

APPENDIX 3A, I

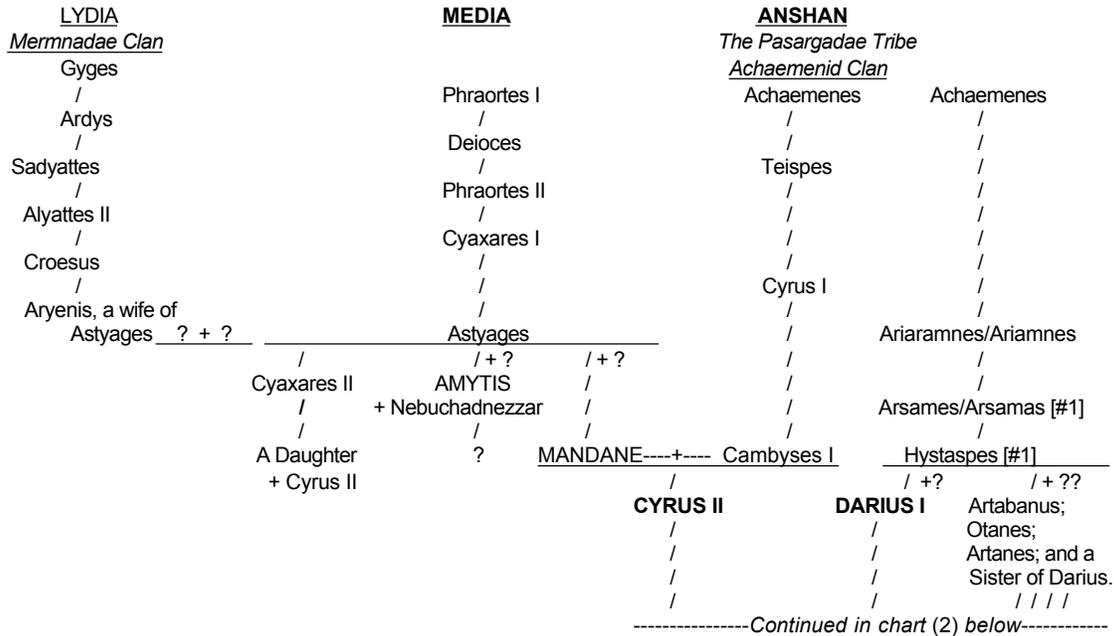
**CHARTED EXPLORATION OF
FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS, MEDIA/PERSIA**

Primary sources of familial data are *The History of Herodotus* (whose lifetime is estimated at 484-425 b.c.) and *Xenophon Cyropaedia* (Xenophon's birth is estimated between 429 and 444 b.c.). General references include *Cambridge Ancient History*, volumes III, IV and VI, and *Lempriere* (L). (Refer to *Lempriere* for citations of its sources, which include numerous ancient historians, e.g. Pausanias and Justin, as well as Thucydides, Strabo and Plutarch.)

Quotations beneath each chart give primary relationships and minor historical data; additional personal data is drawn from the Appendix 3A, III narration and its references. Certainty of relationships in some cases may be precluded, in that children frequently are 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; not all potential children of all the individuals necessarily will appear.

Chart (1).



Refer to Appendix 3A, Attachment 3, Lydia, for circumstances of the origination and regnal years of the Gyges line.

Teispes of the Achaemenids was “the first to be called king of Anshan, evidently...he absorbed the kingdom of Elam.... “From him sprang the double line of descent Cyrus I [to Cyrus II and Darius I lines] through his two sons, Cyrus I and Ariaramnes,” Darius I’s line relying on his own (Behistun) inscription, which states the kings were to rule “in two lines” (*Camb.* v. III, pp. 219-220).

Astyages succeeded to the Mede throne after his father’s, Cyaxares I’s death. The only mentioned wife of Astyages was Aryenis, daughter of king Croesus of Lydia, which marriage accompanied a peace treaty between Lydia and Media c. 585 b.c. *Herodotus* 1.73-74.

“Cambyses [I], a person of obscure origin, to whom king Astyages gave his daughter Mandane in marriage.” L 122 citing *Herodotus*.

“Astyages had a daughter...Mandane.... [H]e gave her in marriage to Cambyses [I]....”

¹ See Bibliography for editions. Emphases in quotations are supplied.

Herodotus 1.107. "The father of Cyrus [II] is said to have been Cambyses [I] [of] the stock of the Persidae... [Cyrus'] mother, it is generally agreed, was Mandane, and this Mandane was the daughter of Astyages...." *Xenophon Cyropaedia* I.ii.1, I.iii.1 - IV.1.

Cyrus II's antecedents as they appear on the "Cylinder of Cyrus:"

"I am Cyrus...son of Cambyses [I], the great king, King of Anshan;
grandson of Cyrus [I], the great king, King of Anshan;
great-grandson of Teispes, the great king, King of Anshan... .."

Cambyses [I], "Cyrus's father," was pleased when he heard about teen-aged Cyrus' leading participation with uncle Cyaxares II ("brother of Cyrus' mother"), against an Assyrian hunting foray, while Cyrus was staying with "his grandfather" Astyages. *Xenophon Cyropaedia* I.iv.16. (It is not said whether the "uncle" relationship of Cyrus II to Cyaxares II was paternal or maternal.)

Cyaxares II, "brother of Cyrus' mother," sent for assistance to "his brother-in-law, Cambyses [I]" and to [young] Cyrus," upon word of war preparations by the "king of Assyria" (*refer to* Appendix 3A, III narrative). *Xenophon* I.v.

"Two sources, Berossus (quoted by Eusebius) and Abydenus, say that Nabopolassar's son, Nebuchadnezzar, married the daughter of the Median king, her name being Amytis (or Amuhia according to Abydenus)." *Aid*, p. 1128. (The Neo-Babylonian Dynasty chart is in Appendix 3A, II.) "[T]he Medes...allies of Babylonia, whose princess, Amyhia, Nebuchadnezzar married...." *Camb.* v. III, p. 212. (*Josephus* reports that , among Nebuchadnezzar's many projects, "He also erected what was called a pensile paradise [the hanging gardens], because his wife was desirous to have things like her own country, she having been bred up in the palaces of Media" (*AJ*, X.XI.1); in the building of Babylon's palace, Nebuchadnezzar erected very high walks, supported by stone pillars, and by planting what he called a *pensile paradise*...with all sorts of trees, he rendered the prospect an exact resemblance of a mountainous country. This he did to please his queen, because she had been brought up in Media, and was fond of a mountainous situation." *Josephus*, "Against Apion," I.I.19).

Amytis, Cyrus II's aunt, has been confused with the Cyaxares II daughter that Cyrus married after conquering Babylon (see quotation below, *Xenophon* VIII.v.17ff.). An editorial note at *Xenophon* VII.v.17ff., states, "But some historians say that he married his mother's sister [Amytis]. But that maid must certainly have been a very old maid." Perhaps the confusion stems from the fact that Cyrus received Amytis with the royal Babylonian harem, when, as Herodotus remarks the "harine lay down before him" after his victory. *Refer to* Appendix 3A, III narrative.

"Darius [I],² the eldest son of Hystaspes, the son of Arsames...of the race of Achaemenidae" (*Herodotus* 1.209-210).

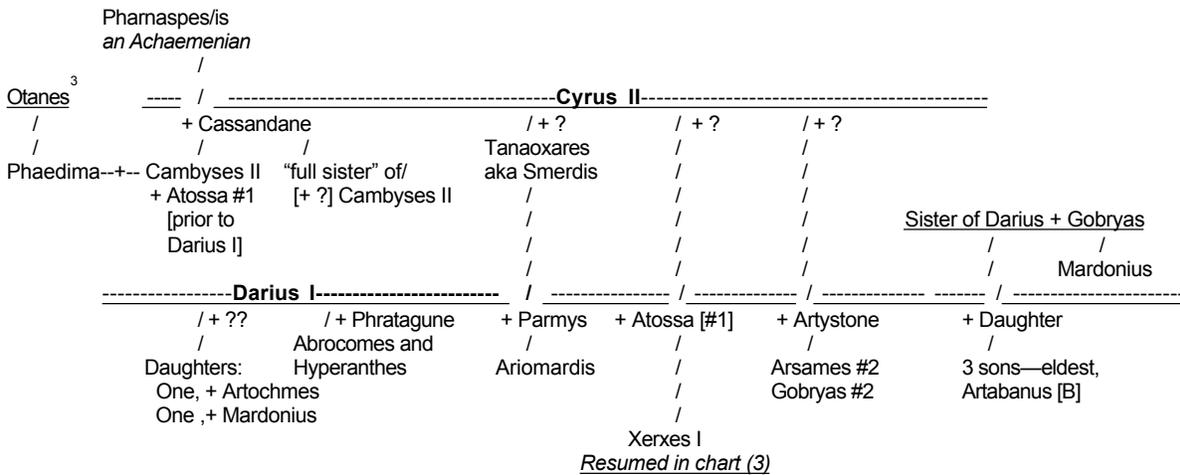
Josephus AJ, X.XI.4 states, "Darius [I] was the son of Astyages, and had another name among the Greeks," which has left confusion. (Some take it that Josephus erred and intended *Hystaspes* (--or, was Darius I's mother also an Astyages' daughter?)

"Darius the Mede took over the kingdom when a son of sixty years and two" (*Daniel* V:31).

Chart (2).

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|-------------|
| Mandane + Cambyses I | | Hystaspes [#1] | | | |
| / | /+ ? | / | / | / | / |
| Cyrus II | Darius I | Sister of | Artabanus | Otanus | Artanes |
| / | / | Darius | [A] | / | / |
| / | / | | / | / | Phratagune |
| / | / | | Tritantaechmes | / | + Darius I |
| / | / | | | / | |
| -----continued next page-----/ | | | | / | Smerdomenes |

² Presumably, and as shown at fn. 5, Darius I was the 62-year-old 'Darius the Mede' of whom *Daniel* spoke in Darius I's accession year; see discussion of Daniel's age vis-a-vis the Persian monarch reigns, Appendix 3A,II, (C)(2)(b). *Lempriere*, page 182, notes that "Cyaxares, another prince...the son of Astyages," has been "supposed by some to be the same as Darius [I] the Mede, the son of Hystaspes."



The "Cylinder of Cyrus" confirms Cambyses II as Cyrus II's son: "...Cambyses [II], my own son...."

The mother of Cyrus' son, Cambyses II, was "Cassandane, daughter of Pharnaspes...an Achaemenian.⁴ Cassandane died in the lifetime of Cyrus." *Herodotus* 2.1, 3.2.

After Cyrus II's return from the conquest of Babylon, Cyrus "wedded the daughter of Cyaxares [II]--she whom Cyrus when he visited his uncle "used to pet when [he] was a boy" (which seems to imply she was a small child at the time; not to be confused with Cyrus' aunt Amytis). *Xenophon* VIII.v.17ff.

"Pharnaspes the father of Cassandra." L 459.

"Cassandane, the mother of Cambyses II by Cyrus." L 128.

Cyrus' children included another named son, Tanaoxares (*Xenophon Cyropaedia* VIII.vii.8-16), and two named daughters, Atossa and Artystone. The mother(s) of Tanaoxares/Smerdis, Atossa and Artystone are not identified.

"Tanaoxares is called Mardus by Aeschylus, Mergis or Merdis by Justin, *Smerdis* by Herodotus, and Bardiya by Darius [I] in the Behistan inscription." *Xenophon*, Index, p. 477. (Regarding name confusion concerning Bardiya and Tanaoxares, see Appendix 3A, III, narrative.)

(Atossa [#1], Cambyses II's half-sister, was his wife prior to her wifehood to Darius I and, in-between, by a 'Smerdis'--quotations are below, *Herodotus* 3.88, L 92.)

"Cambyses II, a king of Persia, was son of Cyrus the Great. He conquered Egypt." L 121.

A "full sister" of Cambyses II--one of his [subsequently acquired?] "wives"--had accompanied the Egyptian expedition." *Herodotus* 3.32.

Tanaoxares/Smerdis returned to Persia after the Egyptian expedition's success.

Cambyses II, in Egypt, had a notion that Tanaoxares might try a coup and sent a trusted servant to kill Smerdis. "Some say he killed him as they hunted together; others, that he...drowned him," while some others conjecture that Tanaoxares may not have *been* killed. *Herodotus* 3.30. (Cambyses II killed his brother Smerdis [Tanaoxares]. L 121.)

Cambyses II's said "full sister," in Egypt, was pregnant, miscarried, and died there (reportedly after being assaulted by Cambyses because of her laments over half-brother Tanaoxares' fate). *Herodotus* 3.32.

During usurpation of Persia's throne by a "Magus imposter" of Tanaoxares (while Cambyses II was on his Egyptian sojourn), Otanes-- one of the seven later involved in Darius I's coup--strove via his daughter, Phaedima, to discover who in fact it was sleeping in the king's bed

³ One of the seven who helped effect the Darius I coup.

⁴ Herodotus negates an Egyptian attempt to claim lineage of this Cyrus son by declaring him son of Cyrus II with a daughter of one (Apries-) Nitetis, who posed as daughter of Egypt's king Amasis, as a misstatement--that it was Cambyses II, himself, who accepted the woman from Amasis as a concubine, believing her to be Egypt's princess. Herodotus further reports that "the Persian story" behind Cambyses II's invasion of Egypt was his duping by Amasis. *Herodotus* III.2. Ctesias' claim that his mother was named Amytis has been dismissed as another error. *Camb.* IV, p 19.

(Phaedima was in the royal harem appropriated by the imposter). Herodotus quotes Otanes, “If thou does not know...ask queen Atossa who it is with whom ye both live--she cannot fail to know [if it is] her own brother [Taxaoxares--] the true Smerdis.” Phaedima replied, “I can neither get speech with Atossa, nor with any of the women who lodge in the palace. For no sooner did this man, be he who he may, obtain the kingdom, he parted us from one another, and gave us all separate chambers.” *Herodotus* 3.68.

Darius I includes himself in the statement, “Consider that we Persians are governed by a Median Magus...” [this, after Cambyses II’s pre-death plea not to let the kingdom revert to the Medes].” *Herodotus* 3.73.

“Son of Hystaspes [#1],” said Otanes, “thou art the child of a brave father.”⁵ *Herodotus* 3.71. (“Otanes, a noble Persian, one of the seven who conspired against the usurper Smerdis.” L 421.)

“Artabanus, son of Hystaspes [#1], was brother to Darius I.” L 81.

On his succession, “Darius I contracted marriages of the first rank...to wit, with two daughters of Cyrus, Atossa [#1]⁶ and Artystone; of whom, Atossa had been twice married before, once to Cambyses [II], her brother, and once to the Magus/“Smerdis”, while the other, Artystone, was a virgin. He married also Parmys, daughter of Smerdis, son of Cyrus; and he likewise took to wife the daughter of Otanes [Phaedima] who had made the discovery about the Magus.” *Herodotus* 3.88.

“Atossa, a daughter of Cyrus [II], who was one of the wives of Cambyses [II], of Smerdis, and afterwards of Darius [I], by whom she had Xerxes [I].” L 92.

“Darius, before he obtained the kingdom, had had three sons born to him from his former wife, who was a daughter of Gobryas; while, since he began to reign, Atossa, the daughter of Cyrus, had borne him four. Artabazanes was the eldest of the first family, and Xerxes of the second.” *Herodotus* 7.2.

“Hystaspes[#2], the son of Darius [I] and of Atossa, the daughter of Cyrus.” *Herodotus* 7.64.

“Arsames [#2 was] the son of Darius [I] and of Artystone, daughter of Cyrus [II]. This Artystone [came to be] the best-beloved of all the wives of Darius [I].” *Herodotus* 7.69. “Gobryas [#2], the son of Darius and Artystone.” *Herodotus* 7.72.

“Masistes, son of Darius [I] and Atossa.” *Herodotus* 7.82. (“Xerxes [I] had a brother named Masistes.” Refer to Appendix 3A, III narrative.)

“One of the daughters of Darius [I]” was married to one Artochmes.” *Herodotus* 7.73. “Artochmes, a general of Xerxes [I], who married one of the daughters of Darius [I].” L 83.

Mardonius, “commander of the armies of Darius [I] in Europe,” and later “general of Xerxes [I].” “He was son-in-law of Darius.” L 346.

“Xerxes [I]...was sprung from Atossa, the daughter of Cyrus.” *Herodotus* 7:2.

Xerxes gave his heritage “Achaemenes-Teispes-Ariaramnes-Arsames[#1?]-Hystaspus-Darius-” Xerxes. *Herodotus* 7:11.

“Mardonius the son of Gobryas...being [Xerxes’s] own cousin, the child of a sister of Darius [I].” *Herodotus* 7.5, 82.

Xerxes had a brother named Masistes (see Appendix 3A, III narrative).

Xerxes “was preferred to his older brother, Artabazanes,” who was born before Darius was king. *Lempriere* p. 654.

There fell during battles of Xerxes I’s battles with the Greeks, “two sons of Darius, Abrocomes and Hyperanthes, his children by Phratagune, the daughter of Artanes. Artanes was a brother of King Darius, being the son of Hystaspes, the son of Arsames; and when he gave his daughter to the king, he made him heir likewise of all his substance, for she was his only child.” *Herodotus* 7.224.

⁵It is said by Ctesias that Hystaspes wished to be carried to see the royal monument which his son had built between two mountains. The priests who carried him, as reported, slipped the cord with which he was suspended in ascending the mountain, and he died in the fall. *Lempriere*, page 285.

⁶Queen mother Atossa apparently had some influence over Darius I; he later is depicted submitting to her preference that he attack Greece before carrying war into Scythia. According to Herodotus, Atossa’s subtle enforcement of that strategy was to repay a promise to one Democedes, a leading physician from Croton, for his curing her of a breast ailment. *Herodotus* 3.130ff.

Xerxes [I's] brother, Masistes. *Herodotus* 9:108ff.

Artabanus [B] "reigned 7 months, was recognized in Egypt, and defeated Xerxes [I]' second son, Hystaspes." *Cambridge*, VI, p. 138.

Artaxerxes [I] discovered the snares of the assassin [Artabanus B] and punished him with death." L 81.

"Artaxerxes I succeeded to the throne of Persia after his father, Xerxes [I]. One of his hands was longer than the other, whence he has been called *Macrochir* or *Longimanus*." L 82.

"After the death of Xerxes, the kingdom came to be transferred to his son, [another] Cyrus, whom the Greeks call Artaxerxes [I/Longimanus]." *Josephus AJ*, VI.1.

"Artaxerxes [I] showed a tolerant wisdom in his dealings with the Jews" (*Cambridge* VI, p. 2), but "in domestic affairs, he was not strong enough to resist his mother, Amestris [A], Xerxes' widow...." *Cambridge* VI, p. 2-3, based on *Plutarch*.

"Parysatis, daughter of Artaxerxes [I] Longimanus. L 82.

Artaxerxes I "reigned 39 years and died B.C. 425." L 82.

Artaxerxes I's "sole legitimate heir succeeded him as Xerxes II, but was promptly murdered by his half-brother, Sogdianus," "son of Artaxerxes Longimanus. He was but seven months in possession." *Cambridge*, vol. VI, p. 3; L 574.

Sogdianus' "brother Ochus [#1] conspired against Sogdianus and suffocated him." L 574.

Ochus [#1] took the throne as Darius II. L 574.

Darius II was called "Nothus, because he was the illegitimate son of Artaxerxes [I] by a concubine." L 191.

"Arsanes, the son of Ochus [#1/Darius II]and father of Codomanus." L 81.

Darius [II]'s daughter Amestris [B] "married Tissaphernes' brother, Terituchmes." *Cambridge* VI, p. 3. (Amestris [B] may be she mentioned later as "the Achaemenid Amestris," ruling Heraclea as the widow of one Dionysius, where, between 323-311, Lysimachus took quarters and married her, "thus secured a fine base." *Cambridge* VI, pp. 503-4.)

Parysatis "brought Darius [II] four sons, the eldest Artaxerxes [II], the next Cyrus [III], and two younger than these, Ostanes and Oxathres." *Plutarch*, p. 846. *Plutarch* (p. 847) refers to Ostanes and Oxathres as Artaxerxes II's "younger brothers."

Darius [II] married his half-sister Parysatis, "by whom he had Artaxerxes [II] Memnon, Amestris [B], and Cyrus [III] the younger." L 191.

Cyrus III "married a beautiful and virtuous wife [--however,] king Darius [II], having put her brother to death...purpos[ed] likewise to destroy her," but Cyrus III prevailed upon his mother to prevent her death and also a divorce. *Plutarch* 846.

Darius [II] "died B.C. 404, after a reign of 19 years, and was succeeded by his son [Arsaces/] Artaxerxes [II/Memnon/Mnemon]." L 191.

"Artaxerxes the Second...who had the surname of the Mindful/[Memnon], was the grandson of the former Artaxerxes [I], by his daughter Parysatis." "Artaxerxes [II] was at first called Arsicas [or Oarses]." *Plutarch*, p. 846. He was "surnamed Memnon [/Mnemon, and] son of Darius II by Parysatis." L 82. (Arsaces/Artaxerxes II Mnemon was "Darius' [II's] eldest son [by Parysatis];" his name is rendered also as Arsicas/Oarses. *Cambridge* VI, p. 3.)

Artaxerxes II "had three brothers, Cyrus [III], Ostanes, and Oxyathres. His name was Arsaces, which he changed to Artaxerxes when he ascended the throne." L 82.

Artaxerxes II's wife was queen Statira [A?--formerly wife of Cyrus III?]. Artaxerxes II's "wife, Statira." *Plutarch* p. 847. Her [unnamed] brother had been put to death by Darius II. *Plutarch*, 847-48, 852-53. Artaxerxes II married Statira [A], "sister of Tissaphernes...of the house of Hydarnes." *Cambridge* VI, p. 3.

"[? + Hydranes I of Armenia-] Stateira[/Statira], wife of Artaxerxes II of Persia; mother of Rodogune[/Rhodogune] and Apame." <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com>; obtained 6/13/03.

Darius II's widow, Parysatis, perceived that Artaxerxes II "was desperately in love with Atossa, one of his own two daughters," who Parysatis "persuaded him to marry.... ... Some historians further affirm, in which number is Heraclides...that Artaxerxes [II] married not only this one, but a second daughter, also, [another?] Amestris [D?]" *Plutarch*, p. 855.

("Parysatis'...favorite... son [was] Cyrus [III]" *Cambridge* VI, p. 4.)

Artaxerxes II "married two of his own [step-?] daughters, called Atossa [#2] and

Amestria/[Amestris B].” L 82; cf. *Plutarch* pp. 855, 857.

Artaxerxes II had “many daughters/[step-daughters?],” including Apama, Rhodogune, and Amestris, and Atossa, of whom he himself married Amestris and Atossa. *Plutarch*, p. 857.

Artaxerxes II “had 150 children by his 350 concubines, and only four legitimate sons.” L 82.

“Little importance need be attached to [Alexander III’s] passing connection with Barsine, daughter of Memnon, after the capture of Damascus. (Plut. Al. 22).” *Bury*, p. 898, not to p. 796.

Artaxerxes II Mnemon “died in the 94th year of his age...B.C. 358.” L 82.

“Darius, a son of Artaxerxes [II], declared successor...as being the eldest prince...conspired against his father’s life, and was capitally punished.” L 192. Said Darius, Artaxerxes II’s “eldest son was put to death by his father for conspiring against him.” L 82.

Artaxerxes III, “surnamed Ochus [#2],” was one of Artaxerxes II’s “younger sons, called also Artaxerxes, [and] made his way to the throne by causing [the deaths of] both his elder brothers Ariaspes and Arsames [#3],...and by murdering 80 of his nearest relations.”¹⁰ L 82.

Artaxerxes III had cultivated Atossa #3 with promises of her sharing the kingdom as his wife. *Plutarch* 856.

“Statira [A], wife of Artaxerxes [II] Memnon, [was] poisoned by her mother-in-law, queen Parysatis.” L 579. (Stateira/Statira, daughter of Hydranes II, son of Hydranes I, of Armenia; <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com>; obtained 6/13/03). [“Hydarnes, one of the seven who conspired against Smerdis. *Herodotus* 3 and 6--Strabo 11.” L 282.]

“Bagoas...in the court of Artaxerxes [III] Ochus [#2]...poisoned Ochus . He placed on the throne Arses, the youngest of the slaughtered prince’s children.” L 101.

“Arses [Artaxerxes IV], the youngest son of Ochus [#2], whom the eunuch Bagoas raised to the throne of Persia, and destroyed with his children, after a reign of three years. L 81.

Codomanus [Darius III] “was soon after made king by the people...he reigned under the name of Darius III.” L 82.

“Sysigambis/Sisigambus, the mother of [Codomanus] Darius [III] the last king of Persia.” L 587.

Darius III, “the last king of Persia, surnamed Codomanus.” He was “the son of Arsanes and Sysigambis, and descended from Darius [II] Nothus. The eunuch Bagoas raised him to the throne, though not nearly allied to the royal family, in hopes he would be subservient.” L 191.

“Oxathres, a brother of Darius [III], greatly honored by Alexander [III], and made one of his generals.” (“A Persian who favored the cause of Alexander.”) L 423.

“Amestris [C?], a daughter of Oxyartes, wife to Lysimachus.” L 37.

Darius III, who had fled from defeat at Issus and assembled another force, met Alexander III again in a decisive last encounter at Arbela, 331 b.c., from which after a long battle Darius III fled to Media, where (according to L 192) “Bessus the governor of Bactriana took away his life, in hopes of succeeding him.”

“Darius [III’s] mother and wife and two unmarried daughters were taken with the rest of the prisoners.”¹¹ *Plutarch* 550.

Statira [B], “a [half-] sister of Darius [III] the last king of Persia. She also [was] his wife.... She was accounted the most beautiful princess then living.” “She died after an abortion, in Alexander [III]’s camp, where she was detained as a prisoner.” (Darius said, “How great the calamity of the Persians! Was it not enough that the King’s consort and sister of a prisoner in her lifetime, but she must, not she is dead, also be but meanly and obscurely buried?” But the eunuch who escaped to tell Darius of her death assured him that she had been given an honorable burial.” L 579.

Sysigambis/Sisigambus, Darius III’s mother, “was taken prisoner at the battle of Issus, with the rest of the royal family.”¹²

¹⁰ See fn. 14.

¹¹ “Alexander...sought no intimacy with any other woman before marriage, except Barsine, Memnon’s widow, who [had been] taken prisoner at Damascus.” “Memnon, the best commander Darius [II had] had, upon the seacoasts.” *Plutarch* 550, 548.

¹² L 587, 581. “Alexander [III] treated her with [such] uncommon tenderness and attention...[and] saluted her as his own mother.” Her regard for Alexander was uncommon...she no sooner heard that he was dead than she killed herself.” (Previously she had “lost, in one

Statira [C], daughter of Darius III; *Plutarch* p. 573.¹³ “Alexander III married Darius’ [III’s] daughter, Statira [C], “at Susa.” *Loc. cit.*

day, her husband and 80 of her brothers, whom Ochus [#2/Artaxerxes III] had assassinated to make himself master of Persia.” L 587, 581.

¹³ Also found is a “Statira, sister of Mithridates the Great.” L 579.