, on Seleucus: the prefecture of all the province of Susa, on Antigenes, who was captain of the Macedonian Argyraspidae, and had first opposed Perdicas. Peucestes was confirmed in his government of Persis. Tlepolemus in Carmania, and Pithon in that of Media, as far as the Caspian Straits. Philip in Parthia. Stasander in that of the Arii and Drangae. Stasanor the Solian, over Bactria and Sogdia; and Sybirtius over the Arachoti. The country of the Parapamisians was bestowed upon Oxyartes, the father of Roxane; and the skirts of India adjacent to Mount Parapamisus, on Pithon the son of Agenor. As to the countries beyond that, those on the river Indus, with the city Pattala (the capital of that part of India) were assigned to Porus. Those upon the Hydaspes, to Taxiles the Indian; for it was deemed no easy matter to dispossess those who had been confirmed in their territories by Alexander himself, their power was grown so strong. Of the countries to the northward of Mount Taurus; Cappadocia was assigned to Nicanor; the Greater Phrygia, Lycaonia, Pamphylia, and Lycia, as before, to Antigonus. Caria to Asander; Lydia to Clitus; and the Phrygia along the Hellespont, to Aridaeus. Antigenes was deputed collector of the tribute in the province of Susa, and three thousand of those



Macedonians who were the most ready to mutiny, appointed to attend him. Moreover, he nominated Autolychus the son of Agathocles; Amyntas the son of Alexander, and brother of Peucestas; Ptolemy the son of Ptolemy; and Alexander the son of Polysperchon, the guards to surround the king's person. To his son Cassander he gave the command of the horse; to Antigonus, those troops which had been before assigned to Perdiccas, and the care and custody of the king's person, with order to prosecute the war against Eumenes. Which done, Antipater himself departed home, much applauded by all, for his wise and prudent management.--And this concludes his ninth book.