

## **Appendix 3B, I.**

### **NAMES Supplemental Listing**

*Note:* This listing primarily offers additional avenues for comparison. Many of its names are explored in other segments (e.g. citations related to post-exilic proceedings are referenced in Appendix 3B, II, Detail A). Biblical encyclopedias comparable to those employed in this work will enable locating verses for some few items not referenced elsewhere in this work.

**ABIAH** - see Abijah/Abijam.

**ABIEL** - see Jehiel/[Abiel].

#### **ABI-EZER**

- (1) (a) (Manasseh-Machir-) Gilead and Gilead's sister, Hammoleketh/Hammolecheth; (Hammoleketh-) *Abiezer*. *1 Chronicles* 7:17-18;
- (b) (Asenath + Joseph-Manasseh-Machir-Sons of Gilead-) *Jeezer/sons of Abiezer*. *Numbers* 26:28-30; *Joshua* 17:1-2;
- (c) (Aaron-Eleazar-Phinehas-) *Abiezer/Abishua* in the chief priest line;
- (d) (Joash, the *Abiezrite*-) Judge Gideon; *Judges* 6:11--refer to Appendices 1C, sub-part VI, C, and 3B, II, sub-part II, A, and Attachment 1.
- (2) Ophrah of the *Abi-ezrites*." *Judges* 6:24, 8:32.
- (3) *Abiezer* "the Anethothite/[Anathothite]" "of the Benjaminites"--one of king David's 37 most valiant captains; head of a divisional force of 24,000 that served the king the ninth month of the year. *2 Samuel* 23:27; *1 Chronicles* 11:28, 27:12.

#### **ABIJAH/ABIAH/ABIJAM**

- (1) (Benjamin-Becher-) *Abiah*. *1 Chronicles* 7:8.
- (2) (*Abiah/Abijah* + Hezron -) Ashur, "father of Tekoa." Refer to Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, at fn. 20.
- (3) "[T]he name of his/[Samuel's (+ Hannah) ] son firstborn Joel, and the name of his second *Abiah/[Abijah]*." *1 Samuel* 8:2; *1 Chronicles* 6:28; refer also to Elkanah, this appendix.
- (4) *Abijah*, 8th priesthood division under king David.
- (5) (a) (Maachah/Michaiah + [Solomon -] Rehoboam-) *Abijah/Abijam*, south king #2;
- (b) (? + Jeroboam -) *Abijah/Abijam*--refer to Appendices 2C, II - IV.
- (6) ([? + high priest Jehoiada -] Zechariah + ? -) *Abijah/Abi*, who became wife of king Ahaz and mother of his successor, king Hezekiah. *2 Kings* 18:2; refer to Appendices 2C, III and IV.
- (7) (a) *Abijah*, a division/individual who returned with Zerubbabel;
- (b) Zichri was head priest of the priesthood division of *Abijah* "in the days of Joacim;"
- (c) *Abijah*, a priest or division that sealed the Nehemiah covenant--refer to Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.
- (8) *Abijah*, priest house/division over which Zechariah, John the Baptist's father, was chief (book four).

#### **ABISHUA**

- (1) Benjamin-Bela-) *Abishua* (*1 Chronicles* 8:1-4), but not named among (Benjamin-) Bela descendants at *Numbers* 26:38ff. and *1 Chronicles* 7:6ff. (Refer also to Appendix 1C, VI, D, "Manasseh- Benjamin 'Shuppim and Muppim' Puzzle.")
- (2) (Aaron-Eleazar-Phinehas-) *Abiezer/Abishua* in the chief priest line. Refer to Appendix 3B, II, sub-part II, A, and Attachment 1.

## ADAIHAH

(1) *Adaiah* in a long Benjamin descendency chain seemingly involved with Manasseh; refer to Appendix 1C, VI, D, in conjunction with *1 Chronicles* 8:1ff.

(2) (Levi-Gershom-Jahath-Shimei-Zimnah-Ethan-*Adaiah*-Zerah-Ethni-Malchiah-Baaseiah-Michael-Shimea-Berachiah-) Asaph. *1 Chronicles* 6:39-43.

(3) (*Adaiah*-) Maaseiah, one of the “heads of hundreds” who covenanted with Jehoshaphat in the overthrow of queen Athaliah. *1 Chronicles* 23:1ff.

(4) (*Adaiah* of Bozkath-) Jedidah, mother of king Josiah.

(5) (a) (Malchijah-Pashur-Jeroham-) *Adaiah* “of the priests;”

(b) (Malchijah-Pashur-Zechariah-Amzi-Pelaliah-Jeroham-) *Adaiah* “from the priests;” see at Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, fn. 24.

(6) Among “sons of Judah and...Benjamin” living at Jerusalem, numbered under “sons of Perez,” was (Shiloni-Zechariah-Joiarib-*Adaiah*-Hazaiah-Colhozeh-Baruch-) Maaseiah; *Nehemiah* 11:5.

(7) *Adaiah*, found to have a foreign wife/family; named in two listings of sons of *Bani*; Appendix 3B, II, sub-part IV, B, Chart B, (b).

## ADNAH/ADNA

(1) *Adnah*, one of seven captains of “thousands” under of Manasseh that joined David at Ziklag. *1 Chronicles* 12:20.

(2) *Adnah*, who headed a company of 300,000 men of Judah under King Jehoshaphat. *2 Chronicles* 17:13-16, 19.

(3) “[Belonging to] Obadyo/[Obadiah] son of *Adnah*” appears on an ancient artifact --see *Obadiah*, this appendix.

(4) (a) *Adna*, head priest of the division of Harim in the “days of Joacim;”

(b) *Adna*, of the sons of Pahath-Moab, found to have a foreign wife/family; refer to Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

## ADONIKAM

(1) 666/667 sons of *Adonikam* were with the first post-Babylon repatriation group and 60/70, with the second. Appendix 3B, II, sub-parts III, A(5) and (3), and B.

(2) At the time of the *Nehemiah* covenant, the chief of the *Adonikam* family appears to have been listed by the name *Adonijah*. *Nehemiah* 10:16 and *Ezra* 8:13 show “from the sons of *Adonikam*...Eliphelet, Jeiel and Shemaiah.”

## AHIJAH/AHIAH

- see Appendix 2A, Attachment 4, sub-part II, (b).

## AHIKAM

(1) One only apparent use:

(a) (Shaphan-) *Ahikam*, one of five men sent by high priest Hilkiyah to Huldah for guidance; *2 Kings* 12:12 and :14; *2 Chronicles* 34:20.

(b) (Shaphan-) *Ahikam* opposed putting the prophet Jeremiah to death; *Jeremiah* 26:24.

(c) “Gedaliah the son of *Ahikam*;” *2 Kings* 25:22.

(d) The king of Babylon appointed “Gedaliah the son of *Ahikam* the son of Shaphan” over Judah’s cities; *Jeremiah* 40:5.

## AMARIAH

(1) *Amariah*, twice-named in an uncertain portion of the chief priest line, Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1.

(2) (Levi-Kohath-Of the Sons of Hebron-) “*Amariah* the second;” *1 Chronicles* 23:19, 24:23.

(3) “*Amariah* the priest chief” under king Jehoshaphat; *2 Chronicles* 19:11.

(4) *Amariah* “in [one of] the cities of the priests,” a distributor of tithes for king Hezekiah; *2 Chronicles* 31:15.

(5) (Hezekiah-*Amariah*-Gedaliah-Cushi-) Zephaniah, “in the days of Josiah, the son of Amon, the king of Judah.” *Zephaniah* 1:1.

(6) (a) *Amariah*, a principal priest accompanying Zerubbabel.

(b) *Amariah*, a priest division headed by one Jehohanan in the “days of Joacim;” refer to Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

(7) (Bani-) *Amariah*, found to have a foreign wife/family; Appendix 3B, II, sub-part IV, Chart B, (b).

(8) *Amariah*, a priest/division that sealed the Nehemiah covenant; Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

(9) (Sons of Perez-Mehalaleel-Shephatiah-*Amariah*-Zechariah-Uzziah-) Athaiah post-exilically lived at Jerusalem; Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

#### **AMAZIAH**

(1) *Amaziah*, south king #9; Section Two.

(2) (Zichri-) *Amaziah*, a military chief over 200,000 men under king Jehoshaphat. 2 *Chronicles* 17:16.

(3) Levi-Merari-Mushi-Mahli-Shemer-Bani-Amzi-Hilkiah-*Amaziah*-Hashabiah-Malluch-Abdi-Kishi -) Ethan. 1 *Chronicles* 6:44-46.

(4) *Amaziah*, priest of Bethel, who warned king Jeroboam II of the prophecy of Amos; see Appendix 2C, IV, at fn. 106.

(5) (*Amaziah*-) Joshah, mentioned as a family ruler (textwise, seemingly of sons of Simeon in the days of king Hezekiah); 1 *Chronicles* 4:34.

#### **AMOS/AMOS**

(1) *Amos*, writer of the biblical book of that name.

(2) *Amos*, who ‘prophesized’ against Israel’s king Jeroboam II; see Appendix 2C, IV, following fn. 105.

(3) *Amos* in the *Luke* lineage of Jesus of the *New Testament* (3:25).

(4) *Isaiah*, writer of the biblical book of that name, was “the son of *Amoz*.” *Isaiah* 1.1.

(5) King Hezekiah sent “Eliakim, who over the house, and Shebna the scribe, and the elders of the priests...to Isaiah the prophet, the son of *Amoz*.” 2 *Kings* 19:1-2; Appendix 2C, IV at fn. 128.

#### **ANAIAH**

(1) *Anaiah*, a “head of the people” at the time of the sealing of the Nehemiah covenant;

(2) *Anaiah*, at Ezra’s right hand when he read The Law; see Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

#### **ANAN**

(1) *Anan*, a “head of the people” at the time of the sealing of the Nehemiah covenant; Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

**ANANI** - See Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Anani/Hanani.

#### **ANANIAH**

(1) Post-exilic city of Benjamin. On the basis of “Anani” as a contraction of *Ananiah*, the city is believed to have been Bethany (*i.e.* House of Anani/Ananiah’), about two miles east of Jerusalem. This site appears to have been in the vicinity of (possibly the same as) Anathoth--see below.

(2) (*Ananiah*-Maaseiah-) Azariah; *Nehemiah* 3:18.

(3) (*Ananiah*-Maaseiah-) Azariah post-exilically did repair work the wall “by his house.” *Nehemiah* 3:23.

(4) See also Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Hananiah.

- (5) See also Ananias, this appendix.

#### **ANANIAS** (Greco-Roman form of *Hananiah*)

(1) (a) ("the great Samais"--the great *Ananias*-) Azarias/Raphael of *Tobit*; refer to Appendix 2C, V;

(b) *Ananias*, brother of ("the great Samais"-) Jonathas; *Tobit* 5:13.

(2) *Ananias*, who with his wife Sapphira--when followers were selling their possessions and depositing proceeds into a common fund for distribution--secretly withheld some; both met with death after apostle Peter's discernment of the deed. *Acts* 5:1ff.

(3) *Ananias*, high priest who had to answer to Rome (and was acquitted) relative to conflict between "Judeans" and "Samaritans." As presiding judge of Saul/Paul's arraignment before the Sanhedrin, Ananias with other elders and a public orator accompanied Paul to the Roman court of Governor Felix at Caesarea to answer charges.

(4) *New Testament*: Ananias, "disciple" from Damascus who baptized and commissioned Saul/Paul.

#### **ANATHOTH**

(1) A Levite city placed about three miles N/NE of Jerusalem.

(2) (Benjamin-Becher-) *Anathoth*. Appendix 1C, Attachment 2, column (3).

(3) See also Appendix 2A. Geba/Gebea/Gibeah/Gibeon.

(4) Jeremiah claimed to be "the son of Hilkiyah, of the priests who in *Anathoth*; refer to Appendix 2C, VII, "Jeremiah" (particularly, commencing at fn. 16), and Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 2 chart.

(5) *Anathoth*, the region of priest Abiathar who was dismissed by Solomon. Appendix 1E, fn. 88

(6) *Anathoth*, a "head" of people at the time of the sealing of the Nehemiah covenant. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, column (5).

#### **ANNAS**

(1) Annas, who served as chief priest under Quirinius (Rome's regional governor stationed in Syria), until Jesus of the *New Testament* was about 12 years old. Annas was retired by Roman procurator Valerius Gratus. It appears that Annas remained as a chief priest *emeritus* while his son-in-law, Caiaphas, served as high priest (book four).

#### **ASAHIAH**

(1) Asahiah, \* "servant<sup>1</sup> of the king." *2 Kings* 22:11 and 14.

#### **ASAI AH**

(1) (Levi-Merari-) Asaiah, among the men who accompanied the Ark to Jerusalem.

(2) (Simeon...-) Asaiah, a Chief involved in conquering a Gedor valley in the time of King Hezekiah.

(3) Aaiah, a "servant to the King," one of five commissioned by King Josiah to consult the prophetess Huldah.

(4) Asaiah, the "firstborn" of the sons of Perez who, with his "sons of the Shilonites" (considered descendants of Bath-Shua + Judah - Shelah), lived at Jerusalem at some point, seemingly after return from exile (Appendix 3B.II.Detail A.(C)). This *Asaiah* is taken by some scholars as being the (Shiloni-Zechariah-Joiarib-Adaiah-Hazaiah-Colhozeh-Baruch-) Maaseiah at *Nehemiah* 11:5.

#### **ASAPH**

(1) Israel-Levi-Kohath-Izhar-Korah-Ebiasaph-Assir-Tahath-Zephanah-Azariah-Joel-Elkanah-Amasa-Mahath-Elkanah-Zuph-Toah-Eliel-Jercham-Elkanah-Samuel-Joel-) Heman was the brother of" (Levi-Gershom-Jahath-Shimei-Zimnah-Ethan-Adaiah-Zerah-Ethni-

<sup>1</sup> A term frequently used for prince-sons of a king.

Malchiah-Baaseiah-Michael-Shimea- Berachiah) *Asaph*. *1 Chronicles* 6:33 ff.

(2) *Asaph* and Heman were lead Levite "singers," *Asaph* being referred to also as a "seer" who accompanied his prophesying with the harp.

(3) *Asaph*, a Kohathite whose descendants were gatekeepers in King David's day.

(4) (Joah-) *Asaph* was among the group who went out receive the message from Assyria's King Sennacherib to King Hezekiah.

(5) "*Asaph*, the keeper of the king's forest," for whom Nehemiah had a letter of authorization to be given timber for work at Jerusalem.

## ASSIR

(1) The Hebrew name/word, *Assir*, in genealogical strings generally has been taken to denote the adjective, *captive*, rather than a proper name. *Assir* appears in the following lineages:

(2) The "families of the Korahites:" "[T]he sons of Korah *Assir*, and Elkanah, and Abiasaph: these the families of the Korahites." *Exodus* 6:24.

(3) (Levi-Kohath-Izhar-Korah-Ebiasaph-) *Assir*." *1 Chronicles* 6:33ff.

(4) *Sic.*: "The sons of Kohath: Amminadab his son, Korah his son, *Assir* his son, Elkanah his son and Ebiasaph his son, and *Assir* his son, Tahath his son, Uriel his son, Uzziyah his son and Shaul his son." (See remainder of quotation, leading to Samuel, at Elkanah.)

(5) "[T]he sons of Jeconiah: *Assir*, Shealtiel his son, and Malchiram, and Pedaiyah, and Shenazzar, Jecamiah, Hoshama, and Nebediah" (*1 Chronicles* 3:4), rendered in the *New World Translation* as "...Jeconiah the captive: Shealtiel, etc."

(6) An alternate form of *Assir* may be Azur/Azzur, below, which provides other cross-references.

## AZAREL/AZAREEL

(1) (Benjamin-Bela-Uzziel [*Azarel*?]. *Exodus* 6:16ff.; *Leviticus* 10:4; *Numbers* 3:19, 30; *1 Chronicles* 6:2, 18; 23:12.

(2) *Azarel*, a mighty man who joined David at Ziklag. *1 Chronicles* 12:1, 6.

(3) *Azarel/Uzziel*, head of the 11th division temple singers under King David. *1 Chronicles* 25:4, 18.

(4) (Jeroham-) *Azareel/Azarel*, chief over the tribe of Dan under King David.

(5) (Immer-Meshillemoth-Ahasai-*Azarel/Azareel*-) Amashai (with 128 men) among the priests in Nehemiah's time. *Nehemiah* 11:1, 13.

(6) *Azarel*, in the procession at the wall inauguration. *Nehemiah* 12:31, 36.

(7) (Binnui...-) *Azarel*, found to have a foreign wife/family. *Ezra* 10:19, 38-41, 44.

## AZARIAH<sup>2</sup>

(1) (Judah+Tamar-Zerah-Ethan-) *Azariah*. *1 Chronicles* 2:8.

(2) "Of the sons of the Kohathites," Levi-Kohath-Izhar-Korah-Ebiasaph-*Assir*-Tahath-Zephanah-*Azariah*-Joel-Elkanah-Amasai-Mahath-Elkanah-Zuph-Toah-Eliel-Jercham-Elkanah-Samuel-Joel-Heman the singer. *1 Chronicles* 6:33ff.

(3) Hezron-Jerahmeel-Sheshan-Unnamed Daughter of Sheshan + [Egyptian slave] Jarha-Attai-Nathan-Zabad-Ephlal-Obed-Jehu-*Azariah*-Helez-Eleasah-Sismai-Shallum-Jekamiah<sup>3</sup>-Elishama. *1 Chronicles* 2:34-39.

(4) (*Azariah*-) Hoshea, ruler of the tribe of Ephraim under king David. *1 Chronicles* 27:20.

(5) (Nathan-) *Azariah*, captain of Solomon's officers. *1 Kings* 4:5.

(6) *Azariah*, prophet son of Oded in the time of Asa. *2 Chronicles* 15:1ff.

(7) Two Jehoshaphat sons named *Azariah*; both killed when their brother Jehoram

<sup>2</sup>"Ezra" is understood to be a form of "Azariah."

<sup>3</sup>One other Jekamiah/Jecaniah, a son of King Jehoiachin born to him in Babylon.



## BARUCH

(1) (Maaseiah-Neariah-) Seraiah and *Baruch*. *Jeremiah* 36:4, refer to Appendix 2C, VI, "Jeremiah."

(2) (Chelcias-Asadias-Sedecias-Maasias-Nerias-) *Baruch*. *Baruch* 1:1.

(3) (Neariah-) *Baruch*, who scribed for Jeremiah *circa* the fifth year of king Jehoiakim. *Jeremiah* 36:5ff.; Appendix 2C, VII.

(4) See also Seals and Inscriptions, this appendix, Barekyahu.

(5) For subsequent uses of *Baruch*, see Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

**BERECHIAH/BARACHIAH** - See Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Berechiah/Barachiah.

## BERIAH/BERAIAH/BERAH

(1) "The sons of Asher: Imnah, and Ishuah, and Ishuai, and *Beriah*, and Serah their sister. And the sons of *Beriah*: Heber<sup>4</sup> and Malchiel; he is the father of Birzavith"<sup>5</sup> (Heber and Malchiel entered Egypt with Jacob); (Asher -) Jimnah, Ishuah, Isui, *Beriah*, and Serah their sister. *Genesis* 46:17.

(2) "Of the sons of Asher by their families: of Jimnah, the family of the Jimnites; of Jeshui, the family of the Jesuites; of the sons of *Beriah*, the family of the Berites/[aka Bichrites/Becherites?]" Of the sons of *Beriah*: of Heber, the family of the Heberites; of Malchiel, the family of the Malchielites. And Asher's daughter's name was Sarah. These are the families of the sons of Asher, by their numbered ones, 53,400." *Numbers* 26:45.

(3) After all of Ephraim's first sons were killed at Gath, "went Ephraim in to his [unnamed] wife; and she conceived and bore a son, and he called his name *Berah*." (Berah..Tahan-Laadan-Ammihud-Elishama-Non/Nun-) Jehoshua/Joshua, Moses' successor. *1 Chronicles* 7:23-27.

(4) Sherah, daughter of Ephraim or *Beriah*/[Berah?]; built Beth-horon and Uzen-sherah.<sup>6</sup>

(5) *Beriah*, one of five sons of (Benjamin...) Elpaal; he and Shema, among the chiefs of the fathers of Aijalon, drove away the people of Gath. *1 Chronicles* 8:13.

(6) (Shimhi-) *Beraiah*, a head of the fathers at Jerusalem. *1 Chronicles* 8:21.

(7) (Levi-Gershon-Shimei-) *Beriah*, who with his brother, Jeush, "did not have many sons" when king David instituted the priesthood divisions. *Beriah* and Jeush were placed "in one roster" of a father-house. *1 Chronicles* 23:10-11.

**BETHANY** - See Ananiah.

**BULLAE** - See Seals and Inscriptions.

**COZ/KOZ** - Possibly a version of Hakkoz?

## ECCLESIASTICUS

Omitting the 'second' Prologue "by an Uncertain Person," that claims "this Jesus was the son of *Sirach* and grandchild to Jesus of the same name with him," data in *Ecclesiasticus* [*Wisdom of Jesus Son of Sirach*] are as follows: (1) "[I]n the eighth and thirtieth year coming into Egypt, when Euergetes was king [there were two *Euergetes*], and continuing there some time, "I [the writer] found a book" (original prologue); (2) "Jesus the son of *Sirach*/the son of Eleazar, son of *Sirach*, of Jerusalem hath written in this book the instruction and understanding [it contains]" (50:27/differing versions); (3) "Simon the high priest/priest, son of Onias/son of Jonathan (50:1/differing versions--see at 3B, II, Attachment 5, fn. 2).

<sup>4</sup> Refer to Appendix 1D, Attachment 1.

<sup>5</sup> aka "Birzaith"--some believe, a woman; others, a site near the Ephraim-Benjamin border.

<sup>6</sup> ="point of Sheerah/Sherah"--an indefinitely-fixed site suggested about three miles W/SW of lower Beth-Horon.

The point from which the 38 years is measured is not supplied. However, for discussion purposes, Euergetes II's estimated first regnal year was 146 b.c. (146 + 38 = 184 b.c, coincident with reigns of Ptolemy V and Antiochus III); and Euergetes I's first regnal year, which coincides with Ptolemy II's last, was 246 b.c. (246 b.c. + 38 = 284 b.c.). It would appear more likely overall, then, that Euergetes I is the referenced monarch, taken in concert with (a) the correspondence of 284 to 285 b.c., the estimated time that Ptolemy II obtained Hebrew scholars from high priest Eleazar, to translate the Hebrew codices into Greek; (b) the considerable commentary in *Ecclesiasticus* of literary undertakings of its relatives; and (c) the different readings in some mss. of 50:27 and 50:1.

#### **ELAH/ELA**

- (1) *Continued from Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Elah.*
- (2) (Baasha-) *Elah*, a northern king; Appendices 2C.
- (3) (*Elah*-) Hoshea, a northern king; Appendices 2C.
- (4) (...-Michri-Uzzi-) *Elah*, a leading son of Benjamin living post-exilically at Jerusalem.
- (5) Sons of *Elam/Elah*, found to have foreign wives/families.

#### **ELEAZAR/ELEASER/ELEASAH [Lazarus being a later form]**

- (1) (Elisheba + Aaron-) *Eleazar/Eleasar*, who with brother Ithamar shared 'chief' priesthood after the death of Aaron.
- (2) (Abinadab-) *Eleazar*, who guarded the Ark during its 20-year maintenance at Kirjath-jearim.
- (3) Hezron-Jerahmeel-Atarah-Onam-Shammai-Nadab-Appaim-Ishi-Sheshan-Unnamed daughter + Jarha-Attai-Nathan-Zabad-Ephlal-Obed-Jehu-Azariah-Helez-*Eleasah*-Sismai/Cismai-Shallum-Jekamiah-Elishama.
- (4) (Levi-Merari-Mahli-) *Eleazar*, whose daughters became wives of their Kish cousins.
- (5) (Ner/Kish-Saul-Jonathan-) *Eleasah*--see *Ner*.
- (6) (Dodo the Ahohite-) *Eleazar*, one of David's military leaders.
- (7) (Phinehas-) *Eleazar* accompanied Ezra and assisted in weighing the temple treasures.
- (8) *Eleazar*, a Levite priest at the Ezra/Nehemiah temple inauguration.
- (9) (Parosh-) *Eleazar*, who post-exilically had a foreign family.
- (10) *Eleazar*, an ancestor in the lineage of Jesus of the *New Testament*.
- (11) For intervening *Eleazars*, see Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6.

#### **ELEPHANTINE .**

Aramaic papyri found c. 1904-08 at Aswan (Assuan/Syene), Egypt, have been dated from the reign of Darius II--specifically, a document sent by priests of the colony at Yeb[Jeb]/Elephantine to Begvahi or Bagohi/Bagoas, the Persian governor of Judah, and to the sons of Sanballat[/Sanaballat], "against the Persian general at Syene, for having allowed the Egyptian priests...to destroy and pillage [their local temple of Yahu] at Yeb. The Jewish Colony at Syene--first founded as a military colony under the 26th dynasty, when...Jewish mercenaries often were hired and stationed in Egypt--is first mentioned under Darius I in 494 b.c." For some reason no notice was taken of the first appeal, addressed to Jehohanan, the high-priest of Jerusalem, and to Ostanes, whose brother Anani is specially mentioned.... On the other hand, a sympathetic reply was received from one of the two sons of Sanaballat [or sons-in-law; refer to Appendix 3B, II, Attachments 2 and 5]...and from the Judaeen governor Bagohi. ... Sanballat is presumably represented by his sons [or sons-in-law], and these [if sons-in-law] would be brothers-in-law of the [Johanant?--] renegade son of Joiada (the son of Eliashib, so *Neh* 13), or of Manasseh the son of Johanon (so Josephus) the leading figures in the two versions of the Samaritan schism. It is of course possible that there were two Sanballats, and certainly the name Bagohi was not a rare one." *Cambridge*, v. VI, pages 143, 171.

Two drafts of the appeal were found; they are from the same papyrus roll and contain slight variants, of which some are indicated in the following translation, where references are made to various interesting terms which recur in the Old Testament. The Aramaic dialect employed in them and the other *Elephantine* papyri has been analyzed as philologically earlier than the Aramaic of *Ezra*, and earlier still than the Aramaic of *Daniel*, which on internal grounds has been calculated at second century b.c.

*Text of the Elephantine Appeals:*

“To our lord Bagohi, the governor of Judah, thy servants Yedoniah and his colleagues (*Ezra* iv, 23), the priests who are in Yeb, the fortress (Neh. ii, 8 ‘castle’). ...favour [to you] before Darius the king and the members of the house.... Now thy servant Yedoniah and his colleagues thus say: In the month of Tammuz, the 14th year of Darius the king, when Arsames went forth and departed to the king, the *Kemarim* (2 Kings xxiii, 5, R.V. mg.) of the god Knub in the fortress of Yeb gave money and property (*var.* were in league with) Waidrang who was governor here (saying), ‘let them take away thence the temple of Yahu the god which is in the fortress of Yeb.’ Then this accursed (?) Waidrang sent a letter to Nephayan his son who was commander of the fortress of Yeb.’ Then Nephayan led the Egyptians together with other forces; and they came to the fortress of Yeb with their weapons, they went up into this temple, they destroyed it to the ground, and the stone pillars there they broke. [more details of the destruction/pilfering/burning] And from the days of the king (*var.* kings) of Egypt our fathers had built this temple in the fortress of Yeb, and when Cambyses came to Egypt he found this temple already built, and the temples of the gods of Egypt they wholly destroyed and no one did aught of harm in this temple. [description of vengeance they saw wrought on the ?hound Waidrang] “[B]efore this, at the time when this evil was done to us, we sent a letter to our lord and to Yehohanan the high priest, and his colleagues the priests that were in Jerusalem, and to Ostanes the brother of Anani, and the nobles (Neh. vi, 17) of Judaea (*var.* the Jews)--no letter did they send unto us. Also, from the month of Tammuz, the fourteenth year of king Darius even unto this day, we have been wearing sackcloth and fasting [fasting, etc.] Also from that time even to this day of the seventeenth year of Darius the king [offerings not able to be made in this temple]. Now, thy servants, Yedoniah and his colleagues, all citizens (*baals*) of Yeb, say thus: If it seems well to our lord, take thought concerning this temple to build it, inasmuch as they do not allow us to build it. See thy well-wishers and friends that are here in Egypt, let a letter be sent from thee unto them concerning the temple of the God Yahu [Yahweh] to built it in the fortress of Yeb according as it was built aforetime [and we shall sacrifice, etc. and pary for you etc.] and the Jews all that are here. ... And concerning the gold, in reference to this we have sent and made known. [fn. 1, Possibly a reference to another papyrus (C.33) where Yedoniah and others undertake, if the temple be result ‘as before,’ to pay ‘our lord’ (*i.e.* Bagohi or some other official) a quantity of barley.] Also all the words in a letter in our name did we send unto Delaiah and Shelemaiah the sons of Sanballat the governor of Samaria. Moreover, concerning this that was done to us Arsames knew nothing at all. On the 20th of Marheshwan, the 17th year of Darius the king.”

“The answer was a favourable one, and the messenger’s formal document, corresponding to the tablet of earlier days (see vol. ii, p. 335) ran as follows:

“Memorandum (record, *Ezra* vi, 1) of Bagohi and Delaiah. They said to me [fn. 2 C. 32. The opening words could be translated: Memorandum, which B. and D. said to me], Memorandum, It shall be for thee in Egypt to say to Arsames concerning the altar-house of God of Heaven which had been built in Yeb the fortress of old before Cambyses, which that accursed (?) Waidrang destroyed in the 14th year of Darius the king, to build it in its place as it was aforetime, and meal-offerings and incense-offerings may they offer upon that altar according as it formerly used to be done.”

Foregoing paragraphs, *Cambridge* v. VI, pp. 559-560.

**ELIAKIM**

(1) (Hilkiah-) *Eliakim*, a chief administrator under king Hezekiah.

- (2) (Zebudah + King Josiah-) king *Eliakim*/Jehoiakim.
- (3) *Eliakim*, a priest in the wall inauguration procession.
- (4) *Eliakim*, a post-Zerubbabel forefather of Jesus of the *New Testament*. *Matthew* 1:13.
- (5) *Eliakim*, a pre-Zerubbabel forefather of Jesus of the *New Testament*. *Luke* 3:30.

#### **ELIAB**

- (1) Earlier *Eliabs*, see Appendix 1A, Attachment 2, *Eliab*.
- (2) *Eliab* (alternate forms, *Elie* and *Elihu*), Leviite-Kohathite ancestor of Samuel.
- (3) *Eliab*, Jesse's (David's father's) firstborn son, who impressed Samuel but was rejected in favor of David (*Vatican* ms. 1209 does not contain *Samuel* account of hostility between Eliab and David, when the army of Saul was up against Goliath).
- (4) *Eliab*, a Gadite who became attached to David early in his break with Saul;
- (5) Per 2 *Chronicles* 11:18, David's son, Jerimoth, married a daughter of *Eliab* named Abihail; see Appendix 2A, "David, Descendancy of."

#### **ELIEL**

- (1) (Tohu-) *Elie*/*Eliab*/*Elihu*, ancestor of Samuel.
- (2) (Benjamin...Shimei...-) *Elie* (see Appendix 1C, Attachment 2, C (*Shaharaim* Descendancy).
- (3) (Benjamin...Shashak...-) *Elie*. " "
- (4) *Elie*, an early chief of the house of a Manassehite father and a mighty man of war for David.
- (5) *Elie*, a valiant chief among Gadite defectors to David at Ziklag.
- (6) *Elie*, a mighty military man of David's, referred to as "the Mahavite" at 1 *Chronicles* 11:46.
- (7) (Hebron-) *Elie*, among Levites that David selected to bring the Ark to Jerusalem.
- (8) *Elie*, one of the overseers for King Hezekiah and High Priest Azariah.

#### **ELIEZER**

- (1) See earlier *Eliezers* in Appendix 1A, Attachment 1.
- (2) (Benjamin-Becher-) *Eliezer*. 1 *Chronicles* 7:6
- (3) (*Eliezer*-) Zichri, chief of Reuben during King David days.
- (4) *Eliezer*, a priest preceding the ark to Jerusalem from the house of Obed-Edom.
- (5) (Maresha -Dodavahu-) *Eliezer*, a prophet that counseled against south-King Jehoshaphat's shipbuilding alliance with north-King Ahaziah.
- (6) (High priest Jeshua -) *Eliezer*.
- (7) *Eliezer*, one of the group sent by Ezra to obtain ministers from Iddo at Casiphia.
- (8) (Sons of Jeshua-) *Eliezer*, found to have a foreign wife/family.
- (9) (Sons of Harim/Annas) *Eliezer*, found to have a foreign wife/family.
- (10) *Eliezer* in the lineage of Jesus of the *New Testament*. *Luke* 3:29.

#### **ELIHU**

- (1) (Ram-Buzi-Barachel-) *Elihu*; present at *Job* discourse.
- (2) (Tohu-) *Elihu*/*Eliab*/*Elie*, ancestor of Samuel.
- (3) One of seven chiefs of the numerous Manassehites who deserted to David at Ziklag.
- (4) (Jesse-) *Eliab*/*Elihu*, king David's brother, chief of the tribe of Judah in David's organization. 1 *Samuel* 16:6; 1 *Chronicles* 27:18.
- (5) (Obed-edom-Shemaiah-) *Elihum*, a Korahite. 1 *Chronicles* 26:4, 7.

<sup>7</sup>(1) "Father of Hebron," 1 *Chronicles* 2:3, 42; (2) (Laadah/n-) Maresha; and (3) a strategic city in the Shephelah.

## ELKANAH

(1) Elkanah, a son-family of (Levi-Kohath-Amminadab/Izhar-) Korah, who, with certain brothers did not share their father's fate (*Exodus* and *Numbers*).

(2) "The sons of Kohath: Amminadab his son, Korah his son, Assir his son, *Elkanah* his son, and Ebiasaph his son, and Assir his son, Tahath his son, Uriel his son, Uziah his son and Shaul his son. And the sons of *Elkanah*: Amasai and Ahimoth. *Elkanah*, the sons of *Elkanah*: Zophi his son, and Nahath his son, Eliab his son, Jeroham his son, *Elkanah* his son. And the sons of Samuel: Vashni [Joel is substituted interlineally, in the ms. referenced in this work...] the firstborn, and the second even Abijah." 1 *Chronicles* 6:22-28.

(3) *Elkanah*, a Korahite who came with Benjaminites to David at Ziklag. 1 *Chronicles* 12:6.

(4) *Elkanah*, a keeper of the ark when king David transferred it to Jerusalem (book two).

(5) (*Elkanah-Asa*-) Berachiah, a Levite who lived "in the villages of the Netophathites." 1 *Chronicles* 9:16.

(6) *Elkanah*, a king Ahaz official ("second to the King), slain by Zichri in the time of king Pekah's reign in the north (book two).

## EPHAI/[EPHAI?]

(1) Among those who went to Gedaliah (Appendix 2C, VIII at fn. 22) were "the sons of *Ephai* of Netopha." *Jeremiah* 40:8; see Netopah, below.

## EUNUCH

"Eunuch, ME *eunuk*, fr. L *eunuchus*, fr. Gk *eunouchos*, fr. *eune* bed + *echein* to have, have charge of--more at *scheme*." (*Webster* p. 286.) "scheme [L *schemat*-, *schema*, arrangement, figure, fr. Gk *schemat*-, *schema*, fr. *echein* to have, hold, be in (such) a condition, akin to OE *sige* victory, Skt *sahote* he prevails." (*Webster*, p. 170.)

## EZRA/EZRAH/ESDRAS

(1) "And the sons of *Ezra/Ezrah*: Jether, Mered, Epher and Jalon. And *she* [?] conceived Miriam, Shammai and Ishbak the father of Eshtemoa" (1 *Chronicles* 4:17)--consecutive to "sons of Caleb," but without antecedent for this named Ezra/Ezrah.

(2) (Chelub-) *Ezri*, king Davids head of farm labor. 1 *Chronicles* 27:2, 6.

(3) *Ezra*, a priest named in the repatriation group accompanying Zerubbabel and Jeshua.

(4) *Ezra*, of the Book of that name, who led the repatriation group "in the time of Artaxerxes;" rendered *Esdras* in *Josephus*.

(5) *Ezra/Esdras* --see High Priesthood Lineage, Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1.

(6) *Esdras*, of apocryphal books 1 and 2 of that name.

## GERA/GERASENES

The "country of the *Gerasenes*" is indicated to have been on the east side of the Sea of Galilee--some have suggested, in a radius of Jerash; cf. *Mark* 5:5 and preceding verses, together with the same at *Luke* 8:40, concerning the raising of the daughter of Jair/Jairus.

## HAKKOZ/KOZ/COZ

(1) For earliest *Coz*, see Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, fn. 23.

(2) *Hakkoz*, seventh priesthood division in king David's organization.

(3) (*Koz-Urijah*-) Meremoth, a builder on the wall.

(4) Sons of *Koz/Accoz*, among those found to have foreign wives/families.

## HANAN

(1) (Benjamin...Shashak-) *Hanan*. 1 *Chronicles* 8:23-25.

- (2) (Saul-Jonathan-Meribbaal-Micah-Ahaz-Jehoadah-Zimri-Moza-Binea-Azel-) *Hanan*. *1 Chronicles* 8:33-38 and 9:44.
- (3) (Maachah-) *Hanan*, one of David's mighty men.
- (4) (Igdaliah, "a man of God"-) *Hanan*. *Jeremiah* 35:3-4.
- (5) See Seals and Inscriptions, below ("Belonging to *Hanan*, the son of Hilqiyahu the priest").
- (6) Sons of *Hanan* were among the "Nethinim" group of returned exiles.
- (7) *Hanan*, a Levite teacher for Nehemiah.
- (8) *Hanan*, a "head of the people" at the time of the sealing of the Nehemiah covenant.
- (7) (Mattaniah-Zaccur-) *Hanan*, a Levite treasurer under Nehemiah. *Nehemiah* 13:13.

#### **HANANEL, TOWER OF**

(1) The most northerly of the four towers of the castle situated north of the Temple which constituted part of the north wall. "Hananeel" is given in the last chapter of the *Book of Zechariah*, per the interlinear *Old Testament* referenced in this work.

#### **HANANI**

- (1) (Heman-) *Hanani/Hananiah* of King David's time.
- (2) *Hanani*, "the seer/prophet," father of Jehu (possibly the same Jehu who became a northern king). This *Hanani* sent a written, warning rebuke to the north's king Baasha and also preached successfully in front of south king Jehoshaphat, Asa's successor.
- (3) *Hanani*, a "seer" relegated to the stocks for enraging King Asa toward the end of his reign, by rebuking Judah's "buying" King Ben-hadad into its conflict with Israel's Baasha, thereby courting Syrian domination.
- (4) *Hanani*, "brother" of Nehemiah who went to him at Shushan and apprised him of conditions in Jerusalem. Later, after rewalling of the city, Nehemiah set Hanani, "his brother, and Hananiah, the ruler of the palace" over Jerusalem.
- (5) *Hanani/Ananias* of Immer/*Emmer*, who had a foreign wife/family.
- (6) *Hanani*, a "head of the people" at time of sealing the Nehemiah covenant.

#### **HARIM**

- (1) *Harim*, third of David's 24 priesthood divisions.
- (2) *Harim* ("Carme" per *1 Esdras*), one of four priest groups of the Zerubbabel return, with 1,017 members; Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1, part II.
- (3) Adna was head priest of the division/house of *Harim* "in the days of Joacim and Ezra."
- (4) (*Harim*-) Malchijah did repair work on the wall.
- (5) (*Harim*-) Maaseiah, found to have a foreign wife/family.
- (6) (*Harim*-) Eliezer, Ishijah, Malchiah, Shemaiah, Shimeon, Benjamin, Malluch and Shemariah were found to have foreign wives/families. *Ezra* 10:31-32.
- (7) *Harim* was among the "heads of the people" at the time of the sealing of the Nehemiah covenant.
- (8) *Harim*, a priest or division that sealed the Nehemiah covenant.

**HASHABIAH/HASHABNIAH/HASHBANEIAH** - See Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4.

#### **HODAVIAH/HODEVAH**

- (1) "The Levites: the sons of Jeshua and Kadmiel, of the sons of *Hodaviah*. *Ezra* 2:40. ("...Jeshua the son of Jozadak.... ...together with his sons and brothers, Kadmiel and his sons, the sons of Judah...." *Ezra* 3:8 ff.)
- (2) "The Levites: the sons of Jeshua, of Kadmiel, of the sons of *Hodevah*." *Nehemiah* 7:43.
- (3) (Benjamin...Hasenuah-*Hodaviah*-Meshullam-) Sallu. *1 Chronicles* 9:7.

### HOSEA/Hebrew spelling, HOSHEA

- (1) (Nun-) Oshea/*Hoshea*/Joshua: Moses referred to “the son of Nun [as] Joshua;” *Numbers* 13:16. (*Septuagint*, “Iesous/Jesus”.)
- (2) (Azariah-) *Hoshea*, ruler of the tribe of Ephraim under king David. *1 Chronicles* 27:20.
- (3) *Hosea*, last king of record of the northern kingdom; *refer to* Appendix 2C.
- (4) (Beer<sup>8</sup>-) Hosea, prophet of the Book of that name.
- (5) (Dib<sup>9</sup>laim\*-) Gomer, mother of children by *Hosea*, prophet of the Book of that name.
- (6) *Hoshea*, a “head of the people” at the time of the sealing of the Nehemiah covenant.

### HOSHAI AH

- (1) (*Hoshaiah*-) Jezaniah/Azariah; contemporary with Jeremiah.
- (2) *Hoshaiah*, a leader in the post-exilic wall dedication procession. *Nehemiah* 12:32.

### IMMER

- (1) *Immer*, 16th priesthood division under king David.
- (2) (*Immer*-Meshillemith/Ahasai-Azareel-) Amashai. *1 Chronicles* 9:12, *Nehemiah* 11:13.
- (3) (*Immer* “the priest”-) Pashur, an opponent of Jeremiah. *Jeremiah* 20:1ff.
- (4) Sons of *Immer*/Meruth accompanied Zerubbabel.
- (5) (*Immer*-) Zadok did repair work on the wall.
- (6) Hanani/Ananias and Zebadiah/Zabdeus of *Immer*/Emmer were found to have foreign wives/ families.

### IRA

- (1) And also *Ira* the Jairite was a priest to David.” *2 Samuel* 20:26.
- (2) (Ikkesh the Tekoite-) *Ira*, one of David’s mighty men.
- (3) *Ira*, “an Ithrite, one of David’s mighty men.

### JAAZANIAH/JEZANIAH

- (1) *Jaazaniah* appears in a list of names on Lachish letter #1--see Lachish Letters, below.
- (2) (a) An onyx seal inscribed, “*Jaazaniah*, Servant of the King,” was found at Tell-en-Nasbeh, “probable site of ancient Mizpah, atop an isolated hill about five miles north of Jerusalem.”  
(b) The onyx seal’s incised fighting cock emblem and Hebrew letters (“assigned to late 7th century b.c.”) are the same as on a red jasper seal inscribed “Belonging to Jehoahaz,<sup>10</sup> Son of the King,” that seal being of “unknown provenance.”<sup>11</sup>  
--see *also* Seals and Inscriptions.
- (3) (Rechab-Jonadab/Jehonadab-Habbazziniah\*-Jeremiah-) *Jaazaniah*, leader of the house of Rechabites, “tested” by prophet Jeremiah and found worthy. *Jeremiah* 35:3;

<sup>8</sup> One other *Beer* was the father of Esau's wife, Judith.

<sup>9</sup> A second Gomer (one of Japheth’s four children) was a grandchild of Noah. Of that Gomer’s descendancy, *Gomer* - Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah, the latter is connected by some to the Armenians, in that they traditionally claim descendancy from “Haik, son of *Thorgom*,” while *Ezekiel*-- speaking of Tyre--mentions Togarmah as a source of horses, steeds and mules, for which Armenians were noted.

<sup>10</sup> A name rendered “Jehoash” by some texts, which name *cf.* Lachish Letters, below; *refer also* to Appendix 2C, I concerning that name’s variations.

<sup>11</sup> McCarter, Jr., P. Kyle, *Ancient Inscriptions*, Washington, D.C.:Biblical Archaeological Society 1996, pp. 144, 146.

see Rechab, below.

(4) Chief “*Jaazaniah*, the son of Azzur.” *Ezekiel* 11:1; refer to Assir and Azzur, above. This Jaazaniah also appears to be (Hoshaia-) *Jaazaniah/Azariah* (*Jeremiah* 42:1, 43:2)--see next.

(5) “*Jaazaniah*, son of Hoshaiah,” a military chief who (in the retreat after king Mattaniah/Zedekiah’s defeat and after Gedaliah’s assassination) pursued Ishmael, recovered the captives, and, contrary to Jeremiah’s advice, led the survivors into Egypt rather than put trust in Babylon/”Chaldea.” *Jeremiah* 42:1; refer to Appendix 2C, VII.

(6) “*Jezeniah/Jaazaniah*, the son of the Maachathite.” *Jeremiah* 40:8; *2 Kings* 25:23.

(7) (Shaphan-) *Jaazaniah*. *Ezekiel* 8:11.

## JACHIN

(1) (Leah + Jacob-Simeon-) *Jachin*.<sup>12</sup> *Genesis* 46:10; *Exodus* 6:15; *Numbers* 26:12.

(2) *Jachin*, 21st priesthood division under king David. *1 Chronicles* 24:7, 17.

(3) *Jachin*, the name of the southernmost of the twin pillars before king Solomon’s temple. *1 Kings* 7:15:22.

(4) *Jachin*, “of the priests,” but named without lineage as opposed to others in his group--see Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

## JAHAZIEL/JAHZEEL/JAHZIEL<sup>13</sup>

(1) *Jahaziel*, third-listed son of (Levi-Kohath-) Hebron. *1 Chronicles* 23:19, 24:23.

(2) *Jahzeel/Jahziel*, first-listed son of Naphtali. *Genesis* 46:24; *Numbers* 26:48; *1 Chronicles* 7:13.

(3) *Jahaziel*, one of David’s mighty men at Ziklag.

(4) *Jahaziel*, priest stationed before the Ark at Jerusalem where king David had it brought. *1 Chronicles* 12:4.

(5) (Of the sons of Asaph-Mattaniah, the Levite-Jeiel-Benaiah-Zechariah-) *Jahaziel*; prior to a battle with Moabites he exhorted courage to king Jehoshaphat and the congregation. *2 Chronicles* 20:14-17.

(6) See also [Jehiel]/*Jahaziel*?--Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, at Jehiel (2).

## JAHLEEL

(1) *Jahleel*, third-listed son of Zebulun; founder of the Jahleelite family.

**JAIR** - see Appendix 4C.

## JAKIM

(1) *Jakim*, 12th priesthood division under king David. *1 Chronicles* 24:3, 5, 12.

(2) (Benjamin...*uncertainties*...-Shimhi-) *Jakim*, one of the “heads of the fathers, by their generations” who lived in Jerusalem. *1 Chronicles* 8:1, 19-21, 28.

**JECONIAH/JECHONIAH/Jeconias/”Coniah”** - See Jehoiachin, below, and Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Joacim.

## JEDIAEL

(1) (Benjamin-...) *Jediael*/"Ashbel." *1 Chronicles* 7:6; Appendix 1C, Attachment 2.

(2) (Benjamin-*Jediael*-Bilhan-) Jeush. *1 Chron.* 7:10; Appendix 1C, Attachment 2.

<sup>12</sup> Some take this Jachin to be the “Jarib” at *1 Chronicles* 4:24; that, however, may be due to taking the priest list at *1 Chronicles* 9:4ff. as post-Babylon, confused with (Joarib-) Jedaiah at *Nehemiah* 11:10.

<sup>13</sup> McCarter, Jr., P. Kyle, *Ancient Inscriptions*, Washington, D.C.:Biblical Archaeological Society 1996, pp. 144, 146.

(3) (Manasseh...-) *Jediael*, captain of a force that joined with David at Hebron. *1 Chronicles* 12:20.

(4) (Shimri-) *Jediael*, one of David's mighty men.

(5) (Of the sons of Asaph: Kore-Meshelemiah-Zechariah-) *Jediael* "of the division of gatekeepers of the Korahites." *1 Chronicles* 26:1 ff.

### **JEHIEL/JEHIELI/JEIEL**

(1) (Abiel/*Jeiel*-) Ner-Abner and Kish; see Appendix 2A, Attachment 2, "Saul, Descendancy of," concerning the rendering of *Jehiel* as *Abiel*, and contradictions between related parallels.

(2) *Jehiel*, accompanier of the Ark to Jerusalem, assisted by his son, chief Joel, and 130 "brothers."

(3) (Gershon...Ladan-*Jehiel/Jehieli*-) Joel and brother, Zetham, were temple treasurers for part of king David's reign. *1 Chronicles* 23:6-8, 26:22 and 29:8.

(4) (Hachmoni-) *Jehiel* "was with the king's [David's] sons." *1 Chronicles* 27:32.

(5) (King Jehoshaphat-) *Jehiel*, slain by brother Jehoram after being passed over by Jehoshaphat, who made Jehoram his successor. *2 Chronicles* 21:1-4, 12, 13.

(6) (Heman-) *Jehiel* helped king Hezekiah purify the temple; a Levite in charge of temple contributions. *2 Chronicles* 29:12, 14-19 and 31:12-13.

(7) (Joel-Shema-Ahaz-) Bela, whose families (with a chief *Jeiel* and a Zechariah) occupied territory far into the east/Gilead. *1 Chronicles* 5:7ff.

(8) "Hilkiah, and Zechariah, and *Jehiel*, rulers in the house of God;" generous contributors to king Josiah's legendary Passover. *2 Chronicles* 35:8.

(9) For subsequent *Jehiels*, see Appendix 3B, Attachment 4, [Jehiel, etc.](#)

### **JEHOHANAN/JEHONATHAN/JOHANAN/JONATHAN**

- See Appendix 2A, [Jonathan/Jehohanan/Johanan](#), and

Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, [Johanan/Jonathan/Jonathas<sup>14</sup> Jehonathan/Yehohanan/John/Joanan](#).

### **JEHOIACHIN**

(1) *Jehoiachin*, son of (Elnathan-) Nehushta and ([Adaiah-] Jedidah + Amon-Josiah-) Jehoiakim, the 19th and penultimate king of Judah before its fall to Nebuchadnezzar. Appendix 2C, III and related.

(2) *Jehoiachin* is rendered as *Jeconiah* at *1 Chronicles* 3:16, *Jeremiah*, 24:1; and *Esther* 2:6; and it is rendered as *Jeconias* (in exile) in *Baruch* 1:3.

(3) *Jehoiachin* contracted to *Coniah*; *Jeremiah* 22:24, 37:1.

(4) "The sons of (Josiah-) *Jeconiah*, Assir,<sup>15</sup> Shealtiel/[Salatiel] his son, and Malchiram, and Pedaiah, and Shenazzar, Jecamiah, and Nebediah." *1 Chronicles* 3:16.

(5) "After the deportation of Babylon, *Jeconiah* generated Shealtiel, Shealtiel but generated the Zerubbabel." *Matthew* 1:12 (lineage of Jesus of the *New Testament*).

(6) *Jehoiachin* rendered as *Joacim* in *1 Esdras*.

(7) In the subsequent form, [Joacim](#), see Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4.

### **JEHOIAKIM**

(1) *Jehoiakim*, substitute name given to Eliakim, son of (Pedaiah-) Zebidah and ([Adaiah-] Jedidah + Amon-) Josiah; 18th king of Judah; succeeded briefly by his young son, Jehoiachin; refer to Appendix 2C.

(2) *Jehoiakim* is rendered *Joacim* by *1 Esdras* 1:37 and *Baruch* 1:3.

(3) In the subsequent form, [Joacim](#), see Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4.

<sup>14</sup> Tobit said, "I know Ananias and *Jonathas*, sons of that great Samais." *Tobit* 5:13

<sup>15</sup> In re this term denoting "captive," see [Assir](#), above.

## **JEHORAM**

- (1) *Jehoram*, a priest-teacher of the Law for king Jehoshaphat. *2 Chronicles* 17:8.
- (2) (Jezebel + Ahab-) *Jehoram*, ninth king of Israel; *refer to* Appendix 2C and related.
- (3) (? + Jehoshaphat-) *Jehoram*, fifth king of Judah; *refer to* Appendix 2C and related.

## **JERAHMEEL**

- see Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Jerahmeel.

## **JEREMIAH**

- (1) *Jeremiah*, among the mighty brothers of (Benjamin...-) Saul who joined David at Ziklag. *1 Chronicles* 12:4.
- (2) *Jeremiah*, a leader of Gadites; a mighty man of David's at Ziklag. *1 Chronicles* 12:13.
- (3) An undesignated *Jeremiah* who also joined David at Ziklag. Appendix 2B, part I.
- (4) *Jeremiah*, head of a house in Manasseh-east during Assyrian Pul's exile. *1 Chronicles* 5:24.
- (5) *Jeremiah*, of the priestly city of Libnah; father of king Josiah's wife, Hamutal.
- (6) "...[T]hese two prophets [Ezekiel and *Jeremiah*] were priests by birth, but of them *Jeremiah* dwelt in Jerusalem, from the thirteenth year of the reign of Josiah, until the city and temple were utterly destroyed. ...[A]s to what befell this prophet, we will relate it in its proper place." *Josephus AJ*, X.V.1.
- (7) The head of the division of *Jeremiah* "in the days of Joacim" is shown as Hananiah; Appendix 3B, II, Detail A).
- (8) *Jeremiah*, prophet of the Book of that name; "son of Hilkiah." *Jeremiah* 1:1. (*Refer to* Appendix 2C, VII, "Jeremiah," and Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 2 chart, concerning the 'redemption' which may have yielded Jeremiah's relationship to Hilkiah.)
- (9) Prophet *Jeremiah* 'reclaimed' the Rechabites after testing and finding worthy one (Rechab-Jonadab/Jehonadab-Habbazziniah<sup>16</sup>-*Jeremiah*-) Jaazaniah, leader of their house. *Jeremiah* 35:3.
- (10) *Jeremiah*, among the priests/divisions named as accompanying Zerubbabel (Appendix 3B.II, Detail A).
- (11) *Jeremiah*, a head priest/division "in the days of Jeshua" (Appendix 3B, II, Detail A).
- (12) *Jeremiah*, a head priest or division that sealed the Nehemiah covenant.
- (13) *Refer also to* Appendix 2C, VII, "Jeremiah" narrative.

## **JEREMOTH/JERIMOTH**

- (1) *Jeremoth/Jerimoth*, (a) son of (Benjamin-) Bela and/or Becher; (b) son of (Husham + Shaharaim- Elpaal-Beriah-Shema; *refer to* Appendix 1C, Attachment 2 (I, A and C).
- (2) *Jerimoth* of the Korahites who joined David at Ziklag. *1 Chronicles* 12:5, 6.
- (3) *Jeremoth* of the sons of Merari-Mushi. *1 Chronicles* 24:30.
- (4) (Of the Kohathites-Heman-) *Jeremoth*. *1 Chronicles* 6:33, 25:4.
- (5) (Azriel/Asriel-) *Jeremoth*, ruler of Naphtali during king David's rule. *1 Chronicles* 27:19.
- (6) (+ ? David -) *Jerimoth*, whose wife, Abihail (daughter of David's oldest brother, Eliab) bore Jerimoth's child, Mahalath,<sup>17</sup> who became king (Solomon-) Rehoboam's first named wife. *Refer to* Appendix 2A, Attachment 3; see also Jeush (5), below.

<sup>16</sup> Only use of this name.

<sup>17</sup> "Mahalath" being also the name of an Esau wife (Appendix 1A, Attachment 2).

(7) *Jerimoth*, one of a group appointed by king Hezekiah and high priest Azariah to oversee temple functions. *2 Chronicles* 31:13.

(8) *Jeremoth*, son of Elam, found to have a foreign wife/family.

(9) *Jeremoth*, son of Zattu, “ “ “ .

(10) *Jeremoth*, son of Bani, “ “ “ .

### **JEROHAM**

(1) (Levi-Kohath...*Jeroham*-Elkanah-) Samuel. *1 Chronicles* 6:22:33.

(2) (*Jeroham* of Gedor-) Zebadiah, who joined David at Ziklag. *1 Chronicles* 12:7.

(3) (*Jeroham*-) Shamsherai, Shehariah, Athaliah, Jaresiah, Eliah, and Zichri, among "heads of the fathers by their generations." *1 Chronicles* 8:26-8.

(4) (Benjamin-...*Jeroham*-) Ibneiah.<sup>18</sup> *1 Chronicles* 9:7-8.

(5) (*Jeroham*-) Azareel/Azareel, ruler of Dan under king David. *1 Chronicles* 27:22.

(6) (*Jeroham*-) Azariah, an army chief who supported High Priest Jehoiada. *2 Chronicles* 23:1.

(7) (Malchiah-Pashur-Zechariah-Amzi-Pelaliah-*Jeroham*-) Adaiah, post-exilically lived at Jerusalem (*Nehemiah* 11:12); given at *1 Chronicles* 9:10-12 as (Malchijah-Pashur-*Jeroham*-) Adaiah, "of the priests."

### **JESHAIAH/JESIAH**

(1) (Levi-Kohath-Uzziel...) *Jesiah*, a keeper of temple treasure under king David. *1 Chronicles* 23:12, 20.

(2) (Of the sons of Jeduthun-) *Jeshaiah*, who drew eighth of the 24 musical lots for service under king David. *1 Chronicles* 25:15.

(3) (Zerubbabel-Hananiah-) *Jeshaiah*. *1 Chronicles* 3:19-21.

(4) (Sons of Merari-) *Jeshaiah*, who brought 20 ministerial brothers and sons from Casiphia to Ezra's camp at the Ahava River, in answer to Ezra's request to Iddo. *Ezra* 8:19.

(5) (Sons of Elam-Athaliah/Gotholias-) *Jeshaiah/Josias*, one of the "chiefs" who, with 70 men, accompanied Ezra. *Ezra* 8:7/1 *Esdras* 8:33.

(6) (*Jeshaiah*-Maaseiah-Kolaiah-Pedaiah-Joed-Meshullam-) Sallu, a post-exilic resident of Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 11:7.

### **JEUSH**

(1) (Oholibamah + Esau -) *Jeush*; Appendix 1A, Attachment 2.

(2) (Benjamin-Jediael-Bilhan-) *Jeush*. *1 Chronicles* 7:10.

(3) (Levi-Gershon-Shimei-) *Jeush* and Beriah, who, not having "many sons," were combined into one paternal house in David's Levite divisions. *1 Chronicles* 23:6-10.

(4) *Jeush*, who appears to have been the first named of Mahalath's sons by king Rehoboam. However, *2 Chronicles* 11:18 is unclear [*sic.*]: "Rehoboam took for himself a wife, Mahalath, the daughter of Jerimoth, the son of David, Abihail the daughter of Eliab, the son of Jesse. And *she* (who?) bore sons to him: Jeush, and Shamariah, and Zaham."

(5) (Benjamin...Saul-Jonathan-Meribbaal-Micah-Ahaz-Jehoadah-Zimri-Mozea-Binea-Eshek-) *Jeush*. *1 Chronicles* 8:33ff.

**JOACIM** - see Appendix 3B.II, Attachment 4, Joacim.

### **JOEL**

(1) (Issachar-Tola-Uzzi-Izrahiah-) chief *Joel*. *1 Chronicles* 7:4.

(2) *Joel*, a ruler (seemingly sequentially of Simeon), either stands alone or is a son of (Asiel- Seraiah-) Josibiah. *1 Chronicles* 4:35.

(3) (*Joel*-Shema-Ahaz-) Bela, whose families (with a chief Jeiel and a Zechariah) occupied territory far into the east/Gilead. *1 Chronicles* 5:7ff.

(4) *Joel*, chief of the sons of Gad, who lived "across from" the groups above in (3).

<sup>18</sup> Only use, unless an alternate spelling for (Benjamin...*Ibnijah*-) Meshullam.

1 *Chronicles* 5:11-12.

(5) (*Joel* [no antecedent specified] -) Shemaiah; ensuing verses are unclear whether all named sons there were carried away by Assyria's Tiglath-pileser. 1 *Chronicles* 5:4ff.

(6) (Pedaiah-) *Joel*, ruler of the half-tribe of Manasseh under king David. 1 *Chronicles* 27:20.

(7) (Sons of Gershom-) chief *Joel*, helped bring the Ark to Jerusalem. 1 *Chronicles* 15:7.

(8) (Sons of Gershon-Laadan-Jehieli-) Zetham and *Joel*, who were treasurers. 1 *Chronicles* 26:21 -22.

(9) "And the sons of [Hannah + ] Elkanah...: [...omission/*Joel* is added interlineally in parentheses] the firstborn [?], and the second even Abijah." 1 *Chronicles* 6:22:28.

(We find "Of the sons of the Kohathites," Levi-Kohath-Izhar-Korah-Ebiasaph-Assir-Tahath-Zephanah-Azariah-*Joel*-Elkanah-Amasai-Mahath-Elkanah-Zuph-Toah-Eliel-Jercham-Elkanah-Samuel-[*Vashni*<sup>19</sup>] *Joel* -) Heman, the singer of David's time [1 *Chronicles* 6:33ff.], while 2 *Chronicles* 29:12 includes, among the Levites that cleansed the temple for King Hezekiah, (Azariah-) *Joel*, (Amasai-) Mahath, and (Heman-) Jehiel.)

(10) (Pethuel-) *Joel* of the Book of that name of unknown date--although the book's reference to "the low plain of Jehoshaphat" has taken it not as written *before* Jehoshaphat's reign.

(11) "*Joel* the brother of Nathan," among David's mighty men. 1 *Chronicles* 11:38.

(12) (Gershon...Ladan-Jehiel/Jehieli-) *Joel* and brother, Zetham, were temple treasurers for part of king David's reign. 1 *Chronicles* 23:6-8, 26:22 and 29:8.

(13) (Azariah-) *Joel* helped king Hezekiah purify the temple. 2 *Chronicles* 29:12-16.

(14) (Zichri-) *Joel*, an overseer in Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 11:9.

(15) (Sons of Nebo-) *Joel*, found to have a foreign wife/family. *Ezra* 10:43.

## **JOIAKIM**

(1) "Jeshua fathered Joiakim, and Joiakim fathered Eliashib, and Eliashib fathered Joiada, and Joiada fathered Jonathan, and Jonathan fathered Jaddua." *Nehemiah* 12:10, 12, 26.

## **JOKIM**

(1) (Shua, the Canaanitess + Judah -) Shelah; "The sons of Shelah:...*Jokim*." 1 *Chronicles* 2:3; 4:21, 22.

(2) *Jokim* also possibly as a contraction of *Jehoiakim*.

## **JONATHAN**

See Appendix 2A, Jonathan/Jehohanan/Johanana, and Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Johanana/Jonathan/Jonathas<sup>20</sup>/Jehonathan/Yehohanan/John/Joana.

## **JOSEPH/JOSIPHIAH**

(1) (Rachel + Jacob-) *Joseph* of the original tribal fathers.

(2) (Issachar...-*Joseph*-) Igal, one of Moses' "spies."

(3) "Came out the lot first for Asaph of *Joseph*," of king David's musicians. 1 *Chronicles* 9.

(4) *Joseph*, head priest/division of Shebaniah "in the days of Joacim;" Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

<sup>19</sup> The appearance in the *Masoretic* (and some translations) of "Vashni" as the name of Samuel's first son, rather than *Joel*, has been explained potentially as resulting combinedly from the dropping of the name and erroneous translation of following wording; *Aid*, page 944.

<sup>20</sup> Tobit said, "I know Ananias and *Jonathas*, sons of that great Samais." *Tobit* 5:13

(5) (Sons of Shelomith-*Josiphiah* -) [omitted name?], a chief who accompanied Ezra.

(6) (Bani...-) *Joseph*, found to have a foreign wife/family.

(7) *Continued in Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4.*

#### **KORAH/KORE**

(1) All earlier *Korah* citations are given in Appendix 1A, Attachment 1.

(2) *1 Chronicles* 6:33ff. show the following *Korah* descendency to David's time: Israel-Levi-Kohath-Izhar-*Korah*-Ebiasaph-Assir-Tahath-Zephanah-Azariah-Joel-Elkanah-Amasai-Mahath-Elkanah- Zuph-Toah-Eliel-Jercham/Jeroham-Elkanah-Samuel-Joel-Haman.

(3) *1 Chronicles* 6:1, 22 is a mixed read: "The sons of Kohath: Amminadab his son, *Korah* his son, Assir his son, Elkanah his son, and Ebiasaph his son, Tabath his son, Uriel his son, Uzziah his son, and Shaul his son. And the sons of Elkanah: Amasai and Ahimoth. Elkanah, the sons of Elkanah: Zophi his son, and Nahath his son, Eliab his son, Jeroham his son, Elkanah his son," and then switches to sons of Samuel.

(4) *Korah*-Ebiasaph-Kore-Shallum. *1 Chronicles* 9:19.

(5) Imnah-Kore ("gatekeeper to the east" in King Hezekiah's day).

(6) Differences occur in two parallels concerning gatekeepers: [*Korah*-Ebiasaph-] *Kore*- Meshelemiah (of the sons of Asaph) - Zechariah-[Shallum (and his brothers) - Zechariah [-Jediael, Zebadiah, Jahniel, Elam, Johohanan, Elioenai]. *1 Chronicles* 26:1ff. and *1 Chronicles* 10:19.

#### **LACHISH LETTERS**

(1) The ruins of *Lachish* generally have been identified as Tell ed-Duweir, a mound/hill some 15 miles west of Hebron.

(2) A king of *Lachish* was one of a group of five kings battled by Joshua; Appendix 1D, I, at fn. 8.

(3) King Amaziah fled to *Lachish*; *Lachish* was besieged by Assyria's Sennacherib during king Hezekiah's time; Appendix 2C, IV, preceding fn. 127.

(4) *Lachish* and Azekah appear to have been the last two fortified cities that fell before Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar (*Jeremiah* 34:6, 7). Twenty-one pottery fragments known as the "Lachish Letters," discovered at Tell ed-Duweir, have been related to that period. (One, a message from a military outpost to the Lachish command, indicates an absence of signals from Azekah.)

#### **MAACHAH/Maacah**

*Refer to Appendix 1A, sub-part I, A and B, and Appendix 2A, Attachment 3 (particularly, sub-part IV).*

#### **MAASEIAH/MAHSEIAH/MAAZIAH**

(1) *Maaziah*, 24th priesthood division under king David. *1 Chronicles* 24:18.

(2) *Maaseiah*, accompanied the Ark when king David moved it to Jerusalem. *1 Chronicles* 15:18.

(3) *Maaseiah*, one of high priest Jehoiada's "heads of hundreds" in the overthrow of queen Athaliah. *2 Chronicles* 23:1.

(4) *Maaseiah*, an officer in king Uzziah's military. *2 Chronicles* 26:11.

(5) *Maaseiah*, "son of the king...a mighty one of Ephraim" during the Pekah/Syria war in king Ahaz's reign, and among those killed by Zichri. *2 Chronicles* 28:7.

(6) *Maaseiah*, "head of the city" under king Josiah. *2 Chronicles* 34:8.

(7) Zedekiah, "the son of *Maaseiah*." *Jeremiah* 29:20.

(8) (*Maaseiah*-) Zephaniah, the priest sent by king Zedekiah to obtain counsel from Jeremiah. *Jeremiah* 21:1, 37:3.

(9) (*Maaseiah*-) Zephaniah, the priest who with "all the priests" received letters from "Shemaiah the Nehelamite [in exile?]," asking why, since Zephaniah had been made priest instead of Jehoiada, Jeremiah had not been "reproved." *Jeremiah* 29:24ff.

(10) (*Maaseiah*-*Neria*h-) *Seraiah*, “quarter-master,” to whom *Jeremiah* gave words to speak in *Babylon*, when *Seraiah* accompanied king *Zedekiah* there in *Zedekiah*’s “fourth year.” *Jeremiah* 51:59.

(11) (*Chelcias*-*Asadias*-*Sedecias*-*Maasias*-*Nerias*-) *Baruch*. *Baruch* 1:1.

(12) (*Maaseiah*-*Neria*h-) *Baruch*, to whom *Jeremiah* gave the witnessed document of purchase related to the redemption of the *Anathoth* field. *Jeremiah* 32:12; see also Appendix 2C, VII.

(13) (*Shallum*-) *Maaseiah*. *Jeremiah* 35:4.

(14) (*Zechariah* of the son [*sic.*] of *Shiloni*-*Joiarib*-*Adaiah*-*Hazaiah*-*Colhozeh*-*Baruch*-) *Maaseiah*. This *Maaseiah* has been equated with *Asaiah*, the “firstborn,” of the sons of *Perez*, who, with his “sons of the *Shilonites*” (considered descendants of [*Bath-Shua* + *Judah*] - *Shelah*), lived at *Jerusalem* at some point, seemingly after return from exile.

(15) (*Jesaiah*-*Ithiel*-*Maaseiah*-*Kolaiah*-*Pedaiah*-*Joed*-*Meshullam*-) *Sallu* of the sons of *Benjamin* lived post-exilically at *Jerusalem*.

(16) (*Ananiah*-*Maaseiah*-) *Azariah* repaired the wall “by his house.” *Nehemiah* 3:23.

(17) *Maaseiah*, at *Ezra*’s right hand when he read *The Law*. *Nehemiah* 8:2, 4.

(18) *Maaseiah* assisted in explaining *The Law* to the people. *Nehemiah* 8:7.

(19) (*Sons of Pashur*-) *Maaseiah*/*Massias*, son of a priest/priest, found to have a foreign wife/family.

(20) (*Sons of Harim*-) *Maaaseiah*, son of a priest, found to have a foreign wife/family.

(21) (*Sons of Jeshua*/*Jesus*-) *Maaseiah*, son of a priest/priest, found to have a foreign wife/family.

(22) (*Sons of Pahath-Moab*-) *Maaseiah*, son of a priest, found to have a foreign wife/family.

(23) *Maaseiah*, a priest at the dedication of the wall. *Nehemiah* 12:41.

(24) *Maaseiah*, a “head of the people” at the sealing of the *Nehemiah* covenant.

(25) *Maaziah*, a priest or division that sealed the *Nehemiah* covenant.

## **MACCABIAH**

(1) *Maccabiah* does not appear in the texts.

(2) Athletic games known as the *Maccabiah* games have been held in *Israel* during the past decade. (*San Francisco Chronicle*, August 11, 1997, page A6.)

(3) Relationship, if any, of the name *Maccabiah* with that of *Maccabees* is not explored in this work.

## **MALCHIAH/MALCHIJAH/Melchi/Melchei**

(1) See *Beria*h (1), “*Malchiel*.”

(2) *Malchijah*, fifth priesthood division under king *David*.

(3) (*Levi*-*Gershom*-*Jahath*-*Shimei*-*Zimnah*-*Ethan*-*Adaiah*-*Zerah*-*Ethni*-*Melchiah*-*Baaseiah*-*Michael*-*Shimea* -*Berachiah*-) *Asaph*. 1 *Chronicles* 6:39-43.

(4) (*Melchiah*-) *Pashur*, who accompanied (*Maaseiah*-) *Zephaniah*, the priest sent by king *Zedekiah* to obtain counsel from *Jeremiah*. *Jeremiah* 21:1, 37:3; 38:1.

(5) (*King Zedekiah*-) *Malchiah*, into whose “pit...in the court of the guardhouse” *Jeremiah* was placed. *Jeremiah* 38:6; Appendix 2C, VII.

(6) (*Harim*-) *Malchijah* built on the wall.

(7) (*Rechab*, prince of the District of *Beth-haccherem*<sup>21</sup>) *Malchiah* built on the wall.

(8) *Malchiah* of the goldsmith built on the wall.

(9) *Malchiah* stood at *Ezra*’s left hand when he read *The Law*.

(10) (*Parosh*-) *Malchiah*, found to have a foreign wife/family.

(11) (*Parosh*-) *Malchijah*, found to have a foreign wife/family (*Ezra* 10:25), is given in the *Septuagint* as *Hashabiah* (Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4) and by 1 *Esdras* (apparently)

<sup>21</sup> Of two sites considered, the most likely might be about four miles W of *Jerusalem*, a fertile section where stone mounds on the summit suggest sites of signal fires (*Jeremiah* mentions *Beth-haccherem* as a suitable place for raising a signal to warn of enemy advances).

as "Asibias."

- (12) (*Malchijah*-Pashur-Jeroham-) priest Adaiah. *1 Chronicles* 9:12.
- (13) (*Malchiah*-Pashur-Zechariah-Amzi-Pelaliah-Jeroham-) Adaiah. *Nehemiah* 11:12.
- (14) *Malchijah*, a priest who took part in the wall inauguration ceremonies. *Nehemiah* 12:42.
- (15) *Malchijah*, a priest that sealed the Nehemiah covenant.

#### **MALLUCH/MALLUCHI/MELICU**

- (1) (Levi-Merari-Mushi-Mahli-Shemer-Bani-Amzi-Hilkiah-Amaziah-Hashabiah-*Malluch*-Abdi-Kishi-) Ethan. *1 Chronicles* 6:44-47.
- (2) *Malluch*, a priest who accompanied Zerubbabel.
- (3) Jonathan was head of the division of *Malluch* "in the days of Joacim."
- (4) (Of the Sons of Bani-) *Malluch*, found to have a foreign wife/family.
- (5) (Of the sons of Harim-) *Malluch*, found to have a foreign wife/family.
- (6) *Malluch*, a "head of the people" at the time of sealing of the Nehemiah covenant.
- (7) *Malluch*, a priest or division that sealed the Nehemiah covenant.
- (8) *Melicu*--an alternate form?--see Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, Malluch.

#### **MATTAN**

- (1) A northern (?) priest slain before the altar when H. P. Jehoiada deposed Athaliah.
- (2) Father of Shephatiah who opposed Jeremiah.

#### **MATTANAH**

An Israeli encampment between the Arnon torrent valley and territory of Sihon--generally thought to have been about 22 miles NE of the Dead Sea, just south of Rabbah on the eastern Kings Highway.

#### **MATTANIAH**<sup>22</sup>

- (1) *Mattaniah*, son of Josiah (but confusion as to whether third or fourth son).
- (2) *Mattaniah/Zedekiah*, uncle or brother of Jehoiachin/Jeconiah.
- (3) *Mattaniah* is called Jehoiachin's father's--Eliakim's/Jehoiakim's brother--at *2 Kings* 24:17; but "Nebuchadnezzar changed his name to Zedekiah. ... His mother was Hamutal, daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah." At the "the turn of the year," after young Jehoiachin's capture, Nebuchadnezzar made Jehoiachin's "kinsman, Zedekiah/[*Mattaniah*], king." *2 Chronicles* 36:10 (confirmed by *Jeremiah* 37:1: "Zedekiah/[*Mattaniah*], son of Josiah, reigned." "Zedekiah/[*Mattaniah*] was 21 years old when he began to reign and he reigned 11 years" (*Jeremiah* 52:1). Refer also to the Period of the Kings in Appendices 2C.
- (4) *Mattaniah*, son of Elam (this and items 5 and 6, post-exilically).
- (5) *Mattaniah*, son of Zattu.
- (6) *Mattaniah*, son of Bani.
- (7) Continued in Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Mattaniah/Mattathiah/Mattenai and Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6, Mattathais.

#### **MATTATHA**

- (1) (David-Nathan-) *Mattatha*; per *Luke* 3:23ff.--see Appendix 4C, "Lineage, David to Jesus."

#### **MATTATTAH**

- (1) (Sons of Hashum-) *Mattattah* who post-exilically had a foreign wife/family.

<sup>22</sup> In many cases the Hebrew form, "Mattithiah," is Mattithyah, of which the prolonged form is Mattithyahu and appears in several places in *1 Chronicles*.

**MATTENAI**

- (1) *Mattenai*, head of the House of Joiarib under Joiakim/Joacim.
- (2) (Sons of Hashum-) *Mattenai* who post-exilically had a foreign wife/family.
- (3) (Sons of Bani-) *Mattenai* who post-exilically had a foreign wife/family.

**MATTHAN**

- (1) (*Matthan*-Jacob-Joseph-) Jesus of the *New Testament* according to *Matthew* 1:15-16.

**MATTHAT**

- (1) (Symeon-Levi-) *Matthat*-Jorim in lineage of *New Testament* Jesus according to *Luke* 3:29-30; Appendix 4C, "Lineage, David to Jesus."
- (2) (Levi-*Matthat*-Eli/Heli-) Joseph "as it was being opined," in the lineage of *New Testament* Jesus according to *Luke* 3:23-24.

**MATTHEW**

- (1) Form used in the name of the first book of the *New Testament* (Greek version, *Maththaios*).
- (2) *Matthew*, also called "Levi," taken to be son of Alphaeus, in turn taken to be father of "James the Less," ninth-listed of the apostles in the *New Testament*. (One tradition holds that Alphaeus was the same person as "Clophas," husband of the "other Mary.")
- (3) *Matthew*, a tax collector officed in Capernaum. The *New Testament* gospels do not mention this Matthew again after his 'recruitment, until after Jesus' death when he is named among a group of gathered apostles.

**MATTHIAS/MATTATHIAH**

- (1) After *New Testament* Jesus' death, *Matthias* was voted (in preference to Joseph Barsabbas) to replace Judas Iscariot as an apostle.

**MATTITHIAH/MATTATHIAS**

- (1) Form used in the *Septuagint* for (Korah...Shallum-) *Mattithiah* of the time of King David.
- (2) Form used in the *Septuagint* for (Jeduthun-) *Mattithiah* in the time of King David.
- (3) *Mattithiah*, a Levite who accompanied the Ark from the house of Obed-edom.
- (4) *Mattithiah*, at Ezra's right hand during a reading of the Law to an assembly in Jerusalem.
- (5) *Mattithiah*, a son of Nebo among those with foreign wives and sons.
- (6) (Josech-Semein<sup>23</sup> -) *Mattathais* in lineage of *New Testament* Jesus according to *Luke* 3:26.
- (7) (Amos-) *Mattathais*-Joseph-Jannai in lineage of *New Testament* Jesus according to *Luke* 3: 24-25.
- (8) *Continued in* Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6, Mattathais.

**MELCHI/Melchei - See also Malchijah/Malchiah.**

- (1) (*Melchi*-Neri-Shealtiel-) Zerubbabel in lineage of *New Testament* Jesus according to *Luke* 3:27-28.
- (2) (*Melchi*-Levi-) Matthat in lineage of *New Testament* Jesus according to *Luke* 3:24.

**MESHILLEMETH/MESHILLEMITH/MESHULLEMOTH**

- (1) (*Meshillemoth*-) Berechiah who, with (Shallum-) Jehizkiah, objected to Israel

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<sup>23</sup> Only use of this spelling.

keeping its (half-?) brothers captive when king Pekah defeated Judah; the captives were given material assistance and released. Appendix 2C, IV, following fn. 114.

(2) "Of the priests," (Immer-Meshillemith-Meshullam-Jahzerah-Adiel-) Maasiai. *1 Chronicles* 9:3ff.; Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, C.

(3) (Haruz [from Jotbah]-) *Meshullemeth*, mother of king Amon by king Manasseh. Appendices 2C.

## **MESHULLAM**

*Note:* Appendix 3B, II, Att. 4 also contains Meshullam; some repetitions may occur.

(1) Compare with Shallum, in which form *Meshullam* also appears.

(2) Benjamin...[Hushim +] Shaharaim-Elpaal-) *Meshullam*; Appendix 1C, Att.2.

(3) (Zerah...Meshezabel-) *Meshullam* in Judah. *Nehemiah* 3:4.

(4) *Meshullam* of the sons of Gad in Bashan. *1 Chronicles* 5:11ff.

(5) (Harkas/Hasrah-Tikvah<sup>24</sup>/Tokhath-) *Meshullam*/Shallum ("Sadameas" in Esdras II), the husband of the Prophetess Huldah of Libnah. *2 Kings* 22:14; *2 Chronicles* 34:22.

(6) *Meshullam*/Shallum/Salum/Sadameas, high priest preceding Hilkiyah in the chief priesthood lineage. Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1.

(7) King Josiah sent *Meshullam*, to have high priest Hilkiyah count the silver collected from the people by the "keepers of the threshold," at which time Hilkiyah announced he had "found the Book of the Law in the house of Jehovah." *2 Kings* 22:3ff.; *2 Chronicles* 34:8.

(8) *Meshullam* and Zechariah of the sons of the Kohathites were appointed overseers of the temple repairs under king Josiah. *2 Chronicles* 34:9.

(9) (*Meshullam*-Shaphan-Ahikam-) Gedaliah. *2 Kings* 25:22; *2 Chronicles* 34:20; *Jeremiah* 39:14.

(10) *Meshullam*, first-listed son of Zerubbabel. Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 3; see Zerubbabel, below.

(11) *Meshullam*, a head of the people Ezra assembled at the Ahava River, assigned by Ezra to gather Levites and Nethinim. *Ezra* 8:15-20; Appendix 3B, II, part III, B.

(12) Of the sons of Benjamin, (Hasenuah-Hodaviah-*Meshullam*-) Sallu. *1 Chronicles* 9:7.

(13) "The rulers of the people lived at Jerusalem. ...[of Benjamin], (Jeshaiah-Ithniel-Maaseiah- Koliah-Pedaiah-Joed-*Meshullam*-) Sallu. *Nehemiah* 11:7ff.

(14) See Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, column 2, for *Meshullams* as head priests/divisions of Ezra and Ginnethon, in the "days of Joacim and Ezra."

(15) (Meshezabeel-Berechiah-*Meshullam*-) Daughter + (Shechaniah Daughter [?] + Tobiah-) Jehohanan. Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 3. (Said *Meshullam* repaired two sections of the wall; *Nehemiah* 3:4, 30.)

(16) (Besodeiah-) *Meshullam* helped repair the old gate. *Nehemiah* 3:6.

(17) "Of the priests," (Immer-Meshillemith-*Meshullam*-Jahzerah-Adiel-) Maasiai. *1 Chronicles* 9:3ff.; Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, part C.

(18) *Meshullams* involved in the post-Babylon excommunication proceedings. Appendix 3B, II, sub-part IV, B; IV, B(b).

(19) *Meshullam*, a head of the people at the time of sealing the Nehemiah covenant. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, part A, column 5.

(20) *Meshullam*, a priest who sealed the Nehemiah covenant. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, part A, column 6.

(21) *Meshullam*, present at Ezra's reading of The Law. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, part B.

<sup>24</sup> One other: (*Tikvah*-) "Jahzeiah, with [Asahel-] Jonathan, made a stand against the proposal to disregard foreign wives and families; *Ezra* 10:15.

### **MICAH/Michah//Mica/Micaiah/Michaiah (Maachah)**

- (1) (Levi-Kohath-Uzziel-) *Michah*. *1 Chronicles* 23:20; 24:24.
- (2) (Priest?-) Micah, who had a “house of worship” circa Kirjath-Jearim; he was besieged by Danites enroute to conquer Laish. See Appendix 1D, II (*Judges* chapters 17 and 18).
- (3) (Saul-Jonathan-Merib-baal/Mephibosheth-) *Micah/Mica*. *2 Samuel* 9:12; Appendix 2A, Attachment 2, part C.
- (4) (Uriel of Gibeah-) *Michaiah/Maachah*<sup>25</sup>
- (5) (...Joel-Shemaiah-...) *Micah*; unclear from verses whether all of the named sons there were carried away by Assyria’s Tilgath-pilsener. *1 Chronicles* 5: 1, 4ff.
- (6) (Imlah-) *Micaiah*, a prophet during the reigns of southern King Jehoshaphat and northern King Ahab; *Micaiah* was bound for declaring his belief that Ahab was being deceived. Appendix 2C, IV, following fn. 43.
- (7) *Michaiah*, one of a group sent by King Jehoshaphat to teach in the cities. *2 Chronicles* 17:7-9.
- (8) *Micah*, the prophet of the book of that name--”the Morashthite, who wrote in the days of [kings] Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah,” and who said, *Tet*. “will surely gather the remnant of Israel,” (2:12), and, “And you, Bethlehem Ephratha...out of you...shall come forth one ruling in Israel” (5:2).
- (9) (Joel-Shemaiah...) *Micah*; unclear from verses whether all of the named sons there were carried away by Assyria’s Tilgath-pilsener. *1 Chronicles* 5:1ff., *2 Kings* 15:29.
- (10) (*Micah/Micaiah*-) Abdon/Achbor, one of the group King Josiah sent to consult the prophetess Huldah. Appendix 2C, IV, following fn. 137.
- (11) (Shaphan-Gemariah-) *Micaiah* who reported to a group of rulers on Baruch's reading of a Jeremiah scroll. Appendix 2C, VII, following fn. 12.
- (12) (Asaph-Zichri-*Mica/Micah/Michaiah*-) Mattaniah/(Asaph-Zabdi-*Micha*-) Mattaniah, “the head of the beginning [who] gave thanks with prayer.” *1 Chronicles* 9:15 / *Nehemiah* 11:17 and 12:35.
- (13) (Asaph-Zaccur-*Mica/Michaiah*-Mattaniah-Shemaiah-Jonathan-) Zechariah “of the sons of the priests.” *Nehemiah* 12:35.
- (14) “[T]he priests,” Eliakim, Maaseiah, Miniamin, *Michaiah*, Elioenai, Zechariah, and Hananiah, who trumpeted in the wall dedication procession. *Nehemiah* 12:41.
- (15) *Micha*-Mattaniah-Hashabiah-Bani-) Uzzi, overseer of Levites. *Nehemiah* 11:22.
- (16) Levite *Mica/Micha* sealed the Nehemiah covenant. *Nehemiah* 10:9ff.

### **MINIAMIN**

- (1) See also “Mijamin,” a David priesthood division, and “Miamin,” Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, columns (1) and (2).
- (2) *Miniamin* assisted (Levi...Imnah-) Kore in making distributions in “the cities of the priests” under king Hezekiah. *2 Chronicles* 31:15.
- (3) *Miniamin*, among the priests with trumpets. *Nehemiah* 12:41.

### **MISHAEL**

- (1) (Levi-Kohath-Uzziel-) *Mishael*, who, with his brother, Elzaphan, carried the bodies of (Elisheba or/and Aaron-) Nadab and Abihu away. Appendix 1C, part IV.
- (2) *Mishael*, aka Meshach, one of three companions of Daniel when taken into captivity. *Daniel* 1:6, 7.
- (3) *Mishael*, one of the 13 priests at Ezra’s sides when he read The Law. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, part B.

### **NEARIAH/NERIAH**

- (1) (Simeon-Ishi-) *Neariah*, with three brothers and 500 men, defeated the

<sup>25</sup> Refer to Appendix 1A, part B. [Abijah/Abijam married *Maachah*, “daughter of Abishalom,” mother of the next southern king (#3), Asa.]

Amalekites at Mount Seir and took residence there. *1 Chronicles* 4:42-43.

(2) (Shallum-Maaseah-*Neariah*-) Baruch, Jeremiah's scribe; Appendix 2C, VII, commencing at fn. 12.

(3) See also this appendix, Seals and Inscriptions, Barekyahu.

(4) *Neariah*, descendant of Zerubbabel. Appendix 3B, Attachment 3 chart.

(5) *Continued* in Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Neariah.

## NEHEMIAH

(1) "*Nehemiah*, the governor, the son of Hachaliah, and Zidkijah<sup>26</sup>"/Nehemiah, "cupbearer" to the king of Persia, and protagonist of the book of *Nehemiah*. *Nehemiah* 1:1, :11; 10:1.

(2) Among those who repaired the wall was "*Nehemiah*, the son of Azbuk, the ruler of the half part of Beth-zur," who "repaired in front of the tombs of David." *Nehemiah* 3:16.

## NER/NERI

(1) *In re* the relationship of Saul, *Ner* and Kish, see Appendix 2A, Attachment 2.

(2) *Ner*-Kish-Saul-Jonathan-Merib-baal-Micah-Ahaz[?]-Zimri-Moza-[Binea?]-Eleasah. *1 Chronicles* 8:33-37; 9:39-43.

(3) *In re* the issue of *Neri* as a grandparent of Zerubbabel, see Zerubbabel, below, and Appendix 4C, Heli/Eli.

## NETHANEL/NETHANEEL

(1) (Issachar...Zuar-) chief *Nethanel*, of the exodus.

(2) *Nethanel*, fourth-named son of Jesse, King David's father.

(3) "Shemaiah the son of *Nethaneel* the scribe" recorded David's divisions by lot of the priest houses. *1 Chronicles* 24:6.

(4) *Nethanel*, fifth-named son of Obed-edom; gatekeeper "southward, and to his sons the house of the storehouse." *1 Chronicles* 26:4; 26:15.

(5) Priest *Nethaneel* trumpeted in the procession of the ark to Jerusalem. *1 Chronicles* 15:24.

(6) *Nethaneel*, a teacher in the cities under king Jehoshaphat. *2 Chronicles* 17:7.

(7) *Nethanel* who, with brothers Conaniah and Shemaiah, contributed to king Josiah's great passover. *2 Chronicles* 35:9.

(8) *Nethaneel*, a priest house; *Nethaneel*, head of the priest house of Jedaiah. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

(9) (Sons of Pashur-) *Nethaneel*, found to have a foreign wife/family. *Ezra* 10:22.

(10) *Nethanel*, in the celebratory procession for the rebuilt wall. *Nehemiah* 12:36.

## NETHANIAH

(1) *Nethaniah*, third-named son of Asaph in King David's day. *1 Chronicles* 25:12.

(2) *Nethaniah*, Levite priest who taught The Law for King Jehoshaphat. *2 Chronicles* 17:7-9.

(3) (Cushi-Shelemiah-*Nethaniah*-) Jehudi, sent by king Jehoiakim to seize a Jeremiah scroll from the "room" of Elishama, and who read it to the king. *Jeremiah* 36:14, 21.

(4) (Elishama-*Nethaniah*-) Ishmael who killed Gedaliah. *Jeremiah* 41:1-10; App. 2C, VII.

## NETHINIM

(1) The word (possibly derived from "given ones," *Aid*, page 1222) applied to certain temple servants and ministers; the *Hebrew* "temple slaves" is found rendered *Nethinim*.

<sup>26</sup> Wherein sentence structure and this only use of "Zidkijah" leaves open whether he/she bears any relationship to Hachaliah or Nehemiah.

(2) At the Ahava camp on his way to Jerusalem, Ezra "looked over the people and the priests and found none there from the sons of Levi." He then sent nine chiefs of the exiles (Eliezer, Ariel, Shemaiah, Elnathan, Jarib, Elnathan, Nathan, Zechariah, Meshullam, Joiarib, Elnathan--repeats included) to "Iddo, the chief man at Casiphia <sup>27</sup> ...and his brothers, the temple slaves/*Nethinim* at Casiphia, to bring ministers for the house of our God." *Ezra* 8:16.

(3) "Now the first people in possession in their cities, the Israelites, the priests, the Levites, and the *Nethinim*...." *1 Chronicles* 9:2.

(4) See *Ezra* 2:43ff. for names of fathers of temple slave groups.

(5) In the list of persons reconstructing the wall it is noted that the "temple slaves were dwelling in Ophel across from the Water Gate toward the east and the protruding tower" (*Nehemiah* 3:26).

### NETOPHAH/NETOPHATHITES

(1) (Hur, the first-born of Ephratah [see Appendix 1B]; Shobal the father of Kirjath-jearim, Salma the father of Bethlehem), and "the sons of Salma: Bethlehem and the *Netophathites*...." *1 Chronicles* 2:50, 54.

(2) *Netophah*, a town about 2-1/2 mi. s/se of Bethlehem/its inhabitants supported Gedaliah. *Aid*, page 1222/Appendix 2C, VII. Among those who went to Gedaliah were "the sons of Ephai of *Netopha*." *Jeremiah* 40:8.

(3) Sons of *Netophah* were in the post-Babylon repatriation. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, part III, A (5), (3).

(4) *Netophathite* Levites present at inauguration of wall definitely included (Jeduthun-Galal- Shemaiah-) Obadiah and (Elkanah-Asa-) Berechiah. <sup>28</sup> *1 Chronicles* 9:15.

### OBADIAH

(1) (Issachar-Tola-Uzzi-Izrahiah-) Michael, *Obadiah*, and Joel, "family heads." *1 Chronicles* 7:1-3.

(2) *Obadiah*, a Gadite army chief and supporter of David. *1 Chronicles* 12:9ff.

(3) (*Obadiah*-) Ishmaiah, a chief of Zebulun under king David. *1 Chronicles* 27:22.

(4) *Obadiah*, a liaison between king Ahab and prophet Elijah; he hid 100 priests/prophets from Jezebel's vengeance. Appendix 2C, IV, following fn. 36.

(5) *Obadiah*, "over the House" during the time of king Ahab; the "governor of Ahab's house," *1 Kings* 18:3.

(6) *Obadiah*, a chief, commissioned by King Jehoshaphat to teach in the cities. *2 Chronicles* 17:9.

(7) Among artifacts reportedly dated to the ninth to eighth centuries b.c. was "a large stone bowl from Kuntillet Ajrud [archeological site "a few miles inside Egyptian border," which bears an inscription in Hebrew, "[Belonging] to Obadyo son of Adnah, blessed be he of Yahweh." *BAR*, May/June 2001, vol. 27, no. 3, page 49.

(8) (Merari-...) *Obadiah*, overseer of temple work under King Josiah. *2 Chronicles* 34:12.

(9) *Obadiah*, of the book of that name, about whom the book gives no personal details.

This book's castigation of "Edom" for taking advantage of Judah's "calamity" (the Nebuchadnezzar captivity), for having "cut off...escapees," for having "shut up...survivors," has been theorized as possibly additionally referring to captivities by different foes--in the south, a Philistine/[ "Arabia" ]/Ethiopian/Edomite combine and deportations when Egypt regained power and faced off with Persia. <sup>29</sup> *Cambridge* notes the *Nehemiah*

<sup>27</sup> This site is unknown.

<sup>28</sup> The paragraphing is indefinite; others named who also may have been *Netophathites* were (Merari- Hashabiah-Azrikam- Hasshub-) Shemaiah; Bakbakkar, Heresh and Gallal; and (Asaph-Zichri-Micah-) Mattaniah.

<sup>29</sup> Tracking events partially is snagged by the unknown location of "Sepharad," cited by *Obadiah* as a place "of exiles." *Genesis*

statement regarding the “walls down,” and asks whether there was not “some later [local/regional] disaster” involving Judah and Edomites” culminating “a distinctive semi-Edomitic phase...after the [Babylonian] disasters to Judah...and before the separate policy of those exiles who returned from Babylonia? [--per the] “historical criticism of the books of Ezra and Nehemiah...inaugurated by the Dutch scholar, Kosters (1894) and [in] its most definitive form in Torrey’s *Ezra Studies* (1910),...and as indicated, for example, in the Book of Obadiah?” (*Cambridge* v. VI, page 199, and as detailed further in that chapter, VII, “The Inauguration of Judaism.”)

(10) (Jeduthun-Galal-Shemaiah-) *Obadiah* / (Jeduthun-Galal-Shammua-) Abda / *Obadiah*, a post-Babylon Levite at Jerusalem. *1 Chronicles* 9:4/*Nehemiah* 11:17; App. 3B, II, Detail A, part C.

(11) *Continued in Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Obadiah.*

## PAROSH

(1) 2,172 people of *Parosh* under Shecaniah and 150 of *Parosh* under Zechariah were in the two respective post-Babylon repatriation groups. Appendix 3B, II, sub-part III, A, (5) (3), and B.

## PASHUR

(1) (Son of Immer, Melchiah-) *Pashur*, “chief officer in the house of [Tet.],” who put prophet Jeremiah in the stocks. Appendix 2C, VII.

(2) (*Pashur*-) Gedaliah. *Jeremiah* 38:1.

(3) *Pashur*, son of priest Malchijah; *Jeremiah* 2:1, 2 and 38:1, 4, 6. (*Malchijah*-*Pashur*-) head priest Adaiah, *1 Chronicles* 9:12; *Nehemiah* 11:12; see *Adaiah*.

(4) *Pashur/Phassaron*, a priest house of 1,247/1,047 priests, in the post-Babylon repatriation; Appendix 3B, II, part III, A (5). Six of its sons were found to have foreign wives/families.

## PEDIAH

(1) See Appendix 2C, III, fn. 60.

(2) See *Seals and Inscriptions, Pedyahu.*

## PELATIAH

(1) (Simeon...-) *Pelathiah*, who with three brothers and 500 men defeated the Amalekites at Mount Seir and took residence there. *1 Chronicles* 4:41-43.

(2) (Benaia-) *Pelathiah* of Israel; compatriot of Jaazaniah; seen in *Ezekiel* vision; died according to *Ezekiel* “prophecy.” *Ezekiel*, 11:1-13.

(3) *Pelathiah*, descendant of Zerubbabel. See Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 3 chart.

(4) *Pelathiah*, a chief of the people at the time of the sealing of the *Nehemiah* covenant. *Nehemiah* 10:22.

## PUR (*Purim*, plural)

(1) *Pur* variously is described in lexicons as being linked to a Persian or Akkadian word meaning part or portion. *Aid* p. 1359.

(2) Casting of *purim* or lots, to which a spiritual nature was assigned, apparently was an ancient method for deciding issues (“Into the busom is cast The lot, but from [Tet. is] all the ordering of it;” *Proverbs* 16:33). Joshua and high priest Eleazar employed casting of lots for making land assignments (Section One); under king David the casting of lots was used to determine the sequence of rotating priest houses to administer at temple (*1 Chronicles* 24:5-18).

(3) However, lots also are described being used by others and in other instances,

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10:29-30 appears to set *Sephar* as one limit of Joktan territory, running from “Mesha as far as Sephar, the mountainous region of the East.” (*Aid*, p. 1470, suggests “the Yemenite city of Zafar,” ancient capital of the Arabian Himyarite kingdom, which included the Nabataeans; and p. 1211, “Nebaioth,” Ishmael’s firstborn of 12 sons, is believed by some to have founded the prominent Arabian tribes whose capital was Petra, while others reject any connection between “Nabataea” and “Nebaioth.”)

e.g. in a division of war spoils (*Joel* 3:3, *Obadiah* 1:11) and by Haman in his aborted plot to destroy Hebrews during the days of Esther (Appendix 3A, V, fn. 10), from which events the traditional Hebrew "Festival of Purim"/"Festival of Lots" came to be named.

### RECHAB

- (1) See Appendix 1F, *Kenas/Kenaz/Kenite, etc.*, at fn. 20.
- (2) See Appendix 1E, preceding fn. 36 (*Rechab*, one of the assassins of [Saul -] Ish-bosheth).
- (3) "[T]he families of the scribes who lived at Jabez [site unknown]: the Tirathites, the Shimeathites [?] Suchathites. These the Kenites who came from Hemath, the father of the house of *Rechab*." *1 Chronicles* 2:55. (See also "Jabez," no antecedents, *1 Chronicles* 4:9.)
- (4) (*Rechab*-) Jehonadab, who gave hand to Jehu's successful bid which took the northern monarchy from the house of Ahab. Appendix 2C, IV, at fn. 81.
- (5) Jeremiah's reclamation' of the *Rechabites*--*Jeremiah* 35; Appendix 2C, VII, preceding fn. 10.
- (6) "Malchiah, the son of *Rechab*, the ruler of a part of Beth-haccerem," repaired and reinstalled the Dung Gate. *Nehemiah* 3:14.

### REHUM

- (1) *Rehum/Nehum* was among the lead group of the post-Babylon return. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, part III A.
- (2) (a) *Rehum*, a post-Babylon returning priest.  
(b) "A simple transposition of Hebrew characters would make him [*Rehum*] the one called Harim in verse [*Nehemiah* 12:] 15 and elsewhere." *Aid*, page 1384.  
(c) *Rehum*, a head of the people at the time of the sealing of the Nehemiah covenant. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.
- (3) *Rehum*, "governor in charge" of the overlord wrote the letter in Aramaic to "Artaxerxes," complaining about the rebuilding then taking place. Appendix 3A, V, at *Ezra* 4:6-24.
- (4) (Bani-) *Rehum* helped repair the wall. *Nehemiah* 3:17; Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

### REPHAIAH

- (1) (Issachar-Tola-) *Rephaiah*. *1 Chronicles* 7:1.
- (2) (Simeon...-) *Rephaiah*, who with three brothers and 500 men defeated the Amalekites at Mount Seir and took up residence there. *1 Chronicles* 4:41-43.
- (3) "Sons of *Rephaiah*," descendants of Zerubbabel. Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 3.
- (4) "*Rephaiah* the son of Hur, the ruler of the half-part of Jerusalem," helped repair the wall. *Nehemiah* 3:9.

### SAMUEL

- (1) "The sons of Kohath: Amminadab his son, Korah his son, Assir his son, Elkanah his son, and Ebiasaph his son, and Assir his son, Tahath his son, Uriel his son, Uzziyah his son and Shaul his son. And the sons of Elkanah: Amasai and Ahimoth. Elkanah, the sons of Elkanah: Zophi his son, and Nahath his son, Eliab his son, Jeroham his son, Elkanah his son. And the sons of *Samuel*: Vashni [Joel is substituted interlineally, in the ms. referenced in this work...] the firstborn, and the second even Abijah." *1 Chronicles* 6:22-28.
- (2) "...of the sons of the Kohathites, Heman the singer, the son of Joel, the son of *Samuel*, the son of Elkanah, the son of Jercham, the son of Eliel, the son of Toah, the son of Zuph, the son of Elkanah, the son of Mahath, the son of Amasai, the son of Elkanah, the son of Joel, the son of Azariah, the son of Zephaniah, the son of Tahath, the son of Assir, the son of Ebiasaph, the son of Korah, the son of Izhar, the son of Kohath, the son of Levi, the son of Israel." *1 Chronicles* 6:33-38.

(3) "...[A] certain man of Ramathaim-zophim,<sup>30</sup> of the hill-country of Ephraim, and his name Elkanah, the son of Jeroham, the son of Elihu, the son of Tohu, the son of Zuph, an Ephrathite,<sup>31</sup> and to him two wives, the name of one Hannah, and the name of the second Peninnah...." Peninnah had children. Initially, Hannah had none; then she "conceived and bore three sons and two daughters, and grew up the child *Samuel* with [*Tet.*]" 1 *Samuel* 1:1; 2:21.

## SEALS AND INSCRIPTIONS<sup>32</sup>

A *bullā* is a flattened lump of clay used to secure a tie around a papyrus document. The *bullā* could be impressed while soft with a seal of the conveying or owning authority. *Bullae* apparently were allowed to dry naturally; the dating authenticity of archaeologically-discovered, stamped *bullae* is verified by chemical changes undergone in their hardening by ensuing destructive fires. *Bullae* often reveal on their bases both the grooved imprint of the tying string and impression of the papyrus they fastened.<sup>33</sup>

The "largest assemblage of legible Hebrew sealings...from a controlled archaeological context" was that found in a structure referred to as "The House of Bullae," in the 1982 City of David excavation led by Yigal Shiloh. Those *bullae* reveal 51 different names, about half of which end with the element *-yajū* (-yhw). The "Gemaryahu" inscription from that collection (alphabetically here, below) is said to contain "the only name [that] belongs to someone known from historical sources."<sup>34</sup>

### **Abday**

See **Nahum**, below.

### **Adnah**

See **Obadyo**, below.

### **Ahaz**

Deutsch, Robert, "Lasting Impressions," *Biblical Archaeological Review*, July/August 2002, Vol. 28, No. 4, p. 42ff.

"Hezekiah's father, king Ahaz.,<sup>35</sup> also had a royal seal...but unlike his son [Hezekiah], Ahaz had no figures or symbols on his seal," *i.e.* his seal was "aniconic," having only an inscription" (p. 49; photograph, only, on p. 46.). "The austere seal of Ahaz...[without] figures or symbols...[is]...surprising in light of the Bible's characterization of him as a king who modified temple practices to suit his Assyrian allies (2 Kings 16:17-18)-- while Hezekiah, whose seals freely display symbols of foreign origin, is described as a king who rejected foreign practices." (p. 46).

### **Ahijahu [Ahijah? ]<sup>36</sup>**

"Ahiyahu [son of] Sm[---]." Black seal bearing a symbol; bronze ring still attached; see Appendix 2C, IV, fn. 106.

### **Amaryahu**

Deutsch, Robert, "Lasting Impressions," *Biblical Archaeological Review*, July/August 2002, Vol. 28, No. 4, p. 42ff.

<sup>30</sup> Where Samuel was born and buried, "his house"/"his city;" see Appendix 2A, Ramah.

<sup>31</sup> Refer to Appendix 1B.

<sup>32</sup> Concerning kings mentioned in this section, refer to Appendices 2C, II, III, IV.

<sup>33</sup> The information in this paragraph is from the Deutsch and Lubetski articles cited below.

<sup>34</sup> The information in this paragraph is from the McCarter text cited below.

<sup>35</sup> The regnal period here given is 735-725 B.C.E.; *but see* the chart of king reigns in Appendix 2C, II.

<sup>36</sup> Ahijah/Ahiah, see Appendix 2A, Attachment 4, sub-part II, (b).

“Belonging to Amaryahu, [son of] Hananyahu,<sup>37</sup> servant of Hezekiah.” The article offers as a possibility: “The keeper of the East Gate, Kore, was placed in charge of...freewill offerings, with several men under him ‘in offices of trust.’ One of the men was named Amariah,<sup>38</sup> or in Hebrew, *Amaryahu*. (2 Chron. 31:15.)” There is no adornment on the seal (p. 48; designated “bulla A” in the article’s illustration).

#### **Amoz[/Amos]<sup>39</sup>**

“Amoz the scribe.” A jasper seal depicting “a scene of worship beneath a winged sun disk. See Appendix 2C, IV, fn. 106.

#### **Azariyahu<sup>40</sup>**

McCarter, Jr., P. Kyle, *Ancient Inscriptions*, Washington, D.C.: Biblical Archaeological Society, 1996.

“Belonging to Azaryahu, the gate-keeper of the prison.” Reddish-clay bulla about 0.47 x 0.39 inches; “seventy century B.C.E. Hebrew inscription.” (p. 149)

#### **Barekyahu<sup>41</sup>**

McCarter, Jr., P. Kyle, *Ancient Inscriptions*, Washington, D.C.: Biblical Archaeological Society, 1996.

“Belonging to Barekyahu/the son of Neriya<sup>42</sup> /the scribe.” “A gray bulla...imprinted by the same seal as a dark brown bulla in the Israel Museum,” the latter being part of the large collection published by Nahman Avigad in 1986. The sizes of the two bullae are 0.63 x 0.67 inches and 0.79 x 0.73 inches, respectively. The seal that made the impressions was oval, 0.41 x 0.47 inches; and the large margin of clay on the latter of the two bullae “permitted the preservation of a dramatic detail: the fingerprint of the person who pressed the seal.” (pp. 149-150)

#### **Domla**

Deutsch, Robert, “Lasting Impressions,” *Biblical Archaeological Review*, July/August 2002, Vol. 28, No. 4, p. 42ff.

“Belonging to Domla, servant of Hezekiah” (two bullae). Per the article, “Domla is a shortened form of a name with a theophoric (divine) ending, either ‘el or *yahu*, which would make the complete name either Domla’el or Domlayahu. *Domla* means to be patient or silent; the full name would mean ‘Be silent before the Lord’ or ‘Be patient before Yahweh’.” The word appears in Psalm 37:7: ‘Be patient and wait for the Lord.’” There is no adornment on this seal (p. 48-49; [designations B and C in the article illustrations).

#### **Epai [Ephai?]<sup>43</sup>**

Deutsch, Robert, “Lasting Impressions,” *Biblical Archaeological Review*, July/August 2002, Vol. 28, No. 4, p. 42ff.

“Epai son of Natanyahu.”

Deutsch discusses generally (cross-referencing other sources) the discovery of bullae and their releases to the market: “All of the bullae hoards that have been recently brought to light came from the antiquities market; not one was found in a scientific archeological excavation, with one important exception not relevant to this discussion.\* [\*fn.: That hoard was found at the City of David excavations... led by the late Yigal Shiloh.

<sup>37</sup> Refer to *Ananiah* and variations, above in this appendix, and to Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, (k) and (l), *Hananiah*.

<sup>38</sup> See *Amariah*, in this appendix.

<sup>39</sup> See *Amos*, in this appendix.

<sup>40</sup> See *Azariah*, in this appendix.

<sup>41</sup> “‘Baruch’ was a shortened form”—see *Berechiah/Barachiah*, Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, and *Baruch* in this appendix.

<sup>42</sup> See *Neariah/Neria*, in this appendix.

<sup>43</sup> See *Ephai/Epai?*, in this appendix.

See Tsvi Schneider, "Six Biblical Signatures--Seals and Seal Impressions of Six Biblical Personages Revealed," BAR, July/August 1991.] (p. 60)

"We will never know for certain where they came from, however.... Nahman Avigad assumed that the hoard he published in 1986, which may also be part of the large group [the Moussaieff Collection], were found in the vicinity of Tel Beit Mirsim in southern Judah. Frank Cross thought it likely that they came from an archive in Jerusalem [giving references to their works]."

"My guess is that they came from a site known as Khirbet el-Qom, near Hebron, because of a bulla in the Moussaieff Collection that bears the inscription, 'Epai son of Natanyahu.' *Epai* is an extremely rare name--but it appears on an unpublished bulla in the new hoard, further indicating that the two hoards were originally one. Although the names are the same, the seals are quite different; apparently this Epai also had at least two seals. The name also appears twice in a late eighth or early seventh century b.c.e. burial inscription from Khirbet el-Qom,...along with the father's name, Natanyahu. I suspect that this was the same Epai, son of Natanyahu, whose seals are impressed in the bullae we now have." "Incidentally, the very same name shows up in, of all places, a recently published graffito on a stone block acquired on the Jerusalem antiquities market.... This is a soft limestone that is very similar to others that came from Khirbet el-Qom--and the graffito bears a close paleographical resemblance to other writing from there. ... Who was this Epai, son of Natanyahu? He must have been one important--or ubiquitous--person." (p. 61)

### **Gemaryahu**

McCarter, Jr., P. Kyle, Ancient Inscriptions, Washington, D.C.:  
Biblical Archaeological Society, 1996.

"Gemaryahu ["or Gemariah"<sup>44</sup>], son of Shaphan."

### **Hananyahu**

See **Amaryahu**.

### **Hanan**<sup>45</sup>

McCarter, Jr., P. Kyle, Ancient Inscriptions, Washington, D.C.:  
Biblical Archaeological Society, 1996.

"Belonging to Hanan son of Hilqiyahu, the priest." A sealing stone in its original bezel; dark blue agate variegated with a light blue vein; silver band 0.9 inch diameter large enough for a man's finger. The article states that this sealing stone "brings to mind Hilqiyahu or Hilkiah who served as high priest under King Josiah." and that it is "tempting [to believe Hanan was Hilkiah's son]...but the ring is [taken to be] about a century too old to have belonged to a son of Josiah's high priest. The form of the Hebrew script [on it] requires a date no later than the end of the eighth century B.C.E." (p. 146)

### **Hanna**

See **Manasseh**, below.

### **Hezekiah**<sup>46</sup>

Two renderings of one bulla:

"[Belonging to Hezekiah [son of] Ahaz, king of Judah!]" (according to Frank Moore Cross);

"Judah, Belonging to Hezekiah, son of Ahaz, King!" (Meir Lubetski).

Discussed in two articles:

<sup>44</sup> See Shaphan, this appendix, and the second introductory paragraph of this section concerning the discovery of this bulla.

<sup>45</sup> Refer to this appendix, Hanan, and Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Anani/Hanani.

<sup>46</sup> Per the Lubetski article, (a) Hezekiah ruled Judah "727-698 b.c." (p. 45); *but see* the chart of king reigns in Appendix 2C, II; and (b) "Hezekiah and Ahaz are the only kings of Judah whose seal impressions have been recovered;" p. 45.

(A) Lubetski, Meir, "King Hezekiah's Seal Revisited," *Biblical Archaeological Review*, July/August 2001, Vol. 27, No. 4, pages 44-47.

Lubetski sees "Judah" prominently placed and conveying a "unique message," "signalizing its [Judah's] renewed status" "after [Hezekiah] had vanquished the Philistines (2 Kings 18:8) and emphasizes his elevated position as an independent king following the rebellion against Sennacherib, king of Assyria (2 Kings 18:7)." (pp. 46-47)

The impression on this Hezekiah bulla is of a two-winged beetle with a ball between its forelegs.<sup>47</sup> The article discusses the iconographic representations of the 'Great Winged [sun-] Disk' (the Egyptian predecessor of the winged scarab), and representations of the beetle motif, depicted variously as wingless, two-winged (one set of wings), and four-winged (two sets of wings). It reports that Phoenicia developed the four-winged scarab image while Egypt's artists produced only two-winged.

Cross acknowledged the image's origination in Egypt but saw it as first appropriated by the Phoenicians and then drawn from their art/iconography, while Lubetski saw it as "a direct borrowing from Egyptian iconography and can be understood as an adaptation by [Hezekiah] to advance his own national agenda." (See also Manasseh in this section for additional discussion regarding the Hezekiah seal imagery.)

(B) Deutsch, Robert, "Lasting Impressions," *Biblical Archaeological Review*, July/August 2002, Vol. 28, No. 4, p. 42ff.

"[A] new crop of bullae bearing impressions of Hezekiah's seal has been making its way into publish view from the antiquities market since the mid-1990's. Some...published here for the first time."<sup>48</sup> "[W]e now have a total of six bullae, each of which has a two-winged scarab and the identical inscription: 'Belonging to Hezekiah [son of] Ahaz, King of Judah.'" (pp. 45-46)

"A new surprise...two other recently unveiled bullae that are inscribed with Hezekiah's name...have an entirely different royal emblem. Instead of a two-winged scarab, the seals feature a two-winged sun disk. Six rays shoot out of the top and bottom of the sun disk and two downward-curving wings project from the sides (unlike the upswept wings on the seals with a scarab). On either side of the disk is an Egyptian ankh.... Both bullae are made from the same seal... The well-preserved bulla [is of] black clay and has a complete seal impression. Like most bulla, it is tiny--barely a half-inch wide and even less than that in height. A deep groove around the edge indicates that the seal probably originally sat in the metal bezel of a ring." (p. 46) "So now we know that Hezekiah had at least two royal emblems: the two-winged scarab and the two-winged sun disk." Clay storage jar handle inscriptions of Hezekiah's period also were impressed with similar icons, some of which are four-winged. (pp. 49-50)

The article offers (a) examples of abundant Egyptian influence throughout the Bronze Age 3000-1200 b.c.e. in Palestine, and (b) in-depth discussion of reasonings related to the Hebrew characters and wordings on the seals, and comparisons with biblical renditions, as related to evolution of the language and fixing the time of scriptural writings:

"On the bullae, Hezekiah's name is spelled *hzqyhw*, *Hezqiyahu*. In the Bible it is spelled this way (2 Kings 18:9, 19:1) and three other ways: with an additional *y* at the beginning (*yhzqyhw*, *Yehezqiyahu*, as in 2 Chronicles 28:12); without the final *w* (*yhzqyh*, *Yehezqiyah*, as in Hosea 1:1); and without the beginning *y* or the final *w* (*hzqyh*, *Hezqiyah*, as in 2 Kings 18:2)." "There is no clear explanation for these variant spellings. Perhaps it shows the chronological evolution of the language, with the texts containing the *defectiva* spellings being earlier. But the fact that all the bullae spell Hezekiah's name the same way,

<sup>47</sup> Scarabs "were believed to push their [small] balls of dung--from which young were thought to emerge without need of a mother--from east to west, as the sun moves." "When the beetle, or scarab...replaces the sun-disk, a ball carried by the beetle represents the daily rising solar ball that the sun god rolls from east to west." (p. 46)

<sup>48</sup> According to this article, Nahman Avigad, "illustrious scholar of ancient epigraphy at Hebrew University," in his 1986 book, *Hebrew Bullae from the Time of Jeremiah: Remnants of a Burnt Archive*, did not recognize one bulla that belonged to Hezekiah. Due to certain obliteration of its lettering, Avigad offered *Adoniyahu* as the name; this article gives comparisons and reasonings leading to acceptance that it named Hezekiah. (pp. 45-46)

despite the availability of other spellings, may indicate that all three of the seals impressed in these nine Hezekiah bullae were made in the same workshop.” (p. 60)

#### **Hilqiyahu**<sup>49</sup>

See **Hanan**, above.

**Jaazaniah**<sup>50</sup> McCarter, Jr., P. Kyle, Ancient Inscriptions, Washington, D.C.: Biblical Archaeological Society, 1996.

“Jaazaniah, Servant of the King.” A 0.75-inch onyx seal (found at Tell en-Nashbah, “the probable site of Mizpah, atop an isolated hill about five miles north of Jerusalem”) “engraved with the figure of a fighting cock and a name in late seventh-century B.C.E. Hebrew script. Its owner, ‘Jaazaniah, servant of the king, may have been a kinsman of Jehoahaz [and] the cock...a clan or family emblem.” “Since Jaazaniah’s seal was found at Mizpah, it is possible that he should be identified with Jaazaniah the son of the Maacathite, who, according to 2 Kings 25:23 and Jeremiah 40:8, was one of the Judean officers who gathered at Mizpah under Gedaliah after the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.E.C.” (pp. 146-147).

#### **Jehoahaz**<sup>51</sup>

“Belonging to Jehoahaz, son of the king.” A red jasper seal incised with a fighting cock. See Appendix 2C, I, fn. 6.

#### **Jeroboam**

See **Shema**, below.

**Manasseh** Lubetski, Meir, “King Hezekiah’s Seal Revisited,” *Biblical Archaeological Review*, July/August 2001, Vol. 27, No. 4, pages 44ff.

“[Belonging] to Manasseh son of the king.” “This seal, like Hezekiah’s” also bears a two-winged beetle with a ball between its forelegs.”

Lubetski states that Hezekiah “chose a name [for his son] that originated on Egyptian soil” rather than a name “containing a Judaic theophoric element like YW..or YH...or YHW...all signifying the personal name of the Israelite God YHWH, as was so common among kings of Israel and Judah....” “Even the grandson of King Hezekiah carries an Egyptian name, ‘Amon’.” (p. 48) Also, “a seal belonging to Hanna [*sic.*] bears an ankh, the Egyptian symbol of life, in front of a sphinx wearing the crown of Egypt, and the seal of Shebnayahu [Shebaniah?<sup>52</sup>] servant of King Uzziah of Judah, Hezekiah’s grandfather, displays two winged sun-disks.” (p. 49, illustration)

#### **Miqneyaw**

McCarter, Jr., P. Kyle, Ancient Inscriptions, Washington, D.C.: Biblical Archaeological Society, 1996.

“Belonging to Miqneyaw, the Servant of Yahweh.” “Beautiful ellipsoid seal carved from red jasper...[a 0.45 inch-long stone with] two lines of Hebrew text engraved on both surfaces. On the side used to impress clay...the writing has the usual mirror-image... ..[O]n the other side, oriented so as to be read directly,...‘belonging to’ is omitted.”

“The name Miqneyaw means ‘possession of Yahweh’ or possibly ‘creature of Yahweh.’”<sup>53</sup> “The Hebrew script...belongs to the first half of the eighth century [b.c.]” “The form of the divine name, -yaw, was not used in Judah [after that time]...though it was the

<sup>49</sup> Refer to Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Hilkiah.

<sup>50</sup> See Jaazaniah, above in this appendix.

<sup>51</sup> Refer to Appendix 2C, I, (c).

<sup>52</sup> Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Shebaniah.

<sup>53</sup> Resemblance to Micah/Michah/Mica is not explored here; *but see* same this appendix.

usual form in the northern kingdom.” (p. 145)

**Neriyahu** - See **Barekyahu**, above.

**Nahum** McCarter, Jr., P. Kyle, *Ancient Inscriptions*, Washington, D.C.:  
Biblical Archaeological Society, 1996.  
“Belonging to Nahum [son of] ‘Abday.” Impression on a jar handle owned by  
“Nahum, son of ‘Abday (or ‘Obaday).” “[T]he form of script...requires an early date [despite  
a later-popular rectangular, rather than ovoid, form], consistent with the discovery of at  
least one of the impressions from Lachish sealed inside a room destroyed by fire in 701  
B.C.E.” (page 144)

**Obadyo**  
“Belonging to Obadyo son of Adnah.” Inscription on a large stone bowl; see this  
appendix, Obadiah.

**Pediyahu**  
“Belonging to Pediyahu, son of the king.” See Appendix 2C, III. fn. 60.

**Shaphan**  
See **Gemaryahu**.

**Shebnayahu**  
See **Manasseh**.

**Shema**<sup>54</sup> McCarter, Jr., P. Kyle, *Ancient Inscriptions*, Washington, D.C.:  
Biblical Archaeological Society, 1996.  
“Shema, servant of Jeroboam [II?].”  
“This magnificent seal was found in 1904 during the excavation of Megiddo...but it  
subsequently disappeared. Fortunately, it survives in the form of a bronze cast. The  
original jasper seal, which measured 1.46 x 1.02 inches, was engraved with the figure of a  
roaring lion.... Its archaic Hebrew script fits neatly into the reign of Jeroboam II....” (pp. 144-  
45)

**Tobshalem** Deutsch, Robert, “Lasting Impressions,” *Biblical Archaeological Review*,  
July/August 2002, Vol. 28, No. 4, p. 42ff.  
“Belonging to Tobshalem, commander of the army.” “...[A]ctually the second time a  
bulla impressed with this seal has come to light--I published the first one, from the  
Moussaieff collection, in 1997.” This seal bears an “elaborate Egyptian lotus bud...between  
the two lines of the inscription.” (p. 49; designated “D” in the article illustration)

**Yerahme’el**<sup>55</sup>  
McCarter, Jr., P. Kyle, *Ancient Inscriptions*, Washington, D.C.:  
Biblical Archaeological Society, 1996.  
“Yerahme’el the son of the king.” A bulla in the Avigad collection.

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<sup>54</sup> (a) See Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, item D (Descendancy of Hezron); (b) (Joel-*Shema*-Ahaz-) Bela (1 *Chronicles* 5:8  
under “sons of Reuben,” *but see* attachment cited in (a) here, in conjunction with Appendix 1C, Attachment 2); (c) a city in  
southern Judah (*Joshua* 15:26); this *Shema* “is often tentatively identified with Tell es-Sa’wi, about 12 miles E-NE of Beer-  
Sheba,” and was “perhaps the same as Simeon’s enclave city Sheba (*Aid* p. 1486; *re Sheba*, see Attachment 2A, Sheba, and  
Appendix 1E, following fn. 72); (d) *Shema*, who stood by Ezra as he read The Law (*Nehemiah* 8:4).

<sup>55</sup> See Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Jerahmeel.

## SERAIHAH

- (1) "These are the men of Rechah [only use of *Rechah*] [lapse...]. And the sons of Kenaz were Othniel and *Seraiah* [-Joab]." *1 Chronicles* 4:12ff.
- (2) *Seraiah*, a "secretary" of King David (*2 Samuel* 8:17); possibly elsewhere referred to variously as (Maacah-Caleb-) Sheva (*2 Samuel* 20:25) and Shavsha (*1 Chronicles* 18:16).
- (3) (Simeon...-Asiel-*Seraiah*-Josibiah-) Jehu. *1 Chronicles* 4:35.
- (4) *Continued* in Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, *Seraiah*.

## SHALLUM<sup>56</sup>

- (1) *Shallum*/Shillem, last-named of the four "sons/fathers" of Naphtali that went into Egypt with Jacob.
- (2) (*Shallum*-) Jekamiah, at the end of a long descendancy of (Hezron-) Jerahmeel, involving an Egyptian material tributary. *1 Chronicles* 2:25ff.
- (3) (Simeon-Shaul/Saul-) "--[lapse?] *Shallum*, his [whose is not clear] son;" *1 Chronicles* 4:24.
- (4) Other potential *Shallum* descendant(s) (during the time of David?): "Shelemiah/Meshelemiah" of the gatekeepers east of the sanctuary.
- (5) *Shallum*, son of Jabesh and king of Israel for 30 days. Appendices 2C, II, north #15, and 2C, IV, preceding fn. 110.
- (6) ([Rachel + Jacob] - Joseph + Asenath-) Ephraim-*Shallum*-) Jehizkiah, a leader who objected to Israel keeping its [half?]-brothers captive when King Pekah defeated "Judah;" the captives were given material assistance and released. Appendix 2C, IV, after fn. 114.
- (7) (Harkas/Hasrah-Tikvah<sup>57</sup>/Tokhath-) Meshullam/*Shallum* ("Sadameas" in Esdras II), the husband of the Prophetess Huldah of Libnah. *2 Kings* 22:14; *2 Chronicles* 34:22.
- (8) Meshullam/*Shallum*/Salum/Sadameas, high priest preceding Hilkiyah in the chief priesthood lineage. Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1.
- (9) (Korah...-) *Shallum*, guardian of the King's Gate during Jeremiah's time and father of Maaseiah (*Jeremiah* 35:4).
- (10) *Shallum*/Jehoahaz, son of Josiah and king of Judah for three months, before being exiled by Egyptian pharaoh Nechoh/Neco. *2 Kings* 23:30-34; *Jeremiah* 22:11-12; *1 Chronicles* 3:15; Appendix 2C, IV, preceding fn. 145; Appendix 2C, VII, at fns. 7 and 28; Appendix 2C, I (c); Appendix 2C, II, south #17.
- (11) *Shallum*, Jeremiah's uncle and father of Hanamel/Hanameel, from whom Jeremiah "purchased a field." Appendix 2C, VII, preceding fn. 19.
- (12) *Shallum*, son of 'Hallohesh' [only use], "co-Prince [of half a district]" of Jerusalem, who did restoration work with his daughters. *Nehemiah* 3:12.
- (13) *Shallum*, son of Colhozeh [only use], and Prince of "the district of Mizpeh." He helped rebuild a section of wall and restored the Fountain Gate at the se corner.
- (13) *Shallum*, "head" gatekeeper. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, (C).
- (14) *Shallum*, among sons of Binnui who had foreign wives/families. *Ezra* 10:42.

## SHAMMA/SHAMMAH/SHAMMUA/SHIMEAH/SHIMEAM/SHIMEI

- (1) "The sons of Reuel [were] Nahath, Zerah, *Shammah* and Mizzah." *1 Chronicles* 1:37.
- (2) (Esau-Reuel-) Chief *Shammah*. *Genesis* 36:17.
- (3) (Asher...-Zophah-) *Shamma*, head of a father's house. *1 Chronicles* 7:37.
- (4) (Simeon-Shaul/Saul-) "--[lapse?] *Shallum*, his [whose is not clear] son, Mibsam his son, Mishma his son. And the sons of Mishma: Hamuel his son, Zaccur his son, *Shimei*,

<sup>56</sup> Cf. Meshullam, in which form *Shallum* also appears.

<sup>57</sup> One other: (*Tikvah*-) "Jahzeiah, with [Asahel-] Jonathan, made a stand against the proposal to disregard foreign wives and families; *Ezra* 10:15.

his son." *1 Chronicles* 4:24-26.

(5) (Reuben...-Zaccur-) *Shammua*, one of the group sent by Moses to reconnoiter Canaan." *Numbers* 13:4.

(6) (Benjamin...-Mikloth-) *Shimeah*. *1 Chronicles* 8:32.

(7) (Maachah + Jeiel, the father of Gibeon - Mikloth -) *Shimeam*. *1 Chronicles* 9:35; refer to Appendix 2A, Attachment 2, "Saul, Descendancy of."

(8) *Shammah/Shimea* as son of David's father, Jesse: "And passed Jesse *Shammah* [also, before Samuel]," *1 Samuel* 16:9; "And Jesse fathered...*Shimea*, *1 Chronicles* 2:13. (As "brother" of David: "Jonadab, the son of *Shimeah*, brother David's," *2 Samuel* 13:3 and 13:32; "Jonathan, the son of *Shimeah*, brother David's," *2 Samuel* 21:21.)

(9) *Shammua/Shimea* as a son of Bath-sheba and David:

*Shammua*. *1 Chronicles* 14:4.

*Shammua*. *2 Samuel* 5:14.

*Shimea*. *1 Chronicles* 3:5.

(10) Among David's mighty men:<sup>58</sup>

"*Shammoth* the Hararite." *1 Chronicles* 11:27.

"*Shammah* the Harodite." *2 Samuel* 23:25.

"Jonathan [following "sons of Jashen but connection(s) unclear]...-*Shammah* the Hararite," *2 Samuel* 23:32-33.

"Jonathan [following "the sons of Hashem"] the son of Shage the Hararite," *1 Chronicles* 11:34, while "*Shammah* the son of Agee the Hararite" is found at *2 Samuel* 23:11.

(11) *Shammua*, chief father of Bilgah<sup>59</sup> "in the days of Joiakim. *Nehemiah* 12:12; 18.

(12) (Jeduthun-Galal-*Shammua*-) Abda, a Levite, *Nehemiah* 11:17; (Jeduthun-Galal-*Shemaiah*-) Obadiah, a Levite, *1 Chronicles* 9:16.

## SHAPHAN

(1) (*Shaphan*-) Ahikam, one of five men sent by high priest Hilkiah to Huldah for guidance; *2 Kings* 12:12 and :14; *2 Chronicles* 34:20.

(2) (*Shaphan*-) Ahikam opposed putting the prophet Jeremiah to death; *Jeremiah* 26:24.

(3) The king of Babylon appointed "Gedaliah the son of Ahikam the son of *Shaphan*" over Judah's cities, *Jeremiah* 40:5 ("Gedaliah the son of Ahikam;" *2 Kings* 25:22).

(4) (Meshullam the Scribe-*Shaphan* the scribe-Geramiah-Micaiah/Micah-) Achbor/ Abdon, one of the group sent by king Josiah to Prophetess Huldah. *Jeremiah* 36:10 ff *2 Kings* 22:12, 34:20.

(5) See Seals and Inscriptions, this appendix, Gemaryahu.

(6) (*Shaphan*-) Elasa. *Jeremiah* 29:1.

(7) (*Shaphan*-) Jaazaniah (*Ezekiel* 8:11)

## SHEBANIAH

(1) See Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Shebaniah.

(2) See Seals and Inscriptions, this appendix, under Manasseh.

## SHECANIAH

(1) *Shecaniah*, one of the Levites appointed by Hezekiah to oversee distribution of tithes "in the cities of the priests." *2 Chronicles* 31:15.

(2) *Continued* in Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Shecaniah.

<sup>58</sup> See Appendix 2B.

<sup>59</sup> Refer to Appendix 3B, Detail A.

## **SHELOMITH/SHELOMOTH**

- (1) A son of “an Egyptian” and “*Shelomith*, the daughter of Dibri, of the tribe of Dan,” was stoned to death for blasphemy, at Moses’ direction, during the exodus wilderness period. *Leviticus* 24:10-14, 23.
- (2) (Levi-Kohath-Izhar-) chief *Shelomith*. *1 Chronicles* 23:12, 18.
- (3) Among David’s serving Levites there were, “of the Izharites, *Shelomoth*; [and] of the sons of *Shelomoth*, Jahath.” *1 Chronicles* 24:22.
- (4) [Among David’s divisions’, “of the Gershonites: Ladan and Shimei.... The sons of Shimei: *Shelomith* [...and two others]. These the heads of the fathers of Ladan, [followed by more sons of Shimei].” *1 Chronicles* 23:8ff.; refer also to Appendix 1C between footnotes 62 and 64.
- (5) (Moses-Gersom-) Shebuel “was over the treasures. And his brothers by Eliezer:...*Shelomith* his son” [apparently later in David’s reign]. *1 Chronicles* 26:24ff.
- (6) After wife Mahalath, Rehoboam “took Maachah the daughter of Absalom, and she bore to him...*Shelomith*.” *2 Chronicles* 11:20.
- (7) “And the sons of Zerubbabel: Meshullam, and Hananiah, and *Shelomith* their sister.” *1 Chronicles* 3:19; see also Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 3 chart.
- (8) Accompanying Ezra were, “from the sons of *Shelomith*, the son of Josiphiah...160 males.” *Ezra* 8:10. While that verse may indicate an omission of the name of a (Shelomith-Josiphiah-) son, per *1 Esdras* 8:36, “Of the sons of Banid, *Assalimoth* son of Josaphias, and with him an hundred and threescore men.”

## **SHEMAIAH**

- (1) (Simeon...-*Shemaiah*-Shimri-Jedaiah-Allon-Shiphi-) Ziza. *1 Chronicles* 4:37.
- (2) (Reuben...[lapse]-Joel-) *Shemaiah*. *1 Chronicles* 5:1-4.
- (3) “*Shemaiah* the son of Nethaneel the scribe” recorded David’s divisions by lot of the priest houses. *1 Chronicles* 24:6.
- (4) In the divisions of gatekeepers under David was (Obed-edom-) *Shemaiah*. *1 Chronicles* 26:4.
- (5) “Also to his [Obed-edom-*Shemaiah*’s] son were born sons, who ruled for the house of their father, for warriors of might they...[followed by their names]. All these of the sons of Obed-edom.” *1 Chronicles* 26:6ff.
- (6) “Of the sons of Elizaphan: *Shemaiah* the chief, and his brothers, 200,” were in David’s gathering for the bringing of the ark to Jerusalem. *1 Chronicles* 15:8.
- (7) A prophet *Shemaiah* counseled against civil warring between Solomon’s successor-son, Rehoboam, and the northern contender, Jeroboam I. See Section Two preceding fn. 13.
- (8) *Shemaiah*, a teacher of the law under king Jehoshaphat. *2 Chronicles* 17:7-9.
- (9) (Jeduthun-) *Shemaiah*, a Levite assistant of king Hezekiah. *2 Chronicles* 29:14.
- (10) *Shemaiah*, a distributor of tithes “in the cities of the priests” under king Hezekiah. *2 Chronicles* 31:15.
- (11) *Continued* in Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, *Shemaiah*.

## **SHEPHATIAH**

- (1) *Shephatiah* the Haruphite/Harephite/Hariphite, among those defecting from Saul to join David at Ziklag. *1 Chronicles* 12:5.
- (2) David’s son by Abital. *2 Samuel* 3:4; *1 Chronicles* 3:3.
- (3) “Over the Simeonites, *Shephatiah*, the son of Maachah.” *1 Chronicles* 27:16, 22.
- (4) (Jehoshaphat-) *Shephatiah*. *2 Chronicles* 21:2.
- (5) (Mattan-) *Shephatiah*, an opponent of Jeremiah. *Jeremiah* 38:1-6, 10; see Appendix 2C, VII.
- (6) Ibnijah-Reuel-*Shephatiah*-) Meshullam “of the sons of Benjamin,” a “chief of the fathers.” *1 Chronicles* 9:7-8.
- (7) (Sons of Perez-Mahalaleel-*Shephatiah*-Amariah-Zechariah-Uzziah-) Athaiah was

among those post-exilically in possession at Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 11:4.

(8) (*Shephatiah*-Michael-) Zebadiah plus 80 "sons of *Shephatiah*" accompanied Ezra. Appendix 3B, II, sub-part III, B(2).

(9) 372 sons of *Shephatiah* accompanied Zerubbabel. Appendix 3B, II, sub-part III, A(5).

(10) "Sons of *Shephatiah*" included in the "Nethinim and Solomon's servants" repatriating groups. *Ezra* 2:57; *Nehemiah* 7:59.

**SHIMEA/(SHIMEAH)** - See Shamma/Shammuah/etc.

**SIRACH** - See Ecclesiasticus.

### **SUSANNA, HISTORY OF**<sup>60</sup>

The most honored elder dwelling in Babylon was named Joacim.<sup>61</sup> "The same year," two others were appointed as judges, and all Jews/[Hebrews] that had suits in law came to them at Joacim's house. Joacim had taken as a wife one Susanna, daughter of Chelcias,<sup>62</sup> "after whom the two judges lusted."

One hot evening, at a time when Susanna would be left alone in the garden to bathe herself, the two judges pretended to leave for home but instead circled around to the garden and hid themselves. Once Susanna's maids had left her, believedly privately enclosed in the garden, the elders accosted Susanna and threatened that, if she did not submit to them, they would bear witness that they had found her in a compromising situation with a young man. (If a woman unwillingly sexually accosted did not shout for help she was under pain of being considered contributorily guilty under The Law.) Susanna cried out with a loud voice, but the elders also cried out while one went and threw open the garden door. When the servants rushed through the privy door into the garden, the elders told their lie.

Everyone was greatly ashamed; Susanna's nature never had hinted she was capable of such behavior.

The next day the people assembled to Joacim. Susanna's father, mother, children and all her kin were with her. Susanna was weeping, as the accusing elders demanded that she uncover her face. "As we walked in the garden alone," they testified, "this woman came in with two maids, shut the garden doors, and sent the maids away. Then a young man, who there was hid, came unto her, and lay with her. Then we that stood in a corner of the garden, seeing this wickedness, ran unto them. And when we saw them together, the man we could not hold: for he was stronger than we, opened the door, and leaped out. But having apprehended her, we asked who the young man was, and she would not tell us; these things we do testify."

The assembly could not disbelieve the two men, they being elders and judges of the people. Susanna was condemned to die. But a youth whose name was Daniel cried with a loud voice: "I am clear from the blood of this woman." The people turned toward the young man, who asked them, "Are ye such fools, ye sons of Israel, that without examination or knowledge of the truth ye have condemned a daughter of Israel? Return again to the place of judgment: for these men have borne false witness."

The two indicting elders responded sarcastically. "Come, sit down among us, and shew it us, seeing God hath given thee the honour of an elder." Daniel then told the people, "Put these two aside, one far from the other, and I will examine them."

<sup>60</sup> The Apocrypha, London, Great Britain: Cambridge University Press, *The History of Susanna*, p. 109.

<sup>61</sup> See Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Joacim, etc.

<sup>62</sup> See Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Hilkiah.

"Now, then," said Daniel when the first elder was called, "tell me under what tree sawest thou them companying together?"

"Under a mastick tree," he replied.

The first elder was put aside and the second was brought before the assembly. "Tell me," Daniel asked him, "under what tree didst thou take them companying together?"

"Under a holm tree," he answered.

"Thus have been dealt with, the daughters of Israel!," exclaimed Daniel, "who for fear have companied with you: but this daughter of Juda would not abide your wickedness." With that the assembly cried out with one loud voice and arose against the two elders, and--according to the law of Moses--they put the two men to death.

"From that day forth was Daniel had in great reputation in the sight of the people."

## **TAHATH**

(1) (Levi-Kohath-Izhar-Korah-Ebiasaph-Assir-) *Tahath* [leading through additional sons to...] Samuel-Joel-Heman. *1 Chronicles* 6:33ff.

(2) (Sons of Ephraim-Shuthelah-) *Tahath* and (*Tahath-Eladah-*) *Tahath*. *1 Chronicles* 7:20.

(3) "A wilderness campsite of Israel...location unknown.--*Numbers* 33:26, 27." *Aid*, p. 1572.

**TOBIAH/TOBIJAH** - see Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Tobiah, etc.

## **URIAH/URIJAH**

(1) *Uriah*, first-named husband of Bath-Sheba (see Appendix 1E commencing with footnote 58); one of David's 'mighty men' (Appendix 2B, sub-parts III and IV).

(2) Priest *Urijah*, to whom king Ahaz sent from Damascus a pattern of the Damascus altar with instructions to build one like it at Jerusalem. *2 Kings* 16:10ff.; Appendix 1C, IV, following fn. 116.

(3) Priest *Uriah* who, with (Jereberechiah/Berechiah<sup>63</sup> -) Zachariah, was called by Isaiah to be a witness to the child Isaiah conceived with "the prophetess." *Isaiah* 8:2.

(4) (Shemaiah of Kirjath-jearim-) *Urijah*, who fled to Egypt after making contrary prophecies; king Jehoiakim had him captured and killed. *Jeremiah* 26:20-23; refer also to Appendix 2C, VII, preceding footnote 11.

(5) (*Uriah/Urijah* the priest-) Meremoth, by whose hand were weighed the precious metals and artifacts brought to Jerusalem with Ezra's repatriating group. *Ezra* 8:33; *Nehemiah* 3:21.

(6) (*Koz-Urijah-*) Meremoth rebuilt portions of the wall. *Nehemiah* 3:4 and 3:21.

(7) *Urijah*, who stood by Ezra when he read The Law." Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, sub-part B.

## **UZZI**

(1) (Levi-Kohath-Amram-Aaron-Eleazar-Phinehas-Abishua-Bukki-) *Uzzi* of high priest lineage; refer to Appendix 3B, II, sub-part II, and Attachment 1 of that appendix.

(2) (Benjamin...Bela-) *Uzzi*; see Appendix 1C, Attachment 2, column (3).

(3) (Michri<sup>64</sup> -*Uzzi-*) Elah. *1 Chronicles* 9:8.

(4) (Micha-Mattaniah-Hashabiah-Bani-) *Uzzi*, "overseer" of the Levites in Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 11:22.

(5) (Issachar-Tola-) chief *Uzzi*. *1 Chronicles* 7:1-2.

(6) *Uzzi*, head of a division of Jedaiah in the "days of Joiakim/[Joachim]." Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, column (2).

<sup>63</sup> See Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Berechiah/Barachiah.

<sup>64</sup> Only use.

(7) Priest *Uzzi*, among those at the dedication, when Nehemiah brought the leaders up on the wall, with “Ezra, the scribe...before them.” *Nehemiah* 12:41.

### **UZZIAH/UZZIA**

(1) (Levi-Kohath-Amminadab-Korah-Assir-Elkanah-Ebiasaph-Assir-Tahath-Uriel-) *Uzziah*. *1 Chronicles* 6:22-24.

(2) *Uzzia*, “the Ashterathite/Ashterothite,”<sup>65</sup> one of “the heads of the warriors [...of] David, who [helped] cause him to reign.” Appendix 2B, sub-part III.

(3) (*Uzziah*-) Jehonathan was “over the storehouses in the field, in the cities, and in the villages, and in the strongholds [during a period of David’s reign].” *1 Chronicles* 27:25.

(4) *Uzziah/Azariah*, southern king #10--Appendices 2C.

(5) (Mahalaleel of the sons of Perez-Shephatiah-Amariah-Zechariah-*Uzziah*-) Athaiah, a post- Babylon resident at Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 11:4.

(6) *Uzziah* “of the sons of Harim/Carme,” among those found to have a foreign wife/family. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, at footnote 10.

### **UZZIEL**

(1) (Levi-Kohath-*Uzziel*-) Mishael, Elizaphan and Zithri. *1 Chronicles* 6:18 and 23:12; *Exodus* 6:16, 18, 20, 22.

(2) (Levi-Kohath-) “family of the *Uzzielite*.” *Numbers* 3:27.

(3) (*Uzziel*-) Elizaphan, “ruler of the father’s house of the family of the Kohathites” (*Numbers* 3:30; (*Uzziel*-) Elizaphan over the (Kohathite-) Amramites, Izharites, Hebronites and Uzzielites (Appendix 1C at footnote 58).

(4) “Moses called to Mishael and to Elizaphan, sons of *Uzziel*, uncle Aaron’s....” *Leviticus* 10:4.

(5) (Benjamin...Bela-) *Uzziel*; Appendix 1C, Attachment 2, column (3).

(6) *Uzziel/Azarel*, head of the 11th division temple singers under King David. *1 Chronicles* 25:4, 18.

(7) (Simeon...Ishi-) *Uzziel*, who with three brothers and 500 men defeated the Amalekites at Mount Seir and took up residence there. *1 Chronicles* 4:41-43.

(8) *Uzziel* “of the sons of Jeduthun” assisted in the temple cleansing at the beginning of king Hezekiah’s reign. *2 Chronicles* 29:14.

(9) (Harhaiah of the goldsmiths-) *Uzziel* helped repair the wall. *Nehemiah* 3:8.

### **ZACCUR**

(1) (Reuben...-*Zaccur*-) Shammua, one of the group sent by Moses to reconnoiter Canaan. *Numbers* 13:4.

(2) (Simeon-Shaul/Saul) “--[lapse?] Shallum, his [whose?] son, Mibsam his son, Mishma his son. And the sons of Mishma: Hamuel his son, *Zaccur* his son, Shimei his son.” *1 Chronicles* 4:24-26.

(3) “The sons of Merari by Jaaziah: ...*Zaccur*,” of the sons of the Levites under David. *1 Chronicles* 24:27.

(4) *Zaccur*, who with “his brothers and his sons, twelve” secured the third lot of David’s musicians.

(5) (Imri-) *Zaccur* helped repair the wall. *Nehemiah* 3:2.

(6) (Mattaniah-*Zaccur*-) Hanan, a Levite treasurer under Nehemiah. *Nehemiah* 13:13.

(7) *Zaccur*, a Levite among sealers of the Nehemiah covenant. *Nehemiah* 10:12.

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<sup>65</sup> See Appendix 2A, *Ashtaroth/Ashteroth*.

<sup>66</sup> Only use.

## ZADOK

See Appendix 2A, Attachment 4, sub-part I, and sub-part II, Zadok, of the same attachment.

## ZECHARIAH/ZACHARIAH/ZACARIAS/ZECHER

- (1) (Amram-Uzziel-*lapse*...Michah-Rehabiah-Ishiah-) *Zechariah*. *1 Chronicles* 24:25.
- (2) "And in Gibeon lived the father of Gibeon, Jeiel, and the name of his wife was Maacah;" and his sons were "Abdon, Zur, Kish, Baal, Ner, Nadab, Gedor, Ahio, *Zechariah* and Mikloth." *1 Chronicles* 9:35 ff. In a parallel, (Benjamin-Jeiel-) *Zechariah* appears as "Zecher" and sons Ner and Mikloth are omitted: "At Gibeon lived the father of Gibeon, and the name of his wife was Maacah." His sons were "Abdon, Zur, Kish, Baal, Nadab, Gedor, Ahio, and *Zecher*." *1 Chronicles* 8:29 ff.
- (3) (*Zechariah*-) Iddo, over the "half of Manasseh in Gilead. *1 Chronicles* 27:21.
- (4) *Zechariah*, a trumpeting priest in the ark procession to Jerusalem.
- (5) (Levi-Kohath...Korah...Meshelemiah -) *Zechariah*, gatekeeper under David.
- (6) *Zechariah*, a prince charged by Jehoshaphat to teach the Law. Appendix 2C, IV.
- (7) *Zechariah*, son of king Jehoshaphat; his brothers were Azariah, Jehiel, Michael and Shephatiah. Appendix 2C, IV, at fn. 54.
- (8) *Zechariah*, father of (Levi-Asaph-Mattaniah-Jeiel-Benaiah-*Zechariah*-) Jahaziel, a supporter of Jehoshaphat. Appendix 2C, IV, at fn. 57.
- (9) *Zechariah*, one of six sons of king Jehoshaphat killed by successor-king Jehoram-S. Appendix 2C, IV, at fn. 67.
- (10) *Zechariah*, a son of high priest Jehoiada, who issued public denouncement and chastisement, "stoned [to death]...in the court of the house," at the command of southern king Joash, "Zechariah's cousin" [*Aid*, p. 1683]." *2 Chronicles* 22:11; Appendix 2C, IV, at fn. 93.
- (11) *Zechariah*, sage to King Uzziah. *2 Chronicles* 26:5.
- (12) *Zechariah*, brother of (Reuben-Hanoch, Pallu, Hezron, Carmi...*lapse*...Joel-Shemaiah, Gog- Shimei-Micah-Reaia-Baal-Beerah [whom Tiglath-pilneser (Pul), king of Assyria, carried away]: "And his brothers by their families, when the genealogy of their generations was counted, were Jeiel the chief and *Zechariah* and (Joel-Shema-Azaz-) Bela." *1 Chronicles* 5:1ff.
- (13) (Jeroboam II-) northern king *Zechariah*. Appendix 2C.
- (14) *Zechariah*, father of Abi, mother (+ Ahaz) of southern king Hezekiah. Appendix 2C.
- (15) *Zechariah* son of Asaph, helped king Hezekiah cleanse the temple.
- (16) (Jeberechiah-) *Zechariah*, one of two priests (the other being Uriah), who were "faithful witnesses" to Isaiah's conception of a son with "the prophetess." *Isaiah*, 8:2.
- (17) "Hilkiah, and *Zechariah*, and Jeiel, rulers in the house of God," at the time of southern king Josiah's great Passover. *2 Chronicles* 35:8.
- (18) *Zechariah*, a generous contributor to king Josiah's Passover. Appendix 2C, IV.
- (19) *Zechariah*, a Kohathite Levite appointed over temple repairs for king Josiah.
- (20) *Zechariah*, "son of Berechiah, son of Iddo," one (or the only) writer of the *Book of Zechariah* (*Zechariah* 1:1)--see below at Zechariah/Zachariah, Book of.
- (21) *Continued in* Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4.<sup>68</sup>

## ZECHARIAH/ZACHARIAH, BOOK OF

It has been conjectured that *Zechariah* is a combination of scrolls, with chapters one through eight definitely written by one Zechariah but the remainder possibly by a Zechariah

<sup>67</sup> Identical with Shelemiah of *1 Chronicles* 26:14?

<sup>68</sup> Certain of the Zechariahs listed here are repeated in Appendix 4C, Zechariah, relating to the question, which of previously slain Zechariahs was meant in a reference made by Jesus, quoted at *Matthew* 23:35 and *Luke* 11:50.

of a different period.

The writer in the introductory chapters refers to himself as "son of Berechiah of Iddo the Prophet" and makes reference to the second and fourth years of the reign of Darius of Persia. Following an admonishment--"Do not be as your fathers"--the writer counsels union in Jerusalem under High Priest Jeshua; that a crown be made for Jeshua from contributions from the exiles (including Heldai, Tobijah and Jedaiah); and that a Jerusalem be rebuilt in which "again will sit old men and old women in the plazas.... ... And the plazas of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in them." Chapter 7 requests "each man, practice compassion with his brother; do not oppress the widow or the orphan, the alien or the poor," and Chapter 8 closes with last instructions: "These, the things that you shall do: let man speak truth with his neighbor; and truth, justice and peace judge in your gates. And each, the harm of neighbor, let not devise in your heart...."

Chapters 9 to the end have no dating references. Within a general review of history and its transgressions are found the following statements: "...and I will stir up your sons, O Zion, against your sons, O Greece...." (9:13); "Woe to the worthless shepherd who abandons the flock!" (11:15); "And they shall look on the one whom they have pierced and mourn for him as one mourns for an only son.... ... families, families alone; the family of the house of David alone, and their wives alone; the family of the house of Nathan alone, and their wives alone; the family of the house of Levi alone, and their wives alone; the family of Shimei alone, and their wives alone; all the families who are left family by family alone, and their wives alone." (12:10)

## **ZEDEKIAH**

(1) ("Chenaanah"-) *Zedekiah*, a prophet in king Ahab's time. *1 Kings* 22:11, 23, 24; *2 Chronicles* 18:10, 22, 23.

(2) (Hananiah-) *Zedekiah*, one of "the rulers" under king Eliakim/Jehoiakim. *Jeremiah* 36:12.

(3) (Hamutal + Josiah-) *Mattaniah/Zedekiah*, southern king #20--see this appendix, *Mattaniah*.

(4) (Maaseiah-) *Zedekiah*, who prophesized to the exiles in Babylon (apparently killed by Nebuchadnezzar). Appendix 2C, VII; *Jeremiah* 29.

## **ZEPHANIAH**

(1) (Levi-Kothath-Izhar-Korah-Ebiasaph-Assir-Tahath-Mahath-Amasai-Elkanah-Joel-Azariah-*Zephaniah* - [...with additional names, leading to:] Samuel-Joel-Heman. *1 Chronicles* 6:33-38.

"(2) The word...which to *Zephaniah* the son of Cushi, the son of Gedaliah, the son of Amariah, the son of Hezekiah, in the days of Josiah...king of Judah." *Zephaniah* 1:1.

(3) *Zephaniah, Book of*.

(4) (Maaseiah-) *Zephaniah*, a leading priest (second, it appears, to Seraiah), who was liaison between king Zedekiah and Jeremiah, and between Jerusalem and the exiles (*Jeremiah* 21:1-3; 29:24-32; 37:3), was captured and executed by Nebuchadnezzar (*Jeremiah* 52:24-27; *2 Kings* 25:18-21).

(5) "...enter the house of Josiah the son of *Zephaniah* who have come from Babylon...and make crowns.... ... And the crowns shall be to [among others...] Hen, the son of *Zephaniah*...." *Zechariah* 6:10, 11, 14.

(6) *Continued at Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Zephaniah*.

## **ZERUBBABEL**

(1) *Refer to Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 2 (Charted Exploration of Familial Relationships)* with regard to this section.

(2) Both the parentage and descendancy of Zerubbabel contain discrepancies, according to text data as reported, involving the descendancy of exiled king Jehoiachin/Jeconiah (to whom several children apparently were born in exile, and of whom Zerubbabel is reported to have been a grandson).

(a) “And the sons of Jeconiah [Jehoiachin]: the captive:<sup>69</sup> Shealtiel, his son, and Malchiram, and Pedaiah, and Shenazzar, Jecamiah, Hoshama, and Nedeiah. And the sons of Pedaiah: Zerubbabel and Shenazzar.... And the sons of Pedaiah: Zerubbabel and Shimei. And the sons of Zerubbabel: Meshullam, and Hananiah, and Shelomith their sister, and Hashubah, and Ohel, and Berechiah, and Hasadiah, Jushab-hesed, five.” *1 Chronicles* 3:17ff.

It is unclear from the wording and punctuation above whether Zerubbabel had only three children (sons Meshullam and Hananiah and daughter, Shelomith), and that the next five-listed sons were Shelomith's. (Hashubah, Ohel, Hasadiah and Jushab-Hesed have no other biblical namesakes; see Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4 for Berechiah.)

(b) “Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel.” *Ezra* 3:2, 3:8, 5:2, *Nehemiah* 12:1, and *Haggai*, 1:1, 12, 14; 2:2, 23.

(c) “After but the deportation of Babylon, Jeconiah generated Shealtiel. Shealtiel but generated the Zerubbabel.” *Matthew* 1:12.

(d) “Zerubbabel of the Shealtiel of the Ner<sup>70</sup> of the Melchi[Malchiram?]....” *Luke* 3:27-28.<sup>71</sup>

Zerubbabel's unknown (full or half-) brother, "Shenazzar," shares in the name confusion of "Sheshbazzar, the leader [a prince of] Judah," named in *Ezra* 1's brief description of the first post-exilic return, while *Ezra* 2 immediately commences to describe a Zerubbabel-led return. It has been considered possible that (a) the name of Jehoiachin's son, Shenazzar, was recorded incorrectly as "Sheshbazzar," or (b) "Sheshbazzar" was Chaldean for Zerubbabel. ("Sheshbazzar" also is similar to "Belteshazzar," Daniel's alternate Persian name.)<sup>72</sup>

## ZICHRI

(1) (Levi-Kohath-Izhar-) *Zichri*. *Exodus* 6:18, 21.

(2) (Hushim + Shaharaim-Elpaal-Beriah-Shashak-) *Zicri*; (? + Shaharaim-) *Zichri*; (? + Shaharaim...Jeroham-) *Zichri*. Refer to Appendix 1C, Attachment 2, sub-part C (*1 Chronicles* 8:1-28).

(3) (Asaph-*Zichri*-Micah-) Mattaniah, “of the Levites” (*1 Chronicles* 9:15); (Asaph-*Zabdi*-Micha-) Mattaniah, “head of the beginning [who] gave thanks” (*Nehemiah* 11:17).

(4) (Moses-Gersom-) Shebuel “was over the treasures. And his brothers by Eliezer:...*Zichri* his son” [apparently later in David's reign]. *1 Chronicles* 26:24ff.

(5) (Eliezer-) *Zichri*, chief of Reuben during King David days.

(6) (*Zichri*-) Amaziah, a military chief over 200,000 men under king Jehoshaphat. *2 Chronicles* 17:16.

(7) (*Zichri*-) Elishaphat, one of Jehoiada's organizers in the overthrow of queen Athaliah. *2 Chronicles* 23:1; Appendix 2C, IV, preceding footnote 89.

(8) *Zichri*, “a mighty one of Ephraim,” who killed three of king Ahaz's court. Appendix 2C, IV, preceding footnote 114.

(9) *Zichri*, head of the division of Abijah in the “days of Joiakim[Joachim]. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, column (2).

(10) (*Zichri*-) Joel, “overseer” of Benjamin sons post-Babylon at Jerusalem. Appendix 3B, II, Detail A, sub-part C, column (b).

<sup>69</sup> “the captive” is translated at the margin as *Assir*; see above, Assir.

<sup>70</sup> See Ner.

<sup>71</sup> Contradiction as to Zerubbabel's father could indicate either that Pedaiah fathered Zerubbabel with a Shealtiel daughter, or that Pedaiah fathered Zerubbabel in a “brother-in-law” marriage with the wife of a deceased Shealtiel. (Refer to Appendix 1C, sub-part VII, “Levirate Duty and Redemption.”)

<sup>72</sup> Appendix 3A, II, C and Appendix 3A, IV explore uncertainties in the timeframe related to these individuals.