

BOOK IV

CONTENTS OF BOOK IV

From Issus Darius hastens to the Euphrates. Alexander marches into Phoenicia and takes Marathus, Byblus, and Sidon; at Marathus he answers a haughty letter of Darius, at Sidon makes Abdalonymus king of Sidon. The deserter Amyntas attempts to take possession of Egypt, but is killed by the Persians (i).

Alexander, wishing to sacrifice to Hercules at Tyre, is refused admission to the city. He lays siege to the city, which is separated from the mainland by a strait of four stadia. The Tyrians, trusting to the strength of their position, and hoping for aid from Carthage, refuse to submit (ii).

The siege of Tyre is carried on with great courage and skill on both sides. It was necessary to construct a causeway from the mainland, and the Tyrians made every effort to hinder the work. When Alexander was in doubt whether to continue the attack, he was encouraged by the arrival of a fleet from Cyprus and of Greek soldiers. The Carthaginians were unable to send help to the Tyrians (iii).

A sea monster of enormous size gives an omen which both sides interpret as favourable to themselves. While the Tyrians with feasting and abundant wine are celebrating the victory which they look upon as foretold, their city is stormed and destroyed (iv).

Alexander rejects a second offer of peace made by Darius. The Rhodians surrender their city and port to him. The Greeks at the Isthmian games vote him a golden crown. He appoints governors for the lands which he has conquered. Amphoterus and Hegelochus take Chios and Methymnê (v).

Alexander lays siege to Gaza, which is vigorously defended by Betis. Alexander finally storms the city and, angry because he had been wounded during the attack, inflicts a cruel punishment upon Betis (vi).

HISTORY OF ALEXANDER, IV

Alexander goes to Egypt, to visit the oracle of Jupiter Ammon. The difficulty of the journey because of the intolerable heat and the lack of water is exaggerated by the natives, but Alexander was undaunted and reached the abode of the oracle, which is described. There the priest of the god gave the king the answer he desired. Therefore he not only allowed himself to be called the son of Jupiter, but even ordered it (vii).

Alexander chose a place for a city where Alexandria now is, and leaving those men to build it, went on to Memphis. He wished to visit the interior of Egypt and even Ethiopia, but was prevented by the imminent war. Therefore he set in order the affairs of Egypt and the lands which he had subdued (viii).

Darius, having assembled and armed a greater army at Babylon, crossed the Euphrates and Tigris and encamped at Arbela. Alexander followed him and found the crossing of the Tigris so difficult that his army might have been destroyed if Mazaeus had had the courage to oppose him, but the king's perpetual good fortune did not fail him (ix).

Alexander encourages his soldiers, who were alarmed by an eclipse of the moon, and marches to attack Darius. The wife of Darius dies, and Alexander mourns for her. Darius suspected that she had been killed because she had been unwilling to submit to violence, but the slave who had brought the news of her death praised the continence of Alexander (x).

Influenced by Alexander's conduct, Darius offered new conditions of peace and 30,000 talents for the persons of his mother and her daughters. Parmenion advised the king to accept the offer, but Alexander replied that he was not a trader but a king, and refused (xi).

At the sight of Darius' huge host the Macedonians are seized with a sudden panic, and if they had been attacked then might have suffered disaster, but they were quieted by the king. He himself weighed his own resolve against the advice of Parmenion, but had gone too far to be able to withdraw without disaster (xii).

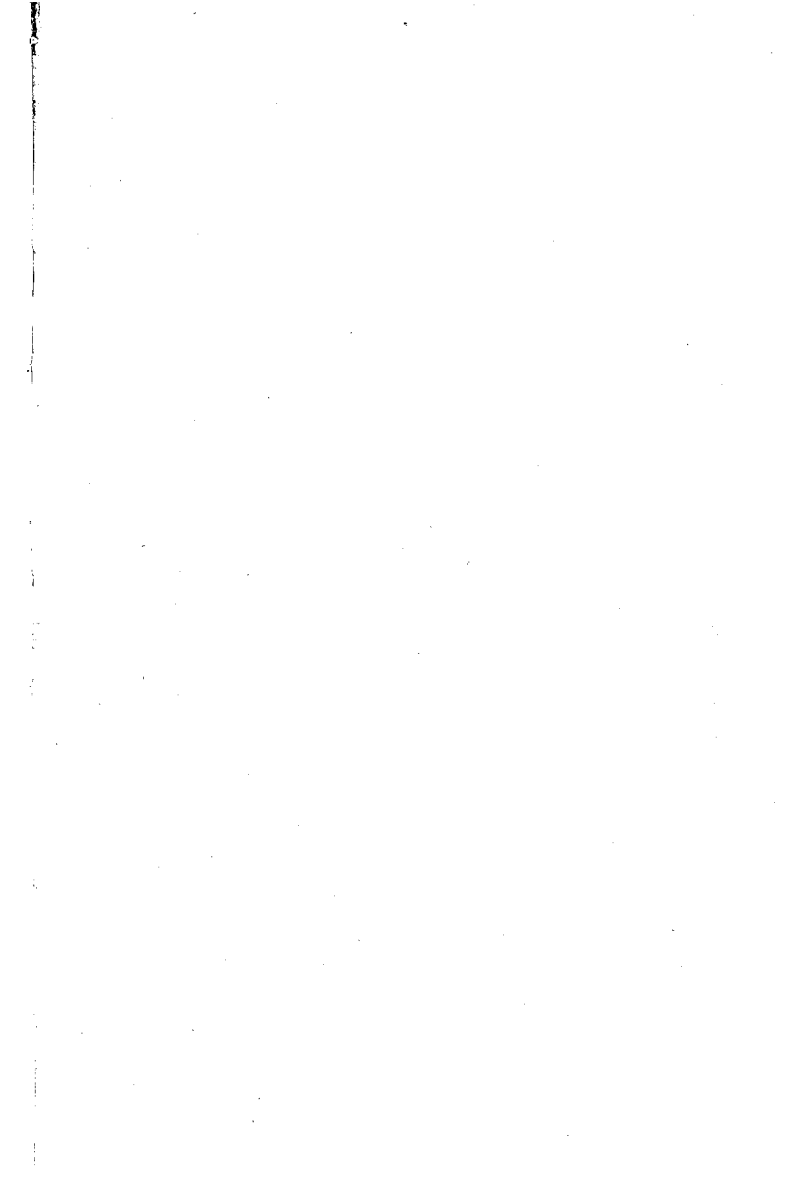
Alexander rejects Parmenion's advice to attack the Persians by night. Resolved upon open warfare, he sleeps calmly until a late hour, when he is awakened by Parmenion. His line of battle (xiii).

QUINTUS CURTIUS

The speeches of Darius and of Alexander to their armies before the battle (xiv).

Description of the so-called battle of Arbela, really of Gaugamela. After various shifts of fortune Darius flees, hotly pursued by Alexander (xv).

Alexander is recalled to help Parmenion, who is hard pressed but is finally victorious. As he is returning to his camp, Alexander falls into great peril, but is saved by his boldness and courage (xvi).



LIBER IV

I. Dareus, tanti modo exercitus rex, qui triumphantis magis quam dimicantis more curru sublimis inierat proelium per loca quae prope immensis agminibus impleverat, iam inania et ingenti solitudine
 2 vasta fugiebat. Pauci regem sequebantur; nam nec eodem omnes fugam intenderant et¹ deficientibus equis cursum eorum quos rex subinde mutabat aequare non poterant. Onchas deinde² pervenit, ubi excepere eum Graecorum³ quattuor milia; non segnius tamen⁴ ad Euphraten contendit, id demum credens fore ipsius quod celeritate praecipere potuisset.
 4 At Alexander Parmenionem, per quem apud Damascus recepta erat praeda, iussum eam ipsam et captivos diligenti asservare custodia, Syriae quam
 5 Coelen vocant praefecit. Novum imperium Syri, nondum belli cladibus satis domiti, aspernabantur; sed celeriter subacti oboedienter imperata fecerunt. Aradus quoque insula deditur regi. Maritimam tum
 6 oram et pleraque longius etiam a mari recedentia rex

¹ et omitted by *L. m. pr. PV.*

² deinde *P*; dein *C.*

³ eum suorum Graecorumque? *Capps.*

⁴ non segnius tamen *Jeep*; iam regius tum *A*; iam regius comitatus tum *Novák.*

^a See iii. 11. 7.

^b Otherwise unknown.

^c Arr. ii. 13. I includes the surviving Persians in this total.

^d Hollow, or Lowland Syria, the great valley between the two ranges of Mount Lebanon (Libanus and Antilibanus).

BOOK IV

I. DARIUS, a king at the head of an army lately so great, who rather as if celebrating a triumph than waging war had entered battle standing on high in his chariot,^a was already in flight through the places which he had filled with his all but countless forces, but which now were without signs of life, a huge waste
2 and solitary desert. The king's followers were few ; for not all had turned their flight in the same direction as he, and those who did so could not with their exhausted horses keep pace with those which the
3 king kept constantly changing. Then he arrived at Onchae,^b where 4000 Greeks^c received him ; but nevertheless he hastened with undiminished speed to the Euphrates, believing that he would be master only of what he was able by swiftness to keep the enemy from seizing.

4 But Alexander had made Parmenion, through whom the booty at Damascus had been recovered, governor of the part of Syria called Coelê,^d with orders to preserve the booty itself and the prisoners
5 with diligent care. The Syrians, not yet sufficiently tamed by the disasters of the war, rejected the new rule ; but they were quickly subdued and obediently did what they were ordered. The island of Aradus
(also surrendered to Alexander. Straton, the king of the island, at that time possessed the adjoining sea-

END OF SAMPLE TEXT



The Complete Text can be found on our CD:
Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature
which can be purchased on our Website :

www.Brainfly.net

or

by sending **\$64.95** in check or money order to :

Brainfly Inc.

5100 Garfield Ave. #46

Sacramento CA 95841-3839

TEACHER'S DISCOUNT:

If you are a **TEACHER** you can take advantage of our teacher's discount. Click on **Teachers Discount** on our website (www.Brainfly.net) or **Send us \$55.95** and we will send you a full copy of *Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature* **AND** our *5000 Classics CD (a collection of over 5000 classic works of literature in electronic format (.txt))* plus our *Wholesale price list*.

If you have any suggestions such as books you would like to see added to the collection or if you would like our wholesale prices list please send us an email to:

webcomments@brainfly.net