

## **Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 6**

### **SOURCE QUOTATIONS<sup>1</sup> FOR CHARTED EXPLORATION OF FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN ATTACHMENT 5**

**Alcimus** - see Jacimus/Alcimus.

#### **(a) Eleazar [#1]**

(1) "When Onias [I] the high priest was dead, his son Simon ["the Just"] became his successor. When he was dead, and had left a *young* son, who was called Onias [II], Simon's brother *Eleazar*...took the high priesthood" [whether as "regent" specifically is not said]. *Josephus AJ XII.II.5*

(2) It was high priest *Eleazar* with whom Ptolemy [II] Philadelphus arranged for a Greek translation of the Hebrew scriptures.

(3) While Onias [II] was high priest, Antiochus [III] and Ptolemy [V] reconciled their conflict and "made a league"--Antiochus gave Ptolemy his daughter Cleopatra [I] to wife and yielded up as her dowry "Celesyria, and Samaria, and Judea and Phoenicia.... . . . This happened when Onias [II]<sup>2</sup> was high priest." *Josephus AJ XII.IV.1*.

(4) "[A]fter *Eleazar*'s death, his uncle Manasseh took the priesthood." *Loc. cit.*

#### **(b) Eleazar [#2]**

(1) Mattathais [#1] "had five sons: John, who was called Gaddi/Gaddis; Simon , who was called Thassi/Matthes; Judas, who was called Maccabeus; *Eleazar*, who was called Avaran/Auran; and Jonathan, who was called Apphus." *1 Maccabees 2:2-5; Josephus AJ, XII.VI.1*.

(2) Jason, son of *Eleazar*, and (Accos-John-) Eupolemus, were sent by Judas [#1] to Rome to establish an alliance. *Josephus AJ XII.X.6; 1 Maccabees 8:17*.

(3) *Eleazar* was crushed to death under an elephant while Judas' force was fighting Antiochus/Lysias. *Josephus AJ XII.IX.4; BJ I.I.5*.

#### **(c) Eupolemus**

(1) The decree for a league of assistance between high priest Judas [#1] and Rome "was written by Eupolemus the son of John, and by Jason the son of Eleazar, when Judas was high priest of the nation, and Simon his brother was general of the army. And this was the first league that the Romans made with the Jews...." It also provided that neither side would give aid of any kind to anyone who waged war respectively on each. Jason, son of Eleazar, and (Accos-John-) *Eupolemus* were sent by Judas [#1] to Rome to establish the alliance. *Josephus AJ XII.X.6; 1 Maccabees 8:17-20*.

#### **(d) Hyrcanus (first appearance of the name)**

(1) See Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 5, fn. 13 concerning origin of the name, *Hyrcanus*.

(2) At some point after (Tobias-) Joseph already had had seven sons by one wife, Joseph had "a son, *Hyrcanus*, by his [Joseph's] brother Solymius's daughter." *Josephus AJ XII.IV.6*.

(3) When "Seleucus [IV], the son of Antiochus the Great [III]" reigned, "*Hyrcanus'* father, Joseph died.... His [Joseph's] uncle [by marriage] also, Onias [II], died, and left the priesthood to his son Simeon." *Josephus AJ XII.IV.10*.

<sup>1</sup>Text references for material uncited here will be found in the narrative in Appendix 3A, IV. Italics in quotations are supplied unless noted otherwise.

<sup>2</sup>This could not be Onias I, in that the timeframe here is after Eleazar's death.

<sup>3</sup>Blank.

(4) “[U]pon the death of Joseph, the people grew seditious, on account of his sons. For whereas the elders [of the sons] made war against *Hyrcanus*, who was the youngest of Joseph’s sons, the multitude was divided, but the greater part joined with the elders in this war; as did Simon [*sic./Simeon*] the high priest, by reason he was of kin to them.”

*Josephus AJ XII.IV.11.*

**Hyrcanus I, John - see John Hyrcanus.**

**(e) Jacimus/Alcimus.**

(1) Antiochus V and Lysias “deprived Onias [III], who was also called Menelaus, of the high priesthood and slew him...and, driving away the son [of Onias II; <sup>4</sup> \*\* \*\*] put *Jacimus* /*[Alcimus]* into the place of the high priest, one that was indeed of the stock of Aaron, but not of that family of Onias. On which account Onias [IV], who was the nephew of Onias[III Menelaus] that was dead and [who] bore the same name [Onias] as his father [Onias II], came into Egypt, etc.” *Josephus AJ XX.X.1.*

(2) “[A]s to Onias [IV]...son of the high priest [Onias II], who...was left a child when his father died, when he saw that the king had slain his uncle, Menelaus/[Onias III], and given the high priesthood to *Alcimus/[Jacimus]*...he [Onias IV] fled to Ptolemy. etc.” *Josephus AJ, p. XII.IX.7.*

(3) After Demetrius I Soter overcame Antiochus V and Lysias “in the year 151 [160 b.c.],” <sup>5</sup> “men of Israel came to him. They were led by *Alcimus/[Jacimus]*, who desired to be high priest.” *1 Maccabees 7:5; 2 Maccabees 14:3ff.*

(4) Demetrius I endorsed *Alcimus/[Jacimus]* for high priest and sent him to Judah with an army led by Bacchides, governor of “West-of-Euphrates.” *1 Maccabees 7:8-9.*

(5) On *Alcimus’* petition, Demetrius I appointed Nicanor governor of Judaea and dispatched him to put Judas to death and set up *Alcimus/Jacimus* as high priest. *2 Maccabees 14:12ff.*

(6) “But now as the high priest *Alcimus/[Jacimus]* was resolved to pull down the wall of the sanctuary...[“in the year 153”/158 b.c.] he was smitten...at length, died, when he had been high priest *four* years, and when he was dead, the people bestowed the high priesthood on Judas; who [then], hearing of the power of the Romans...entered into a league of assistance with them.” *Josephus AJ XII.X.6; 1 Maccabees 9:54.*

(7) “[W]hen *Jacimus* had retained the priesthood *three* years, he died, and there was no one that succeeded him...[until]...Jonathan. *Josephus AJ XX.X.1*

(8) “Seeing that *Alcimus/Jacimus* was dead, Bacchides returned to the king, and the land of Judah was quiet for two years.” *1 Maccabees 9:57.*

(9) After the death of *Alcimus/Jacimus* “there was no one that succeeded him, but the city continued seven years without a high priest. But then the posterity of the sons of Asamoneus, who had the government of the nation conferred upon them when they had beaten the Macedonians in war, appointed Jonathan to be their high priest, who ruled over them seven years.” *Josephus AJ XX.X.1.*

**(f) Jaddua**

(1) High priest *Jaddua* “had a brother, whose name was Manasseh,” who married Nicasio, the daughter of Sanballat, “who was sent by Darius, the last king [of Persia] into Samaria.” *Josephus AJ XI.VII.2.*

(2) Sanballat told Alexander the Great “that he had a son-in-law, Manasseh, who was brother to the high priest *Jaddua*.” *Josephus AJ XI.VIII.4.*

(3) “[T]he nation of the Cutheans...dwelt at the temple [at Gerizzim], which resembled that temple which was at Jerusalem, and which Alexander permitted Sanballat, the general of his army, to build for the sake of Manasseh, who was son-in-law to *Jaddua*

<sup>4</sup> Whiston’s *AJ* inserts here “[of Onias the Third].”

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 1, B(1)(a), for reckoning “years of the Seleucidae”—312 – 152 = 160 b.c.

<sup>6</sup> See preceding fn.: 312 – 154 = 158 b.c.

the high priest." *Josephus AJ XIII.IX.1.*

(4) When "Jaddua the high priest died...Onias [I] his son took the high priesthood." *Josephus AJ XI.VIII.7.*

**Jason [#1]** - see Jesus/Jason.

**(g) Jason [#2]**

(1) *Jason*, son of Eleazar, and (Accos-John-) Eupolemus, were sent by Judas to Rome to establish an alliance. *Josephus AJ XII.X.6; 1 Maccabees 8:17.*

**(h) Jesus/Jason<sup>7</sup>**

(1) "About this time, upon the death of Onias [II] the high priest, they gave the high priesthood to *Jesus* his brother; for that son [Onias IV] which Onias [II] left was yet but an infant...." *Josephus AJ XII.V.1.*

(2) But this *Jesus*, who was the brother of Onias [II], was deprived of the high priesthood by the king, who...gave it to his [*Jesus'*] younger brother, whose name also was Onias/[III/Menelaus]; for Simon [#1 the Just] had these three sons, to each of which the priesthood came [Onias II, Jesus/Jason, and Onias III/Menelaus], as we have already informed the reader." *Josephus AJ XII.V.1.*

(3) "This *Jesus* changed his name to *Jason*, but Onias [III] was called Menelaus." *Loc. cit.*

(4) "Now as the former high priest, *Jesus/[Jason]*, raised a sedition against Menelaus, who was ordained after him, the multitude were divided between them both. And the sons of Tobias took the part of Menelaus...." *Loc. cit.*

**(i) John**

(1) Mattathais [#1]"had five sons: *John*, who was called *Gaddi/Gaddis*; Simon, who was called Thassi/Matthes; Judas, who was called Maccabeus; Eleazar, who was called Avaran/Auran; and Jonathan, who was called Apphus." *1 Maccabees 2:2-5; Josephus AJ, XII.VI.1.*

(2) "Jonathan...sent his brother *John*, who was also called *Gaddis....*" *Josephus AJ XIII.I.2.*

(3) "John" appears to be called "Joseph" at *2 Maccabees 8:22--see Joseph #2, (m)*  
(2).

(4) *John* referred to as "the Baptist."

**(j) John Hyrcanus I<sup>9</sup>**

(1) (Mattathais #1-) Simon's "two oldest sons [were] Judas and *John*." *1 Maccabees 16:1.*

(2) After the assassination of high priest (Mattathais #1-) Simon, of his three remaining sons (Mattathias #2, Judas #2 and John), *John* succeeded as high priest, and "the rest of the history of *John [Hyrcanus]*, his wars and the brave deeds he performed, his rebuilding of the walls and his other achievements--these things are recorded in the chronicle of his pontificate, from the time that he succeeded his father as high priest." *1 Maccabees 16:23.*

(3) "[A]fter *John [Hyrcanus]* died," of his five sons, "the elder of them, Aristobulus, changed the government into a kingdom, and was the first that put a diadem on his head 471 years and 3 months after [the] people...were set free from the Babylonian slavery." *Josephus BJ I.III.1.*

<sup>7</sup> Of related interest to this name, see Appendix 3B, I, Ecclesiasticus.

<sup>8</sup> *Josephus'* editors note this remark to be one "of those many citations where Josephus says that he had elsewhere formerly treated of many things, of which yet his present books have not a syllable."

<sup>9</sup> See Appendix 4B, I, "High Priests Hyrcanus I Through Antigonus II, and Appendix 4B, Attachment 1, Hasmonean descendants.

**(k) Jonathan [aka John--see item (4)]**

(1) Mattathais [#1] “had five sons: John, who was called Gaddi; Simon, who was called Thassi; Judas, who was called Maccabeus; Eleazar, who was called Avaran; and *Jonathan, who was called Apphus.*” 1 *Maccabees* 2:2-5; *Josephus AJ XII.VI.1.*

(2) *Jonathan*, son of Absalom, was a general under (Mattathais #1-) Simon. 1 *Maccabees* 13:11.

(3) (a) After the death of Alcimus/Jacimus “there was no one that succeeded him, but the city continued seven years without a high priest. But then the posterity of the sons of Asamoneus, who had the government of the nation conferred upon them when they had beaten the Macedonians in war, appointed *Jonathan* to be their high priest, who ruled over them seven years.” *Josephus AJ XX.X.1.*

(b) After *Jonathan* checked Baccides’ opposition and they made peace, *Jonathan* “began to judge the people.” 1 *Maccabees* 9:73;

(c) Alexander Balas made *Jonathan* high priest in the year “160 [151 b.c.].” 1 *Maccabees* 10:20-21;

(d) *Jonathan* “put on the pontifical robe...four years after the death of his brother Judas, for at that time no high priest had been made.” *Josephus AJ XIII.II.3.* (Whiston notes that “Petitus’s emendation,” i.e. “after eight years since the death of his brother,” better would agree with the dating per *Maccabees* “and Josephus’s...chronology at the end of the twentieth book”);

(e) A letter from *Jonathan* sought to re-establish a friendship with Sparta, mentioning a letter of brotherhood sent by Spartan ruler Arius “long ago...to the high priest Onias I.” 1 *Maccabees* 12:5, 19ff.

(4) “Now when *John* had departed this life, his son Jaddua succeeded in the high priesthood. He had a brother whose name was Manasseh.” AJ XI.VII.2.

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

**(l) Joseph [#1]**

(1) “*Joseph*, young in age, but a great reputation among the people of Jerusalem [for all practical purposes became surrogate leader during Onias II’s reign] .... His father’s name was Tobias; and his mother was the sister of Onias [II] the high priest [who failed to pay tax to Ptolemy Euergetes].” *Josephus AJ XII.IV.2.*

(2) *Joseph*’s diplomacy on behalf of Onias [II], and as the powerful administrator and liaison between the temple government and Egypt, received 2000 foot soldiers from Ptolemy III to assist in enforcing tax collection in the ‘Syrian’ regions. *Josephus AJ XII.2ff.*

(3) *Joseph* had seven sons by one wife and “a son, Hyrcanus, by his brother Solymius’s daughter.” *Josephus AJ XII.IV.6.*

(4) When Seleucus Soter (son of Antiochus the Great) reigned, Hyrcanus’ father, *Joseph* died. *Josephus AJ XII.IV.10.*

(5) “[U]pon the death of *Joseph*, the people grew seditious, on account of his sons. For whereas the elders [of the sons] made war against Hyrcanus, who was the youngest of *Joseph*’s sons, the multitude was divided, but the greater part joined with the elders in this war; as did Simon [*sic.*; *Simeon*] the high priest, by reason he was of kin to them.” *Josephus AJ XII.IV.11.*

(6) (Sons of Shelomith-Josiphiah -)?, a chief who accompanied Ezra.

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

(8) *Continued in Appendix 4C, Joseph [A].*

**(m) Joseph [#2]**

(1) *Joseph* “son of Zechariah,” a general under Judas [#1]. 1 *Maccabees* 5:18; *Josephus AJ XII.VIII.6.*

(2) According to 2 *Maccabees* 8:22, Judas [#1] divided his force into four companies, each under one of his brothers.; but only three brothers are named there, being “Simon, *Joseph* and *Jonathan*.” *Maccabees*’ editors added “also Eleazar” and that *Joseph* “is called John in 1 *Maccabees*.”

**(n) Judas [#1]**

(1) Mattathais [#1] “had five sons: John, who was called Gaddi/Gaddis; Simon, who was called Thassi/Matthes; Judas, who was called Maccabeus; Eleazar, who was called Avaran/Auran; and Jonathan, who was called Apphus.” 1 Maccabees 2:2-5; Josephus AJ XII.VI.1.

(2) “In the year 150,” Judas caused the Jerusalem citadel to be stormed, already having fortified the temple and Bethsur. 1 Maccabees 6:20ff.

(3) On Alcimus’ petition, Demetrius I appointed Nicanor governor of Judaea and dispatched him to put Judas to death and set up Alcimus/Jacimus as high priest. 2 Maccabees 14:12ff.

(4) Bacchides camped against Judas in the year “152.” 1 Maccabees 9:3-18.

(5) “But now as the high priest Alcimus [/Jacimus] was resolved to pull down the wall of the sanctuary...[in the year 153] he was smitten...at length, died, when he had been high priest four years, and when he was dead, *the people bestowed the high priesthood on Judas*; who [then] hearing of the power of the Romans...entered into a league of assistance with them.” Josephus AJ XII.X.6; 1 Maccabees 9:54. (Maccabees does not state, however, as does Josephus, that Judas was made high priest.)

(6) When Judas died in battle with Bacchides, he had “retained the high priesthood three years.”<sup>10</sup> AJ XII.XI.2.

**(o) Judas [#2]**

(1) (Mattathais #1-) Simon’s “two oldest sons [were] Judas and John.” 1 Maccabees 16:1.

(2) (Mattathais #1-Simon-) Judas was killed with his father “in the year 177 [134 b.c.]” 1 Maccabees 16:14, 16.

**(p) Manasseh**

(1) High priest Jaddua “had a brother, whose name was Manasseh,” who married Nicasio, the daughter of Sanballat, “who was sent by Darius, the last king [of Persia] into Samaria.” Josephus AJ, XI.VII.2.

(2) Sanballat told Alexander the Great “that he had a son-in-law, Manasseh, who was brother to the high priest Jaddua.” Josephus AJ, XI.VIII.4.

(3) “[T]he nation of the Cutheans...dwelt at the temple [at Gerizzim], which resembled that temple which was at Jerusalem, and which Alexander permitted Sanballat, the general of his army, to build for the sake of Manasseh, who was son-in-law to Jaddua the high priest.” Josephus AJ, XIII.IX.1.

(4) “[A]fter Eleazar’s death his uncle Manasseh took the priesthood, and after he [Manasseh] had ended his life, Onias [II] received that dignity.” Josephus AJ, XII.IV.1.

(5) Appendix 3B, II, Detail B provides detail concerning Manasseh/Sanballat/Alexander III interaction.

**(q) Mattathias [#1]**

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

(2) “Mattathais, son of John, son of Simeon, a priest of the family of Joarib.” 1 Maccabees 2:1.

(3) Mattathais “had five sons: John, who was called Gaddi/Gaddis; Simon, who was called Thassi/Matthes; Judas, who was called Maccabeus; Eleazar, who was called Avaran/Auran; and Jonathan, who was called Apphus.” 1 Maccabees 2:2-5; Josephus AJ XII.VI.1.

(4) Mattathais died “in the year one hundred and forty-six [165 b.c.]” 1 Maccabees 2:70.

**(r) Mattathias [#2]**

(1) (Mattathais-Simon-) Mattathais was killed with his father “in the year 177 [134 b.c.]” 1 Maccabees 16:14, 16.

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<sup>10</sup> The year of Judas death is not specified; refer to Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 1 (Calendar Year Comparison Timeline) at converted year 155 b.c.

**Menelaus - see Onias III/Menelaus.**

**(s) Onias I<sup>11</sup>**

(1) When Jaddua the high priest died...Onias [I] his son took the high priesthood." *Josephus AJ XI.VIII.7.*

(2) "When *Onias II* the high priest was dead, his son Simon became his successor. He was called Simon the Just...." *Josephus AJ XII.II.5.*

**(t) Onias II**

(1) "When he [Simon the Just] was dead, and had left a young son, who was called *Onias III*, Simon's brother Eleazar...took the high priesthood." *Josephus AJ XII.II.5.*"

(2) Joseph's "father's name was Tobias; and his mother was the sister of *Onias III* the high priest [who failed to pay tax to Ptolemy Euergetes]." *Josephus AJ XII.IV.2.*

(3) While *Onias III* was high priest Antiochus [III] and Ptolemy [IV] reconciled their conflict and "made a league"--Antiochus gave Ptolemy his daughter Cleopatra to wife and yielded up as her dowry "Celesyria, and Samaria, and Judea and Phoenicia.... [A]t this time the Samaritans were in a flourishing condition.... This happened when *Onias II* was high priest, for after Eleazar's death his uncle, Manasseh, took the priesthood, and after he [Manasseh] had ended his life, *Onias III* received that dignity. He [*Onias II*] was the son of Simon [#1], who was called The Just." *Josephus AJ XII.IV.1.*

(4) When Seleucus Soter (son of Antiochus the Great) reigned, "Hyrcanus' father, Joseph died.... His [Joseph's] uncle also, *Onias III*, died...." *Josephus AJ XII.IV.10.*

(5) *Onias II* was murdered at the instigation of Onias III/Menelaus. 2 *Maccabees* 4:32ff.; *AJ XII.IX.7.*

(6) "[U]pon the death of *Onias II* the high priest, they gave the high priesthood to Jesus his brother; for [the] son [Onias IV] which *Onias II* left was yet but an infant.... But this Jesus, who was the brother of *Onias II*, was deprived of the high priesthood by the king, who...gave it to his [Jesus'] younger brother, whose name also was *Onias/[III/Menelaus]*; for Simon [the Just] had these three sons, to each of which the priesthood came [*Onias II*, Jesus/Jason, and *Onias III/Menelaus*], as we have already informed the reader. *Josephus AJ XII.V.1.*

**(u) Onias III/Menelaus**

(1) When Seleucus Soter (son of Antiochus the Great) reigned, "Hyrcanus' father, Joseph died.... His [Joseph's] uncle also, *Onias II*, died, and left the priesthood to his son Simeon. And when [Simeon] was dead, *Onias III* his [*Onias II*'s] son succeeded."<sup>13</sup> *Josephus AJ XII.IV.10.* [Refer also to Simeon (4).]

(2) "At the time when Antiochus [IV] Epiphanes was disputing the control of Palestine with Ptolemy [VI], dissension broke out among the leading Jews, who competed for supremacy because no prominent person could bear to be subject to his equals. *Onias III*, one of the chief priests, forced his way to the top and expelled the sons of Tobias from the City. They fled to Antiochus and implored him...to invade Judaea." *Josephus BJ Chapter 1, Paragraph 1.*

(3) Antiochus V and Lysias "deprived *Onias III*, who was also called *Menelaus*, of the high priesthood and slew him...and driving away the son [of *Onias II*; \*\* \*\*] put Jacimus /[Alcimus] into the place of the high priest, one that was indeed of the stock of Aaron, but

<sup>11</sup> Referenced in a later letter from (Mattathais-) Jonathan when seeking to re-establish friendship with Sparta, in which letter Jonathan referred to a letter of brotherhood sent by Spartan ruler Arius "long ago...to the high priest *Onias*." 1 *Maccabees* 12:5, 19ff.

<sup>12</sup> Refer to fn. 8.

<sup>13</sup> Misunderstanding here appears a major cause of confused Onias identifications; see cross-references in fn. 24. Another factor is the double- use, Simon/Simeon--the confusion has caused some to add another "Simon" to the family tree.

<sup>14</sup> Whiston's *AJ* here inserts "[of Onias the Third]." (Refer to Appendix 3B, II, "The Priesthood," sub-part VI, A ("Temple Sites--Heliopolis, Egypt").

not of that family of Onias. On which account Onias [IV], who was the nephew of *Onias*[*III*] Menelaus] that was dead and [who] bore the same name [Onias] as his father [Onias II], came into Egypt, etc." *Josephus AJ XX.X.1.*

(4) "[A]s to Onias [IV]...son of the high priest [Onias II], who...was left a child when his father died, when he saw that the king had slain his uncle, Menelaus/[*Onias III*], and given the high priesthood to Alcimus/[Jacimus...he [Onias IV] fled to Ptolemy. etc." *Josephus AJ p. XII.IX.7.*

(5) "About this time, upon the death of Onias [II] the high priest, they gave the high priesthood to Jesus his brother; for that son [Onias IV] which Onias [II] left <sup>15</sup> \*\* was yet but an infant.... But this Jesus, who was the brother of Onias [II], was deprived of the high priesthood by the king, who...gave it to his younger brother, whose name also was *Onias* [*III*] Menelaus]; for Simon [the Just] had these three sons, to each of which the priesthood came.... This Jesus changed his name to Jason, but *Onias* [*III*] was called Menelaus. Now as the former high priest, Jesus/[Jason], raised a sedition against [*Onias III*] Menelaus, who was ordained after him, the multitude were divided between them both. And the sons of Tobias took the part of [*Onias III*] Menelaus...." *Josephus AJ XII.V.1.*

(6) "Menelaus [*Onias III*]...brother of...Simon of Bilgah". *2 Maccabees 4:23.*

#### **Onias IV<sup>16</sup>**

##### **(v) Sanballat**

(1) See also Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Sanballat, and Appendix 3B, II, Detail B, "High Priests, Eliashib to Jaddua."

(2) High priest Jaddua "had a brother, whose name was Manasseh," who married Nicasio, the daughter of one Sanballat, "who was sent by Darius, the last king [of Persia] into Samaria." *Josephus AJ XI.VII.2.*

(3) Sanballat "was a Cuthean by birth." *Loc. cit.*

(4) Sanballat told Alexander the Great "that he had a son-in-law, Manasseh, who was brother to the high priest Jaddua." *Josephus AJ XI.VIII.4.*

(5) "[T]he nation of the Cutheans...dwelt at the temple [at Gerizzim], which resembled that temple which was at Jerusalem, and which Sanballat, the general of his [Alexander's] army, to build for the sake of Manasseh, who [also?] was son-in-law to Jaddua the high priest." *Josephus AJ XIII.IX.1.* (Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 3, Cuth/Cuthah/Cutheans.)

(6) "To our lord Bagohi, the governor of Judah.... ... 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," quoted from the *Elephantine* appeal sent in the "17th year of Darius the king." It is not clear, however, whether the first letter therein referenced was sent at the same time. ("Memorandum of Bagohi and Delaiah"--from a response to *Elephantine* appeal; see Appendix 3B, I, Elephantine.)

(7) "It is of course possible that there were two Sanballats, and certainly the name Bagohi was not a rare one. Bagohi, Bagoi or Bagoas (the Hebrew Bigvai) is from the Pers. *Baga*, 'god.'" *Cambridge*, vol. VI, p. 172.

##### **(w) Simeon**

(1) Grandfather of Mattathais [#1]: "Mattathais, son of John, son of *Simeon*." *1 Maccabees 2:1.*

(2) When "Seleucus [IV], the son of Antiochus the Great [*III*]" reigned, "Hyrcanus' father, Joseph died.... His [Joseph's] uncle [by marriage] also, Onias [II], died, and left the priesthood to his son *Simeon*. And when he [*Simeon*] was dead, Onias [*III*] succeeded." *Josephus AJ XII.IV.10.*

<sup>15</sup> Whiston AJ indicates the prevailing confusion in distinguishing Oniases by the here inserted, "[or Onias IV]."

<sup>16</sup> In addition to relevant quotations included above in Oniases II and III, refer to fn. 13, Simon The Just item (5), and the next footnote here.

(3) “[U]pon the death of Joseph, the people grew seditious, on account of his sons. For whereas the elders [of the sons] made war against Hyrcanus, who was the youngest of Joseph’s sons, the multitude was divided, but the greater part joined with the elders in this war; as did *Simon* [*sic./Simeon*] the high priest, by reason he was of kin to them.”

*Josephus AJ XII.IV.11.*

(4) Cambridge speaks of “*Simon* the high priest, the son of Onias;” some *Ecclesiasticus* versions at 50:1 have, instead, “*Simon* the priest, son of Jochanan.”

**(x) Simon The Just**

(1) “When Onias [I] the high priest was dead, his son *Simon* became his successor. He was called *Simon the Just*.” *Josephus AJ XII.II.5.*

(2) “When he [*Simon the Just*] was dead, and had left a young son, who was called Onias [II], *Simon*’s brother *Eleazar*...took the high priesthood.” *Josephus AJ XII.II.5.*

(3) “[A]fter Eleazar’s death his uncle [by marriage] Manasseh took the priesthood, and after he [Manasseh] had ended his life, Onias [III] received that dignity. He [Onias II] was the son of *Simon*, who was called The Just; which *Simon* was the brother of Eleazar, as I said before.” *Josephus AJ XII.IV.1.*

(4) “*Simon* [the Just] had these three sons [being Onias II, Jesus/Jason, and Onias III/Menelaus], to each of which the priesthood came.” *Josephus AJ XII.V.1.*

(5) Onias [IV] who fled to Egypt is referred to as a “son of *Simon*” at *Josephus BJ VII.X.2.*<sup>17</sup>

**(y) Simon of Bilgah**

(1) “[A] certain *Simon*, of the priestly course of *Bilgah*, who had been appointed superintendent of the temple,” contended with Onias [II], and stirred up conflict involving regional suzerainty authorities . *2 Maccabees 3:1ff.*

(2) “Menelaus [Onias III]...brother [in-law?] of the aforementioned *Simon*” of Bilgah. *2 Maccabees 4:23.*

**(z) Simon/[Simeon]--Thassi/Matthes**

(1) Mattathais #1 “had five sons: John, who was called Gaddi/Gaddis; *Simon*, who was called *Thassi/Matthes*; Judas, who was called Maccabeus; Eleazar, who was called Avaran/Auran; and Jonathan, who was called Apphus.” *1 Maccabees 2:2-5; Josephus AJ XII.VI.1.*

(2) Mattathais said to his sons, “Here is your brother *Simeon*...he will be a father to you.” *1 Maccabees 2:65.*

(3) (Mattathais-) *Simon*’s “two oldest sons [were] Judas and John.” *1 Maccabees 16:1.*

(4) (Mattathais-) *Simon* had another son, Mattathais.” *1 Maccabees 16:14.*

(5) (Mattathais-) *Simon* was killed “in the year 177.” *1 Maccabees 16:14ff.*

*Simon* continued in Appendix 4C, *Simon*.

**(aa) Tobias/Tobiads**

*Resumed from Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Tobiah/Tobias/Tobijah.*

(1) “Joseph, young in age, but a great reputation among the people of Jerusalem.... His father’s name was *Tobias*; and his mother was the sister of Onias [II--he who failed to pay tax to Ptolemy Euergetes].” *Josephus AJ XII.IV.2.*

(2) When “Jesus/[Jason] raised a sedition against Menelaus/[Onias III], who was

<sup>17</sup> Another example is Williamson’s note at the same *BJ* site (p. 406, fn. 53): “In *AJ* xii.387-8 [*Whiston XII.IX.7*] and xiii.62-73 [*Whiston XIII. III.1ff.*]—perhaps a correction of the version here [at *Whiston BJ VII.X.2*]—the refugee is not Onias III, son of *Simon*, but *his* [meaning Onias III’s] son, Onias IV, and he flees shortly after the persecution.” Although correct as to the Onias “IV,” (*Simon*-) Onias II is identified as an Onias “III” (Menelaus not intended). The *BJ* VII.X.2 reference to Onias IV as The Just’s son, instead of grandson, remains the one contradiction to Attachment 5’s chart of Oniases. For it not to be an error would require Onias IV at some point to have married a half-sister.

ordained after him, the multitude were divided between them both. And the sons of *Tobias* took the part of Menelaus....” *Josephus AJ XII.V.1.*

(3) A message to Judas [#1] from Israelites who had fled from Gilead said, “All our kinsmen who were among the *Tobiads* have been killed....” *1 Maccabees 5:13.*

**(bb) Zechariah**

- (1) Joseph “son of *Zechariah*.” *1 Maccabees 5:18.*
- (2) *Zechariah* and Azariah were leaders in Judas’ [#1’s] army. *1 Maccabees 5:56.*
- (3) *Continued in Appendix 4C, Zechariah.*