

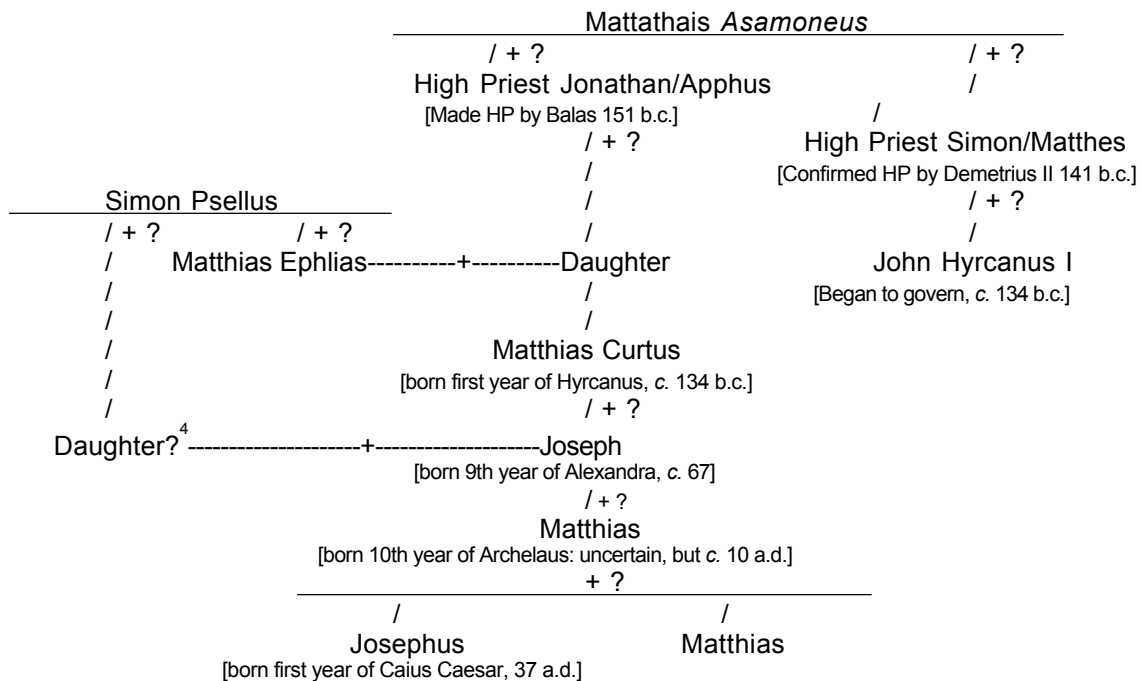
**Appendix 3A, V, Detail A.**

**JOSEPHUS LINEAGE<sup>1</sup>**

"Now I am not only sprung from a sacerdotal family in general, but from the first [*Jehoiarib*] of the twenty-four courses; ...I am of the chief family of that first course also; nay, further, by my mother I am of the royal blood; for the children of Asamoneus, from whom that family was derived, had both the office of the high priesthood, and the dignity of king, for a long time together. I will accordingly set down my progenitors in order.

"My grandfather's father was named Simon, with the addition of Psellus; he lived at the same time with that son of Simon the high priest, who first of all the high priests was named Hyrcanus. This Simon Psellus had nine sons, one of whom was Matthias, called Ephlias; he married the daughter of Jonathan the high priest, which Jonathan was the first of the sons of [Mattathais] Asamoneus, who was high priest, and was the brother of Simon the high priest also. This Matthias had a son called Matthias Curtus, and that in the first year of the government of Hyrcanus: his son's name was Joseph, born in the ninth year of the reign of Alexandra; his son Matthias was born in the tenth year of the reign of Archelaus; as I was born to Matthias in the first year of the reign of Caius Caesar."

"I was myself brought up with my brother, whose name was Matthias, for he was my own brother, by both father and mother."



Notes:  
 (1) Josephus' reference, to Simon Psellus as "my grandfather's [Joseph's] father," in light of the two-generation paternal difference between Simon Psellus and Joseph (whereby Psellus would be Josephus' great-great-great-grandfather), would appear accountable by maternal generations, e.g. if Josephus' grandmother's father were Psellus.  
 (2) Josephus was one of the "great many generals" appointed by persons who "had got together in great numbers in the temple," in preparation for all-out war with the Romans.

<sup>1</sup> Josephus, "The Life of Flavius Josephus," paragraph 1; italics supplied.  
<sup>2</sup> Refer to Appendix 3B, II, sub-part II, A, (1), "King David's Divisions."  
<sup>3</sup> Josephus, op. cit., paragraph 2.  
<sup>4</sup> See Note (1) below chart.

(BJ II.XX.3.) "Josephus the son of Matthais" was made governor/commander "of both the Galilees [upper and lower]. Gamala, also, which was the strongest city in those parts, was put under his command." *Ibid.* 4

(3) Josephus' last battle was a 47-day defense of the fortress of Jotapata. Debate has flourished whether Josephus preferred subduing the revolt rather than leading it. Josephus surrendered personally to the ambitious Roman general Vespasian, who maintained Josephus with him instead of sending him to emperor Nero. While prisoner of Vespasian, Josephus "saw the subjugation of Galilee and Judea. Subsequently freed, he adopted Vespasian's name, Flavius. "Accompanying...Vespasian's son, Titus, he witnessed Titus's siege of Jerusalem in 70 [a.d./c.e.]. Thereafter, enjoying imperial patronage under Titus and...Domitian, Josephus lived until his death in Rome and devoted himself to his writing." ("Josephus, Flavius," *Microsoft [Registered] Encarta [Registered] Online Encyclopedia* 2000.)