

APPENDIX 3B, II, Attachment 4

SOURCE QUOTATIONS FOR CHARTED EXPLORATIONS OF ROYALTY AND PRIESTLY LINEAGE RELATIONSHIPS IN ATTACHMENTS 2 AND 3

(a) Anani/Hanani/[Hanan?]

(1) “And the sons of Elioenai: Hodaiah, and Eliashib, and Pellaiah, and Akkub, and Johanan, and Dalaiah, and *Anani*, seven.” *1 Chronicles* 3:24; see full quote at “Shecaniah.”

(2) See Appendix 3B, I, Seals and Inscriptions--“Belonging to *Hanan* son of Hilqiyahu the priest.”

(3) *Anani*, “brother of” Ostanos, was among the “nobles of Judea” to whom the writers of the *Elephantine Papyrus* sent their first appeal, in the “14th year of Darius.”

(4) *Anani/Hanani*, “brother of” Nehemiah, who went to Nehemiah at Shushan and apprised him of conditions in Jerusalem. At one point (in the text sequencing, seemingly after the walls were completed) Nehemiah had Hanani “over Jerusalem.”

(5) Among those found with foreign wives/families was *Hanani* “from the sons of Immer.” *Ezra* 10:20.

(b) Arah

(1) A long, confusing list of “heads” in the house of Asher (which includes two females, Serah and Shua) reports (Jether-) Jephunneh, Pispah and *Ara*, with the next, the last sentence commencing with *Arah*, son of Ulla. (*1 Chronicles* 7:30-41, a small part of the list also at *Genesis* 46:17.)

(2) 775 “sons of *Arah*, returned with Zerubbabel. *Ezra* 2:5.

(3) 652 “sons of *Arah*” returned. *Nehemiah* 7:10.

(4) “[M]any in Judah were sworn to Tobiah, because son-in-law he was of Shecaniah, the son of *Arah*, and Jehohanan his son had taken the daughter of Meshullam, the son of Berechiah.” *Nehemiah* 6:18.

(c) Azariah¹

(For uses of *Azariah* prior to this period, see Appendix 3B,I.)

(1) Hilkiyah “fathered” *Azariah*. *1 Chronicles* 6:12-14.

(2) “*Azariah* fathered Seraiah; Seraiah fathered Jehozadak, and Jehozadak went when carried away...by Nebuchadnezzar.” *1 Chronicles* 6:14-15.

(3) *Azariah*, “son of Hilkiyah, the son of Meshullam, the son of Zadok, the son of Meraioth, the son of Ahitub, the ruler of the house of God.” *1 Chronicles* 9:10.

(4) “In the days of Joiakim,” the “head...of [the division of] *Ezra*/[*Azariah*] [was] Meshullam.” *Nehemiah* 12:12-13.

(5) Sallumus/[Meshullam?] - Elcias/[Chelcias/Hilkiyah] - [Azarias/h] - Sareas/[Seraiah]-Josedek. *Josephus* X.VIII.6; the editors added *Azarias* between Elcias and Sareas--“out of the Jewish chronicle, Seder Olamin”--to conform the number of names given by Josephus there with the total given by him at *AJ* XX.X.1.

(6) “*Ezra*, the son of Seraiah, the son of *Azariah*, the son of Hilkiyah, son of Shallum, son of Zadok, etc.” *Ezra* 7:1ff. (Refer to Detail A for contradictions in lists of the high priest line.)

(7) A division of “*Ezra*”/[*Azariah*] is shown at (a) *Nehemiah* 12:1ff. (“heads of the priests...in the days of Jeshua,” where the division name, only, appears) and (b) at *Nehemiah* 12:12ff. (“days of Joiakim”, where Meshullam appears as the division chief).

(d) Bagoas/Bagoses/Bagohi/“Bigvai”

(1) *Bagoas* is the Greek form of a Persian name [word] meaning, ‘given by God,’ and often was for eunuchs, so...the phrase ‘Bagoas the eunuch’ was almost a cliché” (*Asimov*, vol. 2, p. 32)--refer to Appendix 3B, I, Eunuch.

¹‘Azariah’ is understood to be a form of ‘Ezra;’ see item (7) in this list.

(2) *Bagoses*, “the general of another Artaxerxes army,”² was “friend” of Jesus, the brother of high priest John [see next two items].” *Josephus AJ* XI.VII.1.

(3) See Appendix 3A, III, footnote 50.

(4) “When Eliashib, the high priest, was dead, his son Judas/[Joiada?³] succeeded in the high priesthood; and when he was dead, his son John took that dignity; on whose account it was also that *Bagoses*, the general of another Artaxerxes’s army, polluted the temple, and imposed tribute....” John quarreled with and killed a brother of his, named Jesus, who “was a friend of *Bagoses*.”” *Josephus AJ*, XI.VII.1.

(5) “*Bagohi*, governor of Judah,” in the “17th/[14th?--see *Anani*] year of Darius,” who the *Elephantine Papyrus* asked for a letter to his associates in Egypt directing the rebuilding of the temple “in the fortress of Yeb.”

(6) A memo notes that *Bagohi* and “*Delaiah*” did authorize such rebuilding. (High priest ‘Yehohanan’/“John”) did not respond to the first supplication from Elephantine in the “14th year of Darius.” See Appendix 3B, I, *Elephantine*.)

(7) 2000 sons of *Bagoi*/Bigvai returned with Zerubbabel.

(e) **Berechiah/Barachiah**

(1) (Levi-Gershom-Jahath-Shimei-Zimnah-Ethan-Adaiah-Zerah-Ethni-Malchia-Baaseiah-Michael-Shimea-*Berachiah*-) Asaph; *1 Chronicles* 6:16ff., 15:17.

(2) (Meshillemoth-) *Berechiah*, one of four leaders in Ephraim who supported the counsel of prophet Oded during the Judah/Israel ‘civil’ war (King Pekah/Syria’ Alliance vs. King Ahaz, and who refused to accept captives, instead sustaining and escorting them back to Jericho. (Oded counseled from the north during the overlapping reigns of north king Pekah and south king Ahaz. Oded’s father, Azariah, was a prophet during king Asa’s time.)

(3) (Iddo the Prophet - *Berechiah*-) *Zechariah*; *Zechariah* 1:1, 7; *Ezra* 5:1 and 6:14.

(4) [*Jeberechiah*-] *Zachariah* (with priest Uriah) was called by Isaiah to be a witness to his conception of a child with “the prophetess.” *Isaiah* 8:2.

(5) “[T]he sons of Zerubbabel: Meshullam, and Hananiah, and Shelomith, their sister, and Hashubah, and Ohel, and *Berechiah*, and Hasadiah, and Jushab-hesed, five.” *1 Chronicles* 3:19-21.

(6) (Meshezabeel-*Berechiah*-) Meshullam repaired the portion of wall “across from his room.” *Nehemiah* 3:4, 30.

(7) “[M]any in Judah were sworn to Tobiah, because son-in-law he was of Shecaniah, the son of Arah, and Jehohanan his son had taken the daughter of Meshullam, the son of *Berechiah*.” *Nehemiah* 6:18.

(8) (Elkanah-Asa-) *Berechiah* of the Levites dwelled in the villages of the “Netophahthites.” *1 Chronicles* 9:16.

(9) “Evidently ‘Baruch’ was a shortened form of ‘Barekyahu,’ itself an abbreviation of ‘Yebarekyahu.’ Both of these longer names, usually [are] rendered in English as ‘Berechiah.’” McCarter, *Ancient Inscriptions*, p. 149; see Appendix 3B, I, *Seals and Inscriptions*, *Barekyahu*.

(10) (*Barachiah*-) *Zechariah*, “murdered between the divine habitation/altar and the altar/house,” a debatable subject of a reference by Jesus in the *New Testament* (*Matthew* 23:35; *Luke* 11:45), as to which *Zechariah* was meant of similarly murdered *Zechariahs*--refer to Appendix 4C, *Zechariah*.

(f) **Dalaiah**

(1) *Dalaiah*, “son of Shemaiah,” who was present when king Jehoiakim burned Baruch’s scroll. *Jeremiah* 36:12.

² A footnote added by *Josephus* gives as further reference, “Concerning this *other* Artaxerxes, called Mnemon, and the Persian affliction and captivity under him, occasioned by the murder of the high priest’s brother...Authent. Rec. at large, p. 49,” and speculates on why *Josephus* omitted “the rest of the kings of Persia after Artaxerxes Mnemon, till he came to their last king Darius...”

³ --“Judas” appears to be *Josephus*’ form of “Joiada?” (*AJ* XI.VII.1). In re “Judas/[Joiada?], *Luke*’s lineage list (3:26-27) shows “Zerubbabel- Rhesa-Joanan-Joda--the only use of “Joda” in either testament.

(2) “And the sons of [Neariah-] Elioenai: Hodaiah, and Eliashib, and Pelaiah, and Akkub, and Johanan, and *Dalaiah*, and Anani, seven.” *1 Chronicles* 3:24; see full quote at “Shecaniah.”

(3) The writers of the Elephantine Papyri sent their appeal also to “*Delaiah* and Shelemiah, the sons of Sanballat, the governor of Samaria.” *Cambridge*, VI, pp. 559-560.

(4) *Delaiah/Dalaiah*, with Bagohi/Bagoses authorized rebuilding by the Egyptian colony of the “Yeb/Yahu” temple, as prayed for in the *Elephantine Papyrus*.

(5) “And I came to the house of Shemaiah the son of *Dalaiah*, the son of Mehetabeel, who was shut up. And he said, ‘Let us meet together in the [temple] and...shut the doors.... For they will come to kill you.’” (*Nehemiah* 6:10ff.; Nehemiah believed that *Dalaiah* had been hired by Sanballat and Tobiah to set him up for assassination.)

(g) Eliashib

(1) *Eliashib*, 11th of David’s priesthood divisions; does not appear in the three post-repatriation division listings.

(2) Joiakim “also fathered *Eliashib*.” *Nehemiah* 12:10.

(3) At “about the same time [that Esdra/Ezra, “an old man,” died]...”it happened also that Joacim, the high priest, died; and his son *Eliashib* succeeded in the high priesthood. “ *Josephus AJ*, XI.V.5.

(4) (Elioenai -) Hodaiah, *Eliashib*, Pelaiah, Akkub, Johanan, *Dalaiah*, Anani. *1 Chronicles* 3:24; see full quote at “Shecaniah.”

(5) “*Eliashib* fathered Joiada.” *Nehemiah* 12:10.

(6) “*Eliashib* the high priest with his brothers the priests...built the Sheep Gate...and set up its doors.” *Nehemiah* 3:1.

(7) *Eliashib* “was set over the rooms of the house/[temple]” and gave Tobiah a room, previous to “that day that they read aloud...the law, that they separated all the mixed races....” *Nehemiah* 13:3ff.

(8) Was “separated all the mixed races from Israel. And before this, *Eliashib* the priest...who was related to Tobiah...had made himself a room large and there they were formerly giving the food offering, the frankincense, and the vessels, and the tithes.... But in all this not I was in Jerusalem.” *Nehemiah* 13:4ff.

(9) “And I/[Nehemiah] came to Jerusalem and understood the evil which did *Eliashib* for Tobiah in preparing for him a room in the courts of the [temple]. And...I threw all the stuff of Tobiah’s household outside from the room.” *Nehemiah* 13:7.

(10) “And of the sons of Joiada, the son of *Eliashib*, the priest high, son-in-law to *Sanballat* the Horonite...I chased him away.” *Nehemiah* 13:28. The structure of this sentence impedes interpretation--see at “Johanan/etc.,” (w)(11).

(11) Among those found to have foreign wives/families was *Eliashib* “from the sons of Zattu” and *Eliashib* “of the singers.” *Ezra* 10: 27, 24).

(12) “The Levites in the days of *Eliashib*, Joiada, and Johanan, and Jaddua were written heads the fathers--and the priests, until the reign of Darius the Persian. The sons of the Levites, the heads of the fathers, were written in the Book of the Matters of the Days even until the days of Johanan the son of *Eliashib*.” *Nehemiah* 12:22.

(13) “When *Eliashib*, the high priest, was dead, his son Judas/[Joiada?] succeeded in the high priesthood; and when he was dead, his [Judas] son John took that dignity; on whose account it was also that Bagoses, the general of another Artaxerses’s army, polluted the temple, and imposed tribute.... “ *Josephus AJ*, XI.VII.1.

(h) Elioenai

(1) *Elioenai* in an unclearly lineaged list ending with Shemaiah: [David to Shealtiel/Pedaiah-Zerubbabel-Hananiah]; “And the sons of Hananiah: Pelatiah and Jesaiah; the sons of Rephaiah, the sons of Arnan, the sons of Obadiah, *the sons of Shecaniah*. And *the sons of Shecaniah* Shemaiah [sic]; and the sons of Shemaiah: Hattush, and Igeal, and Bariah, and Neariah, and Shaphat, six.⁴ And the sons of Neariah: *Elioenai*, and Hezekiah, and Azrikam. And the sons of *Elioenai*: Hodaiah, and Eliashib, and Pelaiah, and Akkub,

⁴ Refer to fn. 33.

and Johanan, and Dalaiah, and Anani, seven.” *1 Chronicles* 3:21ff--4:34-37; italics supplied.

(2) “From the sons of Pahath-moab, *Elihoenai*, the son of Zerariah, and with him 200 males.” *Ezra* 8:4

(3) Among the lead priests at the dedication of the wall was *Elioenai*. (*Nehemiah* 12:27, 31, 41.

(4) Among those found to have foreign wives/families were *Elioenai* “from the sons of Pashur” (*Ezra* 10:22) and *Elioenai* “from the sons of Zattu” (:27).

(i) Ezra⁵

(1) A division of *Ezra* is shown at (a) *Nehemiah* 12:1ff. (“heads of the priests...in the days of Jeshua,” where the division name, only, appears) and (b) at *Nehemiah* 12:12ff. (“days of Joiakim”, where Meshullam appears as the division chief). It appears that in each case the form, “Azariah,” would avoid confusion since, according to the timeline, Ezra of the book of that name would not have been present--refer to “Azariah.”

(2) “*Ezra*, the son of Seraiah, the son of Azariah, the son of Hilkiah, son of Shallum, son of Zadok, etc.” *Ezra* 7:1ff. (This and *1 Esdras* are the only placements of Ezra in the lineage lists; refer to 3B, II, Detail A.)

(j) Hanameel

(1) *Hanameel*, “son of Shallum;” *Hanameel*, Jeremiah’s “uncle.” *Jeremiah* 32:6.

(2) *Hanameel*, Jeremiah’s “nephew.” *Jeremiah* 32:9.

Hanan/Hanani - see Anani.

(k) Hananiah⁶ - Group #1

(1) *Hananiah*, renamed “Shadrach,” taken captive with David.

(2) (Heman -) *Hananiah*, head of musicians under David.

(3) *Hananiah*, a military officer of King Uzziah.

(4) (Benjamin...Shashak -) *Hananiah*, head of a Benjamin house at some point. *1 Chronicles* 8:1, 24, 25, 28.⁷

(5) *Hananiah*, father [in-law?] of [then-] prince Zedekiah, during king Jehoiakim’s reign. *Jeremiah* 36:12.

(6) (“Azur” -) *Hananiah*, prophet of Benjamin-Gibeon, whose prophesying and platform opposed Jeremiah’s, although *Hananiah* unyoked Jeremiah in King Zedekiah’s fourth year. This *Hananiah* died soon after Jeremiah predicted he would. *Jeremiah* 28:1ff.⁸

(7) (“Azur” -) *Hananiah*, father of a Shelemaiah. *Jeremiah* 37:13.

(8) (*Hananiah*-Shelemaiah -) Irijah, guard of the Benjamin Gate, arrested Jeremiah there, accusing him of “falling to the Chaldeans,” and brought him before the princes. *Jeremiah* 37:13-15.

(l) Hananiah - Group #2

(1) “[T]he sons of Zerubbabel: Meshullam, and *Hananiah*....” *1 Chronicles* 3:19.

(2) “[T]he sons of *Hananiah*: Pelatiah and Jesaiah; the sons of Rephaiah, the sons of Arnan, the sons of Obadiah, the sons of Shecaniah.” *1 Chronicles* 3:21.

Note: Hananiah’s only two *individually* named sons disappear from the texts *unless* (1) (Hananiah-) *Pelatiah* is the same Pelatiah among those found to have foreign wives/families (*Nehemiah* 10:22); and (2) (Hananiah-) *Jesaiah* was either Jesaiah “from the sons of Merari” among ministers Ezra assembled (*Ezra* 8:19) and/or Jesaiah, “son of Athaliah, from the sons of Elam,” who headed up

⁵ ‘Ezra’ is understood to be a form of ‘Azariah. (Azariah, *Yah/Jah* has helped; Ezra, *the help*; Aid pp. 168, 556.)

⁶ See also Appendix 3B, I, Ananiah/Ananias. (*Tobit* mentions an *Ananias/Hananiah* of uncertain sequencing: “I know *Ananias* and Jonathas, sons of that great Samais.” *Tobit* 5:13.)

⁷ Blank.

⁸ Refer also to Appendix 2C, VI, “Jeremiah.”

70 males that returned with Ezra (*Ezra* 8:7).

- (3) *Hananiah*, appointed “ruler of the castle” by Nehemiah. *Nehemiah* 7:2.
- (4) (Shelemaiah -) *Hananiah* did repair work on the wall.
- (5) *Hananiah*, at the inauguration of the rebuilt wall. *Nehemiah* 12:41.
- (6) (Sons of Bebai -) *Hananiah*, among those found to have a foreign wife/family.
- (7) *Hananiah*, “a head of the people” at the time of the sealing of Nehemiah covenant. *Nehemiah* 9:23.
- (8) *Hananiah* is shown as chief of the division of Jeremiah in the days of Joiakim (*Nehemiah* 12:12ff.); while priorly “Jeremiah” is shown (division name instead of individual?) among the “heads of the priests...in the days of Jeshua” (*Nehemiah* 12:1ff.) as well as among those who sealed the Nehemiah covenant (*Nehemiah* 10:4).

(m) Hashabiah/Hashabniah/Hashbaneiah

- (1) (Levi-Kohath-Hebron...-) *Hashabiah*, a Levi chief over the territory west of the Jordan under king David. *1 Chronicles* 23:12, 26:30, 27:22.
- (2) (Levi-Merari...Ethan -) *Hashabiah*; (Levi-Merari-Mushi-Shemer-Bani-Amzi-Hilkiah-Amaziah-*Hashabiah*-Malluch-Abdi-Kishi -) Ethan; *1 Chronicles* 6:44-47.
- (3) *Hashabiah*, who came with “the man of understanding [of the sons of Merari?], when Ezra assembled ministers. *Ezra* 8:19.
- (4) *Hashabiah/Hashbaneiah* was head of the division of *Hilkiah* in the “days of Joacim.”
- (5) (a) (Sons of Merari-*Hashabiah*-Azrikam-Hasshub⁹ -) Shemaiah “of the Levites.” *1 Chronicles* 9:14. (b) (Bunni-*Hashabiah*-Azrikam- Hashub -) Shemaiah of post-exilic Levites residing at Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 11:15.
- (6) *Hashabiah*, one of the chief priests to whom Ezra entrusted the transport of precious metals. *Ezra* 8:24-30.
- (7) *Hashabiah* was head priest of the division of *Hilkiah* in the “days of Joacim.”
- (8) *Hashabniah*, father of Hattush. *Nehemiah* 3:10.
- (9) *Hashabiah*, “the ruler of the half part of Keilah,”¹⁰ repaired the wall “in his part.” *Nehemiah* 3:17.
- (10) (Parosh -) Malchiah, found to have a foreign wife/family (*Ezra* 10:25) is given as *Hashabiah* in the *Septuagint* and as “Asibias,” apparently, by *1 Esdras*.¹¹
- (11) *Hashabniah* exalted with other Levites when the covenant was cut. *Nehemiah* 9:5.
- (12) *Hashabiah*, who sealed Nehemiah’s covenant. *Nehemiah* 10:11.
- (13) (Micha-Mattaniah-*Hashabiah*-Bani -) Uzzi was Levite overseer in Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 11:22.

(n) Hattush

- (1) *Hattush*, one of the priests who accompanied Zerubbabel. *Nehemiah* 12:1.
- (2) *Hattush*, “from the sons of David,” who accompanied Ezra “in the reign of Artaxerxes.”
- (3) “And the sons of Shecaniah Shemaiah; and the sons of Shemaiah: *Hattush*, and Igeal, and Bariah, and Neariah, and Shaphat, *six* [italics supplied--only five Shemaiah sons are named--refer to “Shecaniah].”
- (4) (a) (Sons of Merari-*Hashabiah*-Azrikam-Hasshub¹¹ -) Shemaiah “of the Levites.” *1 Chronicles* 9:14. (b) (Bunni-*Hashabiah*-Azrikam- Hashub -) Shemaiah of post-exilic Levites residing at Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 11:15.
- (5) *Hashabniah*, father of *Hattush*. *Nehemiah* 3:10.
- (6) (Hashabniah-) *Hattush* worked on the wall. *Nehemiah* 3:10.
- (7) *Hattush*, a priest who sealed the Nehemiah covenant.

⁹ Only other use is (Pahath-Moab-) *Hashub*; (*Hashubah* was a child of Zerubbabel).

¹⁰ Tentatively identified as a site about nine miles NW of Hebron.

¹¹ Only other use is (Pahath-Moab-) *Hashub*; (*Hashubah* was a son of Zerubbabel).

(o) Hilkiyah/[Elcias/Chelcias]

- (1) *Elcia*, in the lineage of Judith--Appendix 2C, VI, at footnote 11.
- (2) Levi-Merari-Mushi-Mahli-Shemer-Bani-Amzi-*Hilkiyah*-Amaziah-Hashabiah-Malluch-Abdi-Kishi -) Ethan. *1 Chronicles* 6:44-46.
- (3) (Sons of Merari-Hosah¹² -) *Hilkiyah*. *1 Chronicles* 26:11.
- (4) (*Hilkiyah* "who was over the house" -) Eliakim of King Hezekiah's court. *2 Kings* 18:37.
- (5) See Appendix 3B, I, Seals and Inscriptions--"Belonging to Hanan son of *Hilqiyahu* the priest."
- (6) (Sallumus/Meshullam/Shallum/Salum/Sadamias -) *Hilkiyah* (high priest in "the 18th year of Josiah; *2 Kings* 22:4). This "Hilkiyah" in the chief priesthood lineage is given as "Elcias" by *Josephus*, as "Helchiah" in *1 Esdras*, as "Helchias" in *2 Esdras*, and "Hilkiyah" in *Chronicles* and *Ezra*.
- (7) "*Hilkiyah*, and Zechariah, and Jehiel, rulers in the house of God," at the time of king Josiah's great passover. *2 Chronicles* 35:8.
- (8) According to *1 Esdras* 1:8, "*Helkias*, Zacharias and Syelus [were] the governors of the temple" at the time of king Josiah's passover celebration.
- (9) *Hilkiyah* "fathered Azariah" (*1 Chronicles* 6:12-14); Azariah, "son of *Hilkiyah*, the son of Meshullam, the son of Zadok, etc." (*1 Chronicles* 9:10).
- (10) *Hilkiyah*, sent by king Zedekiah to Nebuchadnezzar after Jehoiachin's capture, it not being said why--i.e. if as a hostage; *Jeremiah* 29:3.
- (11) (*Hilkiyah*-Azariah -) Seraiah, high priest carried away and killed after Nebuchadnezzar's captain burned Jerusalem. *2 Kings* 25:18ff.; *1 Chronicles* 6:13-14.
- (12) *Hilkiyah*, "of the priests who in Anathoth;" given in *Jeremiah* 1:1 as Jeremiah's father.¹³
- (13) (*Hilkiyah* -) Gemariah, by whose hand Jeremiah sent a letter to the exiles. *Jeremiah* 29:3.
- (14) (*Hilkiyah*/"Chelcias" -) Susanna, wife to a "Joachim" in exile; see Appendix 3B, I, "Susanna, History of."
- (15) *Hilkiyah*, priest who accompanied Zerubbabel return.
- (16) *Hilkiyah*, at Ezra's right when Ezra read The Law.
- (17) Hashabiah/Hashbaneiah was head of the division of *Hilkiyah* in the "days of Joachim," and he also was entrusted with the transport of precious metals. *Ezra* 8:24-30.
- (18) Cleopatra III entrusted her army to her generals *Chelcias* and Ananias, sons of Onias IV.

(p) Iddo [/Iddoh/Yiddoh/Yedoh; possible, Yedi/Jedi]

- (1) (Levi--Gershon-) *Iddo*. *1 Chronicles* 6:20.
- (2) (Zechariah-) *Iddo*, leader of "the half of Manasseh in Gilead" in king David's time. *1 Chronicles* 27:21.
- (3) (*Iddo*-) Ahinadab, one of king Solomon's 12 northern regional officers; Ahinadab was over Manahaim. *1 Kings* 4:14.
- (4) "And the rest of the acts of Solomon...are written in the word of Nathan, the prophet...Ahijah the Shilonite and...*Iddo* the seer...." *1 Chronicles* 9:29. "And the acts of Rehoboam...are written in the records of Shemaiah the prophet, and *Iddo* the seer, to be registered genealogically...." *2 Chronicles* 12:15. "And the rest of the acts of Abijah...are written in the inquiry of the prophet, *Iddo*." *2 Chronicles* 13:22.
- (5) ("*Iddo the prophet*" -Berechiah-) Zechariah of the *Book of Zechariah*. *Zechariah* 1:1 and 7; *Ezra* 5:1 and 6:14.
- (6) *Iddo*, as a division or individual, accompanied Zerubbabel and Jeshua.
- (7) *Iddo*, to whom "at Casiphia" Ezra sent certain Levite chiefs, "men of understanding [including one Zechariah and one Meshullam]" to obtain temple ministers. *Ezra* 8:16-17.
- (8) The division of *Iddo* was headed by one Zechariah in the "days of Joachim."

¹² Only other Hosah is a city in Asher, exact location unknown.

¹³ But see Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 2 chart, and the question of prophet Jeremiah's possible redemption of a Hilkiyah daughter.

Nehemiah 12:12ff.

(q) Irijah

(1) *Irijah*, "son of Shelemaiah, the son of Hananiah," guard of the Benjamin Gate arrested Jeremiah there, accusing him of "falling to the Chaldeans," and brought him before the princes. *Jeremiah* 37:13-15.

(r) Jaddua

(1) "The Levites in the days of Eliashib, *Joiada*, and Johanan, and *Jaddua* were written heads the fathers--and the priests, until the reign of Darius the Persian." *Nehemiah* 12:22.

(2) "Jonathan fathered *Jaddua*." *Nehemiah* 12:11.

(3) High priest *Jaddua* who welcomed Alexander the Great at Jerusalem. *Josephus* *AJ* XI.VIII.4-5.

(4) See additional in Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6, (f) Jaddua.

(s) Jahaziel/Jehiel/[Asahel?]

(1) For all preceding uses, see Appendix 3B, I, Jehiel.

(2) Accompanying Ezra's return were, "From the sons of Joab, Obadiah, the son of *Jehiel*, and with him 218 males." *Ezra* 8:9.

(3) Accompanying Ezra's return were, "From the sons of Shecaniah, the [name missing?] son of *Jahaziel*,¹⁴ and with him 300 males." *Ezra* 8:5.

(4) Shecaniah, the son of *Jehiel*, of the sons of Elam, proposed a covenant to resolve the issue of foreign marriages. *Ezra* 10:2.

(5) Among those found to have foreign wives was *Jehiel* "from the sons of Harim." *Ezra* 10:21 and 31.

(6) Among those found to have foreign wives was *Jehiel* "from the sons of Elam." *Ezra* 10:26.

(7) Among those found to have foreign wives was *Jeiel* "from the sons of Nebo." *Ezra* 10:44.

(8) "Only Jonathan the son of *Asahel*, and Jahaziah, the son of Tikvah,¹⁵ stood against this [the excommunication of "foreign" families]; and Meshullam and Shabbethai the Levite supported them." *Ezra* 10:15. *1 Esdras* states differently: "Jonathan the son of *Azael* and Ezechias the son of Theocanus accordingly took this matter upon them: and Mosollam and Levis and Sabbathus helped them." 9:14.

Jedaiah - see Joiarib/Jehoiarib.

Jehiel - see Jahaziel.

(t) Jehozadak/Jehosadak/Josedec/Josadak

(1) "Azariah fathered Seraiah; Seraiah fathered *Jehozadak*, and *Jehozadak* went when carried away...by Nebuchadnezzar." *1 Chronicles* 6:14-15.

(2) "Nebuchadnezzar...took *Josadek*, the high priest, captive." *Josephus* *AJ*, XX.X.1. "*Jehozadak* went when carried away...by the hand of Nebuchadnezzar." *1 Chronicles* 6:15.

(3) "Jeshua, the son of *Jozadak*." *Ezra* 3:2; *Nehemiah* 12:23.

(4) "Joshua/[Jeshua] the son of *Jehosadak* the priest high." *Zechariah* 6:11; *Haggai* 1:12.

(5) "Jesus, the son of *Josedec*, the son of Saraias." *1 Esdras* 2ff.

Jeremiah - see Appendix 3B, I.

¹⁴ See Appendix 3B, I, Jahaziel.

¹⁵ A (Harhas/Hazrah-) Tikvah was father of one Shallum, who was husband of "Huldah the prophetess," to whom priest Hilkiyah was sent by king Josiah to seek the word of [Tet.] relative to the Book of the Law that Hilkiyah had produced from the temple. *2 Chronicles* 34:14ff.; *2 Kings* 22:8ff.

(u) Jeshua¹⁶ /Jesus

- (1) “*Jeshua*, the son of Jozadak.” *Nehemiah* 12:23.
- (2) “*Joshua*/[*Jeshua*] the son of Jehosadak the priest high.” *Zechariah* 6:11; *Haggai* 1:12.
- (3) “*Jesus*, the son of Josedec, the son of Saraias.” *1 Esdras* 2ff.
- (4) *Jeshua* “fathered Joiakim.” *Nehemiah* 12:10.

(v) Joacim, et al.

- (1) *Compare*: Jachin, Jakim, Jeconiah, *etc.*, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Joiakim and Jokim--Appendix 3B, I.
- (2) “*Joacim*, the high priest,” is mentioned by *Judith* during events related in that book; see Appendix 2C, VI.
- (3) “The king of Egypt...made king *Joacim*[/Jehoiakim/Eliakim], his [Joachaz’s/Jehoahaz’s] brother” *1 Esdras* 1:37. “Five and twenty years old was *Joacim*[/Jehoiakim] when he was made king” *1 Esdras* 1:39. “Baruch did read the words of this book in the hearing of Jeconias the son of *Joachim*[/Jehoiakim/Eliakim] king of Judah” *Baruch* 1:3.
- (4) After Nebuchadnezzar carried *Joacim*/Jehoiakim away, “*Joacim*[/Jehoiachin] reigned in his stead...three months [until] Nabuchodonosor sent and caused him to be brought into Babylon” *1 Esdras* 1:43-45.
- (5) *Joacim*, most honored elder of the Babylon exilic community, was married to (Chelcias/Hilkiah -) Susanna, who was successfully represented by one Daniel against an odious charge lodged by two exilic elders--see Appendix 3B.I, “Susanna, History of.”
- (6) *Joacim*[/Jachin?], “son of Zorobabel,” who returned with “Zorobabel.” *1 Esdras* 5:5.
- (7) (Salom-Chelcias[/Hilkiah?] -) *Joacim*, high priest at Jerusalem to whom exiles at Babylon sent a collection of money. *Baruch* 1:7.
- (8) “A son of *Jeshua*, whose name was *Joacim*, was high priest...about this time.” “Moreover, there was now in Babylon...the principal priest of the people, and his name was *Esdras*.” *Josephus AJ*, XI.V.1. (“*Jeshua* fathered Joiakim; Joiakim also fathered Eliashib.” *Nehemiah* 12:10.)
- (9) *Joacim*, father of Mary, mother of Jesus of the *New Testament* (*Mary* 1:1); Appendix 4C, Mary [A].

(w) Johanan/Jonathan/Jonathas¹⁷ /Jehonathan/Yehohanan/John/Joanan

- (1) For preceding uses, see Appendix 2A, Jonathan, *etc.*
- (2) Aaron-Eleazar-Phinehas-Abishua-Bukki-Uzzi-Zerahiah-Meraioth-Amariah-Ahitub-Zadok-Ahimaaz-Azariah-*Johanon*-Azariah (high priest under Solomon)-Amariah-Ahitub-Zadok-Shallum-Hilkiah-Azariah-Seraiah-Jehozadak, “and Jehozadak...went...carried away... by the hand of Nebuchadnezzar.” *1 Chronicles* 5:4-15; refer to Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1.
- (3) (Careah/Kareah¹⁸ -) *Jonathan*, a military chief when Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem and who joined Gedaliah and warned him of potential assassination. This *Jonathan* had a brother named *Johanan*. (Appendix 2C, VII.)
- (4) *Jehonathan*/*Jonathan*, a “scribe” into whose room *Jeremiah* was detained. *Jeremiah* 37:15, 20; 38:26.
- (5) Of the “[s]ons of Shecaniah Shemaiah [sic] -Neariah-Elioenai:...*Johanan*.” *1 Chronicles* 3:24 (full quote at Shecaniah).
- (6) “The Levites in the days of Eliashib, Joiada, and *Johanan*, and Jaddua were written heads the fathers--and the priests, until the reign of Darius the Persian.” *Nehemiah* 12:22.
- (7) *Jehonathan* is shown as head of the division of Shemaiah in the “days of

¹⁶ *Jesus* is the Greek form of Hebrew *Yehohshua*/*Joshua*; equation of *Jeshua* with *Joshua* is not clear.

¹⁷ Tobit said, “I know Ananias and *Jonathas*, sons of that great Samais.” *Tobit* 5:13

¹⁸ Only use; nearest association would be the small country of Caria, Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 3.

Joiakim.” *Nehemiah* 12:12ff. (“Shemaiah,” alone is shown “in the days of Jeshua,” at *Nehemiah* 12:1ff., and among those who sealed the covenant, at *Nehemiah* 10:4.

(8) *Jehohanan*, head of the division of Amariah in the “days of Joiakim.” *Nehemiah* 12:12ff.

(9) *Jonathan*, head of the division of Malluch(i)/[Melicu] in the “days of Joiakim.” *Nehemiah* 12:12ff.

(10) Joiada fathered *Jonathan*.” *Nehemiah* 12:10.

(11) “The Levites in the days of Eliashib, Joiada, and *Johanan*, and Jaddua were written heads the fathers--and the priests, until the reign of Darius the Persian. The sons of the Levites, the heads of the fathers, were written in the Book of the Matters of the Days even until the days of *Johanan* the son of Eliashib.” *Nehemiah* 12:22.

(12) “[M]any in Judah were sworn to Tobiah, because son-in-law he was of Shecaniah, the son of Arah, and *Jehohanan* his son had taken the daughter of Meshullam, the son of Berechiah.” *Nehemiah* 6:18.

(13) *Johanan*, “son of Eliashib,” into whose chamber Ezra retreated when the issue of mixed marriages arose. *Josephus AJ*, XI.V.4.

(14) “And of the sons of Joiada[/Judas?], the son of Eliashib, the [unnamed here] priest high, son-in-law to Sanballat the Horonite...I [Nehemiah] chased him away.” *Nehemiah* 13:28. Sentence structure permits two interpretations: (a) a son of high priest Eliashib of the sons of Joiada was son-in-law to Sanballat, or (b) the “priest high” reference is to *Jonathan/Johanan* and he was Sanballat’s son-in-law.

(15) *John* became high priest when his father, Judas[/Joiada?], was dead. (John quarreled with and killed a brother named Jesus, who “was a friend of Bagoses.” *Josephus AJ* XI.VII.1.

(16) *Yehohanan*, high priest who did not respond to the first supplication from Elephantine in the “14th year of Darius.” (Appendix 3B, I, Elephantine.)

(17) “*Jonathan* fathered Jaddua.” *Nehemiah* 12:11.

(18) “Only Jonathan the son of *Asahel*, and Jahaziah, the son of Tikvah,¹⁹ stood against this [the excommunication of “foreign” families]; and Meshullam and Shabbethai the Levite supported them.” *Ezra* 10:15. *1 Esdras* states differently: “Jonathan the son of *Azael* and Ezechias the son of Theocanus accordingly took this matter upon them: and Mosollam and Levis and Sabbatheus helped them.” 9:14.

(19) (Asaph-Zaccur-Michaiah-Mattaniah-Shemaiah-*Jonathan*-) Zechariah was among the priest sons at the dedication of wall. *Nehemiah* 12:35.

(20) Among those found to have foreign wives/family was *Jehohanan* “from the sons of Bebai.” *Ezra* 10:28.

(21) For (Mattathais Asamoneus/Hasmonaean-) John(s) and Jonathan(s), see Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6.

(22) *Joanan* appears in the *Luke* lineage list second from Zerubbabel; see at Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 2, footnote 9.

(23) *Continued in* Appendix 4C, John.

(x) **Joiada/Jehoiada** ²⁰ /**[Judas?]**

(1) *Jehoiada* reported in *Jeremiah*’s time, whose designation by the exiled to be high priest was the basis of controversy between Jerusalem and the exilic hierarchy. *Jeremiah* 29:24ff; Appendix 2C, VII.

(2) Eliashib “fathered” *Joiada*. *Nehemiah* 12:10.

(3) *Joiada* “fathered” *Johanan*; *Nehemiah* 12:23.

¹⁹ A (Harhas/Hazrah-) Tikvah was father of one Shallum, who was husband of “Huldah the prophetess,” to whom priest Hilkiyah was sent by king Josiah to seek the word of [Tet.] relative to the Book of the Law that Hilkiyah had produced from the temple. 2 *Chronicles* 34:14ff.; 2 *Kings* 22:8ff.

²⁰ *Jehoiadas* earlier named in scripture were (a) two sons of Benaiah, of David’s time (1 *Chronicles* 27:5, 33-34; 12:27, 36); (b) *Jehoiada*, high priest who overthrew Athaliah’s regime in the south, in the period of the kings, and whose son, Zechariah, was assassinated (Appendix 2C, IV, commencing at paragraph preceding fn. 87); (c) *Josephus* mentions a fourth *Jehoiada* who led 4700 Levi men that joined David when he gained supremacy; *AJ*, VII.II.2.

(4) *Joiada* “fathered” Jonathan; *Nehemiah* 12:11.

(5) John became high priest when his father, Judas,²¹ was dead. (John quarreled with and killed a brother named Jesus, who “was a friend of Bagoses.”) “Judas” appears to be Josephus’ form of *Joiada*--AJ XI.VII.1.

(6) (Paseah-) *Jehoiada* with (Besodiah-) Meshullam repaired the “old gate.” *Nehemiah* 3:6.

(7) “And of the sons of *Joiada*, the son of Eliashib, the priest high, son-in-law to Sanballat the Horonite...I chased him away.” *Nehemiah* 13:28. The structure of this sentence permits two interpretations; see at “Johanen, etc.,” see at (w)(14).

(8) “The Levites in the days of Eliashib, *Joiada*, and Johanen, and Jaddua were written heads the fathers--and the priests, until the reign of Darius the Persian.” *Nehemiah* 12:22.

(y) Joiarib/Jehoiarib

(1) *Jehoiarib*, the first of the priest houses of king David (*1 Chronicles* 24:7; *Nehemiah* 11:10), which does not appear again in this form until post-exilically (*1 Chronicles* 9:3, 10).

(2) Jedaiah, “son of” *Joiarib* (one *Jedaiah* was over 973 priests who returned with Zerubbabel--Appendix 3B, II, and its Detail A. (Two priests named Jedaiah returned with Jeshua and Zerubbabel. *Nehemiah* 11:4, 10; 12:1, 6, 7, 12, 19, 26. Two priesthood divisions of Jedaiah during Joakim high priesthood were represented, respectively, by one Uzzi and one Nathanel--Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.)

(3) The house from which *Josephus* claimed descentance (Appendix 3A, V, Detail A, “Josephus Lineage”).

(4) *Asamoneus* of the Order of *Joiarib/Jehoiarib*, Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 5, fn. 12.

(z) Joseph

(1) *Previous* uses: see Appendix 3B, I, Joseph.

(2) The division, *Shebaniah*, which does not appear as a division “in the days of Jeshua” and appears alone in the list of covenanters, is shown headed by one *Joseph* “in the days of Joiakim.”

(3) *Continued in* Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6, Joseph.

(aa) Judas

(1) “When Eliashib, the high priest, was dead, (and based on “Eliashib-Joiada-Johanen-Jaddua” succession elsewhere derivable), his (Eliashib’s) son *Judas*/[*Joiada*?] succeeded in the high priesthood; and when he was dead, his son John took that dignity; on whose account it was also that Bagoses, the general of another Artaxerses’s army, polluted the temple, and imposed tribute....” *Josephus AJ*, XI.VII.1.

(2) *Continued in* Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6, Judas.

(bb) Mattaniah/Mattathiah/Mattenai

(1) *Mattenai*, head of the house of Joiarib “in the days of Joiakim.” *Nehemiah* 12:19.

(2) (Asaph-Zaccur-Michaiah-*Mattaniah*-Shemaiah-Jonathan-) Zechariah was among the priest sons at the dedication of wall. *Nehemiah* 12:35.

(3) Among those found to have foreign wives/families was *Mattaniah* “from the sons of Elam,” *Mattaniah* “from the sons of Zattu,” *Mattaniah* “from the sons of Pahath-Moab,” *Mattenai* and *Mattethah* “from the sons of Hashum,” *Mattaniah* and *Mattenai* “from the sons of Bani,” and *Mattithiah* “from the sons of Nebo.” *Ezra* 10:26, 27, 30, 33, 37, 43.

(cc) Mehetabel/Mehetabeel

(1) More anciently, *Mehetabel*, daughter of one Mezahab, was wife of the last-named Edomite king, Hadad; *Genesis* 36:31, 39; *1 Chronicles* 1:50.

²¹ In re “Judas/[*Joiada*?], *Luke*’s lineage list [3:26-27] shows “Zerubbabel-Rhesa-Joanan-”*Joda*”--the only use of “*Joda*” in either testament.

(2) Nehemiah went to “the house of Shemaiah, the son of Delaiah, the son of *Mehetabeel*,” *Nehemiah* 6:10.

(dd) Meshezabeel

(1) (Sons of Zerah²² -*Meshezabeel*-) Pethahiah²³ was “*at hand the king’s*”²⁴ in all matters concerning the people,” *Nehemiah* 11:24.

(2) Meshullam, “the son of Berechiah, the son of *Meshezabeel*,” repaired the portion of wall “across from his room.” *Nehemiah* 3:4, 30.

(3) *Meshezabeel*, among the “heads of the people” at the time of the sealing of the Nehemiah covenant. *Nehemiah* 10:21.

(ee) Meshullam

(1) *Sallumus*/[*Meshullam*- Elcias/[Chelcias/Hilkiah]-[Azarias/h]-Sareas/[Seraiah]-Josedek; *Josephus* X.VIII.6.

(2) (Aaron to Zadok-) *Meshullam*/*Shallum* in the priesthood lineage (Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1).

(3) “[T]he sons of Zerubbabel: *Meshullam*...” *1 Chronicles* 3:19.

(4) (Chelcias-*Salom*/*Sallumus*/*Meshullam*)-*Joachim* was high priest at Jerusalem who received epistle and funds from exiles. *Baruch* 1:7.

(5) Azariah, “son of Hilkiah, the son of *Meshullam*, the son of Zadok, etc.” (*1 Chronicles* 9:10).

(6) *Meshullam*, shown as chief of a division of “Ezra” in the days of Joiakim.” *Nehemiah* 12:12.

(7) *Meshullam*, who was chief of the division of Ginnethon “in the days of Joiakim.” *Nehemiah* 12:12ff.

(8) *Meshullam*, who stood at Ezra’s left hand when Ezra read the law to the people. *Nehemiah* 8:4.

(9) “[M]any in Judah were sworn to Tobiah, because son-in-law he was of Shecaniah, the son of Arah, and *Jehohanan* his son had taken the daughter of *Meshullam*, the son of Berechiah.” *Nehemiah* 6:18.

(10) *Meshullam*, “the son of Berechiah, the son of *Meshezabeel*,” repaired the portion of wall “across from his room.” *Nehemiah* 3:4, 30.

(11) “Only Jonathan the son of Asahel, and Jahaziah, the son of Tikvah,²⁵ stood against [the excommunication of “foreign” families]; and *Meshullam* and Shabbethai the Levite supported them.” *Ezra* 10:15. (*1 Esdras* states differently: “Jonathan the son of Azael and Ezechias the son of Theocanus accordingly took this matter upon them: and *Mosollam* and Levis and Sabbatheus helped them.” 9:14).

(12) Among those found to have foreign wives/family was *Meshullam* “from the sons of Bani.” *Ezra* 10:29.

(13) *Meshullam* in the list of Nehemiah covenanters. *Nehemiah* 10:1ff.

(ff) Neariah²⁶

(1) “[T]he sons of Shemaiah: Hattush, and Igeal, and Baraiah, and *Neariah*, and Shaphat.” *1 Chronicles* 3:22 (see full quote at “Shemaiah”).

(2) “And the sons of *Neariah*: Elioenai, and Hezekiah, and Azrikam.” *1 Chronicles* 3:23.

(gg) Obadiah

(1) *Resumed from* Appendix 3B, I, Obadiah.

(2) “[T]he sons of Hananiah: Pelatiah and Jesaiah; the sons of Rephaiah, the sons of Arnan, the sons of *Obadiah*, the sons of Shecaniah.” *1 Chronicles* 3:21.

²² Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, Zerah/Zarah/Zohar.

²³ Name of one of David’s original priesthood divisions—Appendix 3B, II, sub-part II, A (1).

²⁴ Commonly taken to mean, “at hand the Persian king’s.”

²⁵ Refer to fn. 15.

²⁶ A third use of “Neariah” is one of more ancient days.

(3) The *Book of Obadiah*, which at 17:11 remarks that, "...has come the king of Babylon to Jerusalem, and has taken its king and its rulers and brought them to himself at Babylon," and castigates "Edom," for taking advantage of Judah's calamity and cutting off and imprisoning Judah escapees and survivors.

(4) "A large stone bowl from Kuntillet 'Ajrud [archeological site a few miles inside the Egyptian(/Sinai) border] bears an inscription in Hebrew: '[Belonging] to *Obadyo*, son of Adnah.'" ²⁷ *Biblical Archaeological Review*, May/June 2001, Vol. 27, No. 3, page 49.

(5) (Jehiel-) *Obadiah* was head of the house of Joab and led 218 males from exile. *Ezra* 8:9.

(6) (Jeduthun-Galal-Shemaiah-) *Obadiah*, a Levite living in Jerusalem (*1 Chronicles* 9:16) appears to be the (Jeduthun-Gala-Shammua-) *Abda* at *Nehemiah* 11:17.

(7) *Obadiah*, a Levite head who guarded a gate. *Nehemiah* 12:25-26.

(8) *Obadiah*, among those who sealed the Nehemiah covenant. *Nehemiah* 10:5.

(hh) Sanballat

(1) The writers of the Elephantine Papyrus sent their appeal also to "Delaiah and Shelemiah, the sons of *Sanballat*, the governor of Samaria." *Cambridge*, VI, pp. 559-560.

(2) "Sanballat the Horonite" ²⁸ was joined with Tobiah and others in opposing Nehemiah's work when he first came to Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 2:10, 19; 4:1.

(3) "And of the sons of Joiada, the son of Eliashib, the priest high, son-in-law to *Sanballat* the Horonite...I chased him away." *Nehemiah* 13:28. The structure of this sentence impedes interpretation--see at "Johanan, etc.," (w)(14).

(4) *Continued in Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6, Sanballat.*

(ii) Seraiah/Saraias/Sareas

(1) *Resumed from Appendix 3B, I, Seraiah.*

(2) "Azariah fathered *Seraiah*; *Seraiah* fathered Jehozadak, and Jehozadak went when carried away...by Nebuchadnezzar." *1 Chronicles* 6:14-15.

(3) *Seraiah*, following Azariah in the chief priesthood lineage; Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1.

(4) "Jesus/[Jeshua], the son of Josedec, the son of *Saraias*." *1 Esdras* 2ff.

(5) (Hilkiah-) *Seraiah* was the high priest killed after Nebuchadnezzar's captain burned Jerusalem. *2 Kings* 25:18ff.; *Jeremiah* 52:24ff.

(6) Sallumus/[Meshullam]-Elcias/[Chelcias/Hilkiah]-[Azarias/h]-*Sareas*/[*Seraiah*]-Josedec. *Josephus* X.VIII.6. *Josephus'* editors added *Azarias* between Elcias and *Sareas* --"out of the Jewish chronicle, Seder Olamin"--to conform the number of names given by Josephus there with the total given by him at *AJ* XX.X.1.

(7) *Seriah*, brother of Baruch?: (Maaseiah-Neariah-) *Seraiah* and Baruch. *Jeremiah* 36:4.

(8) (Azriel -) *Seriah*, one of three men commanded by king Eliakim/Jehoiakim to seize Baruch and Jeremiah. *Jeremiah* 36:26.

(9) (Maasaiah-Neariah-) *Seraiah* "went with Zedekiah king of Judah [to] Babylon in the year fourth of his [Zedekiah's] reign;" Jeremiah commanded Zedekiah to read Jeremiah's scroll when he arrived and then throw it into the Euphrates River. *Jeremiah* 51:59ff.

(10) Nebuzaradan, Nebuchadnezzar's captain, "took...*Seraiah* priest the head, and Zephaniah priest the second...to Riblah, and struck them the king of Babylon." *2 Kings* 25:18-21; *Jeremiah* 52:24-27 (see also Appendix 2C, VII, last page).

(11) (Tanhumeth-) *Seraiah* was among those who joined Gedaliah--Appendix 2C, VII, preceding fn. 22.

(12) (a) *Seraiah*, a leader accompanying Zerubbabel; a parallel list shows 'Azariah;'

²⁷ (1) *Adna*, from the sons of Pahath-Moab [*Pahath etym.* = "governor of;" *Aid*, p. 1263], was found to have a foreign wife (Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1, part IV); (b) priests "in the days of Joiakim" included "of Harim, Adna" (Appendix 3B, II, part III).

²⁸ "Horonite" possibly indicating residence in the Beth-Horon area NW of Jerusalem.

²⁹ (a) As *Azriel*, (*Azriel*-) Jerimoth, captain of Naphtali under king David (*1 Chronicles* 27:19-22) and *Azriel*, a mighty head of a Manasseh house (*1 Chronicles* 5:24); (b) As *Asriel/Asrielites*, see Appendix 1C, Attachment 2, sub-part II, Manasseh Descendancy.

(b) *Seraiah* shown as among those sealing the Nehemiah covenant. *Nehemiah* 10:1, 2-8. Refer to Appendix 3B, II, sub-part III and associated detail.

(13) "Ezra" is given as "son of *Seraiah*, the son of Azariah, the son of Hilkiah, son of Shallum, son of Zadok, etc." at *Ezra* 7:1ff.³⁰

(14) The division, *Seraiah*, alone, is shown at *Nehemiah* 12:1ff. ("heads of the priests...in the days of Jeshua") and at *Nehemiah* 10:4 (those who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah), while at *Nehemiah* 12:12ff. ("days of Joiakim") Meraiah is shown as chief of the division of *Seraiah*.

(jj) Shebaniah

(1) The division, *Shebaniah*, which does not appear as a division "in the days of Jeshua", is shown headed by one Joseph "in the days of Joiakim" (*Nehemiah* 12:14) and *Shebaniah*, alone, appears in the list of covenant sealers.

(2) See also Appendix 3B, I, Seals and Inscriptions, under Manasseh.

(kk) Shecaniah

(1) Resumed from Appendix 3B, I, Shecaniah.

(2) *Shecaniah*, 10th of king David's priesthood divisions.

(3) [David to Shealtiel/Pedaiah-Zerubbabel-Hananiah -]; "And the sons of Hananiah: Pelatiah and Jesaiah; the sons of Rephaiah, the sons of Arnan, the sons of Obadiah, *the sons of Shecaniah*. And the sons of *Shecaniah* Shemaiah [sic]; and the sons of Shemaiah: Hattush, and Igeal, and Bariah, and Neariah, and Shaphat, six.³¹ And the sons of Neariah: Elioenai, and Hezekiah, and Azrikam. And the sons of Elioenai: Hodaiah, and Eliashib, and Pelaiah, and Akkub, and Johanan, and Dalaiah, and Anani, seven." *1 Chronicles* 3:21ff.; italics supplied. (4) "And these the priests...who went up with Zerubbabel...*Shecaniah*...." *Nehemiah* 12:3.

(5) "*Shecaniah*" accompanied Zerubbabel; among "chiefs" accompanying Ezra were (*Sechenias*-) Lettus from the sons of David, (Parosh/Pharez-*Shecaniah*-) Zechariah/Zacarias; and (of the sons of *Shecaniah*/Zattoo-) Jahaziel/Jezelus/*Sechenias*;" (*Shecaniah*, "keeper of the East Gate"-) *Shemaiah* helped repair the wall; *Nehemiah* 3:29 and Appendix 3B, II, Detail A.

(6) "[M]any in Judah were sworn to Tobiah, because son-in-law he was of [of the sons of?] *Shecaniah*, the son of Arah, and Jehohanan his son had taken the daughter of Meshullam, the son of Berechiah." *Nehemiah* 6:18.

(7) "From the sons of *Shecaniah*, from the sons of Parosh/[Pharez], Zechariah, and with him genealogically enrolled, of the males 150." *Ezra* 8:3.

(8) "From the sons of *Shecaniah*, Jahaziel, and with him 300 males." *Ezra* 8:5.

(9) *Shecaniah*, the son of Jehiel/[Jahaziel], of the sons of Elam, proposed a covenant to resolve the issue of foreign marriages. *Ezra* 10:2. (*Esdras* states that it was "Jechonias the son of Jeelus, one of the sons of Israel," who "called out..." 8:92.)

(10) *Shecaniah*, which appeared as a division "in the days of Jeshua," is absent from division lists for the days of Joiakim and those covenanting.

(ll) Shelemiah

(1) Irijah, "son of *Shelemaiah*, the son of Hananiah," guard of the Benjamin Gate, arrested Jeremiah there, accused him of "falling to the Chaldeans," and brought him before the princes. *Jeremiah* 37:13-15.

(2) A *Shelemaiah* in charge of tithes and distributions under Nehemiah. *Nehemiah* 13:6, 7, 12, 13.

(3) Hananiah, "the son of *Shelemiah*," did repair work on the wall. *Nehemiah* 3:30.

(4) Two *Shelemaiahs*, "sons of Binnui," had foreign wives/families. *Ezra* 10:38, 39, 41, 44.

(5) The writers of the Elephantine Papyrus sent their appeal also to "Delaiah and *Shelemiah*, the sons of Sanballat, the governor of Samaria." *Cambridge*, VI, pp. 559-560.

³⁰ If this text is taken literally, "in view of the...years between Seraiah's death and Ezra's return, there were probably at least two unnamed generations in between," remarks *Aid*, p. 1470.

³¹ See fn. 33.

(mm) Shelomith

(1) “[T]he sons of Zerubbabel: Meshullam, and Hananiah, and *Shelomith*, their sister, and Hashubah, and Ohel, and Berechiah, and Hasadiah, and Jushab-hesed, five.” *1 Chronicles* 3:19-21. The sentence structure yields three possibilities: (a) all named are Zerubbabel’s children without distinction; (b) the first three are Zerubbabel children who are siblings, and the last five by other mothers; or (c) the last-named “five” are Shelomith’s children.

(2) “And from the sons of *Shelomith* the [unnamed] son of Josiphiah and with him 160 males.” *Ezra* 8:10.

(nn) Shemaiah³²

(1) *Resumed from Appendix 3B, I, Shemaiah.*

(2) *Shemaiah*, a Levi chief who made a generous contribution to king Josiah’s 18th year passover. *2 Chronicles* 35:9, 19.

(3) *Shemaiah* of “Kirjath-Jearim,” father of Urijah who “prophesied” in a vein similar to Jeremiah, during king Jehoiakim’s reign, and fled to Egypt. (Jehoiakim had Urijah found, captured and killed.) *Jeremiah* 26:20.

(4) Delaiah, a “son of *Shemaiah*,” was a prince present when king Jehoiakim burned Baruch’s scroll. *Jeremiah* 36:12.

(5) *Shemaiah* (the “Nehelamite”--meaning unknown), who was to be ‘spoken to,’ according to correspondence between elders of an exilic community and Jerusalem, concerning the issue of (Maaseiah, the priest-) Zephaniah being designated high priest instead of Jehoiada. *Jeremiah* 29:24ff.; refer to Appendix 2C, VII, following fn. 18.

(6) [David to Shealtiel/Pedaiah-Zerubbabel-Hananiah], and “the sons of Hananiah: Pelatiah and Jesaiah; the sons of Rephaiah, the sons of Arnan, the sons of Obadiah, the sons of Shecaniah. *And the sons of Shecaniah Shemaiah* [sic]; *and the sons of Shemaiah*: Hattush, and Igeal, and Bariah, and Neariah, and Shaphat, six.³³ And the sons of Neariah: Elioenai, and Hezekiah, and Azrikam. And the sons of Elioenai: Hodaiah, and Eliashib, and Pelaiah, and Akkub, and Johanan, and Dalaiah, and Anani, seven.” *1 Chronicles* 3::21-24.

(7) A *Shemaiah* listed at *Nehemiah* 12:6 as being with Zerubbabel and Jeshua.

(8) In the post-Babylon repatriation, “from the sons of Adonikam...Eliphelet, Jeiel, and *Shemaiah*, and with them 60 males.” *Ezra* 8:13; see also Appendix 3B, I, *Adonikam*.

(9) (Jeduthun-Galal-*Shemaiah*-) Obadiah, a Levite living in Jerusalem (*1 Chronicles* 9:16) appears to be the (Jeduthun-Gala-Shammua-) Abda at *Nehemiah* 11:17.

(10) (Levi-Merari...Hassub-) *Shemaiah*, a post-Babylon resident at Jerusalem; *1 Chronicles* 9:34, *Nehemiah* 11:15.

(11) “And I came to the house of *Shemaiah* the son of Dalaiah, the son of Mehetabeel, who was shut up. And he said, ‘Let us meet together in the [temple] and...shut the doors.... For they will come to kill you.’ (*Nehemiah* 6:10ff.) But *Nehemiah* was convinced instead that Dalaiah had been hired by Sanballat and Tobiah to set him up for assassination. (It cannot be discerned whether intended was, “to the house of *Shemaiah* to the son of Dalaiah,” or whether Dalaiah had a son named after his father.)

(12) (Shecaniah, “keeper of the East Gate”-) *Shemaiah* helped repair the wall; *Nehemiah* 3:29.

(13) (Asaph-Zaccur-Michaiah-Mattaniah-*Shemaiah*-Jonathan-) Zechariah was among the priest sons at the dedication of wall. *Nehemiah* 12:35.

(14) Among those found to have foreign wives was (Sons of Parosh-Harim/Horim-) and/or (Sons of Bani-) *Shemaiah*; *Ezra* 10:21, 31, 41.

(15) Jehonathan is shown as chief of the division of *Shemaiah* in “the days of Joiakim” (*Nehemiah* 12:12ff.), while *Shemaiah*, alone (as a division?), is shown among “heads of the priests...in the days of Jeshua” (*Nehemiah* 12:1ff) and those who sealed the covenant with *Nehemiah* (*Nehemiah* 10:4),

³² Tobit said, “I know Ananias and Jonathas, sons of that great *Samais*.” *Tobit* 5:13

³³ This sentence’s structure and the number “six” are the basis for uncertainty in the Shecaniah/*Shemaiah* lineages.

Simeon and Simon, see Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6.

(oo) Susanna

(1) Daughter of Chelcias/[Hilkiah] and a wife of Joacim at Babylon, a “most honored man among the exiles.” Verses 1-2, *History of Susanna*--see Appendix 3B, I, Susanna, History of.

(pp) Tobiah/Tobias/Tobijah

(1) *Tobijah*, one of the Levites dispatched by king Jehoshaphat to teach in the cities; 2 *Chronicles* 17:7-9.

(2) *Tobiah* I and *Tobiah* II of the *Book of Tobit*--see Appendix 2C, V, Tobit.

(3) “Take from the exiles, from Heldai, from *Tobijah*, and from Jedaiah, and...enter the house of Josiah the son of Zephaniah who have come from Babylon; and...make crowns; and set on the head of Joshua, the son of Jehozadak/[Josedec].... And the crowns shall be to Helem, and to *Tobijah*, and to Jedaiah, and to Hen the son of Zephaniah.” *Zechariah* 6:10ff.

(4) “[M]any in Judah were sworn to *Tobiah*, because son-in-law he was of Shecaniah, the son of Arah, and Jehohanan his son had taken the daughter of Meshullam, the son of Berechiah.” *Nehemiah* 6:18.

(5) “*Tobiah* the servant [not said, of whom], the Ammonite,” along with Sanballat the Horonite and Gesham the Arabian questioned Nehemiah’s intent to rebuild; *Nehemiah* 2:19 (see also Appendix 3A, V, F--*Nehemiah* narrative).

(6) Was “separated all the mixed races from Israel. And before this, Eliashib the priest...who was related to *Tobiah*...had made himself a room large and there they were formerly giving the food offering, the frankincense, and the vessels, and the tithes.... But in all this not I was in Jerusalem.” *Nehemiah* 13:4ff.³⁴

(7) “And I/[Nehemiah when come to Jerusalem] understood the evil which did Eliashib for *Tobiah* in preparing for him a room in the courts of the [temple]. And...I threw all the stuff of *Tobiah*’s household outside from the room.” *Nehemiah* 13:4.

(8) Sons of *Tobiah* were among those not able post-Babylon to prove their genealogy--refer to Appendix 3B, II, sub-part IV.

(9) Tobias/Tobiads, see Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6.

(qq) Zadok

(1) *Previous uses*, see Appendix 2A, Attachment 4, sub-part I, and sub-part II, Zadok.

(2) (Baana-) *Zadok* did repair work on the wall. *Nehemiah* 3:4.

(3) (Immer-) *Zadok* did repair work on the wall. *Nehemiah* 3:29.

(4) *Zadok*, among those who sealed the Nehemiah covenant. *Nehemiah* 10:21.

(5) “*Zadok* the scribe,” one of the “treasurers over the treasuries” appointed by Nehemiah. *Nehemiah* 13:13.

(6) *Zadok* in the official lineage lists (Appendix 3B, II, Detail A); refer also to Appendix 2A, Attachment 4 (Eli Descendancy) both at fn. 9 and sub-part II(i).

(rr) Zechariah

(1) *Resumed from* Appendix 3B, I, Zechariah/Zachariah/Zacarias/Zecher.

(2) *Zechariah*, among chief Levite men sent by Ezra to obtain ministers for the temple. *Ezra* 8:16-17.

(3) Zechariah, head of the division of Iddo in the “days of Joiakim.” *Nehemiah* 12:12ff.

(4) “From the sons of Shecaniah, from the sons of Parosh [*Ezra* 8:30 has “Pharez”], *Zechariah*, and with him genealogically enrolled, of the males 150.” *Ezra* 8:3.

(5) “From the sons of Bebai, *Zechariah*, the son of Bebai, and with him 28 males.” *Ezra* 8:11.

³⁴ It cannot be discerned who in the line of “the sons of Shecaniah” was father to the unnamed daughter that Tobiah married, who made him a son-in-law of [the house/line of] Shecaniah (refer to Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 3, and associated data).

(6) Descendants of an (Amariah-) *Zechariah* and a (Shelanite...) *Zechariah* were post-exilic residents at Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 11:4, 5. (Among “sons of Judah and...Benjamin” living at Jerusalem and numbered under “sons of Perez” was [Shiloni-*Zechariah*-Joiarib-Adaiah-Hazaiah-Colhozeh-Baruch-] Maaseiah; *Nehemiah* 11:5).

(7) *Zechariah* a priest son of Pashur, whose descendants post-exilically lived at Jerusalem. *Nehemiah* 11:10, 12.

(8) *Zechariah*, a son of Elam who had a foreign wife/family. Appendix 3B, II, sub-part IV, B(b).

(9) *Zechariah*, who stood at Ezra’s left hand when Ezra read the law to the people. *Nehemiah* 8:4.

(10) A son of Jonathan, *Zechariah*, was a trumpeting priest at the inauguration of the rebuilt wall. *Nehemiah* 12:35.

(11) (Asaph-Zaccur-Michaiah-Mattaniah-Shemaiah-Jonathan-) *Zechariah* was among the priest sons at the dedication of wall. *Nehemiah* 12:35.

(12) *Continued in* Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6, *Zechariah*, and Appendix 4C, *Zechariah*.

(ss) Zephaniah

(1) *Resumed from* Appendix 3B, I, *Zephaniah*.

(2) “Shemaiah” was to be ‘spoken to,’ according to correspondence between elders of an exilic community and Jerusalem, concerning the issue of *Zephaniah* being designated high priest instead of Jehoiada. *Jeremiah* 29:24ff.

(tt) Zerachiah

(1) “From the sons of Pahath-moab, Elihoenai, the son of *Zerachiah*, and with him 200 males.” *Ezra* 8:4

(2) *Zerachiah*-Meraioth in the high priesthood lineage; Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1.

(uu) Zerubbabel - See Appendix 3B, I, *Zerubbabel*.