

Appendix 4B, Attachment 1

**CHARTED EXPLORATION OF DESCENDANCIES/FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS
THE ASAMONAEANS/MACCABEES /HASMONAEANS**

Note: Sources of data are reference-quoted narratives in Appendices 4B I-III unless otherwise cited. Roman numerals that distinguish same-named individuals correspond with those assigned in its internal data. Sequencing of siblings on a line does not indicate chronological order of births.

[Continued from Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 5]

Mattathias					
/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?
Judas/Maccabeus	/	Jonathan/Apphus		John/Gaddi/Gaddis	Eleazar/Avaran/Auran
? + ?	Simon/Thassi/Matthes				
/	/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?	
"brother of Hyrcanus"	Daughter + Ptolemy Son of Aububus	Judas [#2]	Mattathais [#2]	/	John Hyrcanus I – <i>continued below</i>
			? + ?		
			/		(Salome-) Alexandra I
John Hyrcanus I					
/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?	? + ?
Judas/Aristobulus I Left widow, "Salome," who the Greeks called "Alexandra" [I]	Antigonus I	Alexander I <i>Janneus</i> +	Unnamed son	Unnamed son	Absalom, "uncle and father-in-law of Aristobulus II"
/	/	Alexandra I (Aristobulus I's widow)		/	/ + ?
?	Hyrcanus II	Aristobulus II [-----+ Daughter]			
	/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?	/+ ?
	Alexandra II ²	Alexander II	Antigonus II	Alexandra III ³	Unnamed Daughter? ⁴
/	/	/	/+ ?	+ Philippion + Ptolemy Menneus	
A Daughter ⁵ + Pheroras	Aristobulus III	MARIAMNE/MIRIAM I + Herod the Great <i>Continued in 4 B, Attachment 2</i>	Unnamed Daughter + Antipater III <i>betrothal</i> [4B, Att. 2, B]	(Philippion's father)	
				[? + Ptolemy, son of / Menneus Lysanias]	

The undesignated "brother of Hyrcanus [I]" was sent to Antiochus VII by Jerusalem leaders as a hostage. *AJ* XIII.VIII.3; *BJ* I.II.3.

Judas #2 and Mattathais #2 both were assassinated with their father, high priest Simon Matthes, by Ptolemy, son of Abubus, in 134 b.c.

Aristobulus I, Hyrcanus I's "eldest son."

Antigonus I, son of Hyrcanus I, was slain by Judas/Aristobulus I.

Alexander I was claimed to have been "derived" by Hyrcanus I "from a captive." See

¹ The origins of this name are elusive—biblically, no version (e.g. "Maccabiah") appears (unless it relates to *Maachah/ Maacah* and its derivatives (Appendix 1A, part I B, *Maacah/Maachah*, Individual Uses).

² It appears that Herod the Great "espoused" Alexandra II—refer to quotations below.

³ Obliquely acknowledged at *AJ* XIV.VII.4; it is unclear whether it was Alexandra III or an unnamed sister who possessed "Hyrcania"—see next footnote.

⁴ At some point after Herod's ultimate ascendance, he took "Hyrcania," which was a place that was held by "Antigonus' sister."

⁵ See Appendix 4B, Attachment 2, Introductory Chart.

Appendix 4B, I following AJ citation XIII.XIII.4.

Alexander I “left behind him two sons, Hyrcanus [II] and Aristobulus [II], but committed the kingdom to Alexandra [I].”

Hyrcanus I died after 30 years as high priest, “leaving the succession to Judas, who was also called Aristobulus [I]...which Judas died of a sore distemper, after he had kept the priesthood, together with the royal authority (for this Judas was the first that put on his head a diadem) for one year.” Judas/Aristobulus I’ brother, Alexander I, Janneus, was his successor. AJ XX.X.1.

Alexander I Janneus married widow Alexandra I. One of Alexander I’s “brethren, who affected the kingdom, he [Alexander I/Janneus] slew;...and the other, who chose to live a quiet life, he had in esteem.” (AJ XIII.XII.1; this statement appears to apply to the two unnamed sons of John Hyrcanus I.)

When Pompey captured Aristobulus II, he carried him, bound, to Rome, along with Aristobulus II’s “children, for he [Aristobulus II] had two daughters, and as many sons; the one of which, Alexander [II]...ran away; but the younger [Antigonus II] was carried to Rome with his sisters.” (Appendix 4B, I.)

“Ptolemy, the son of Menneus, who was the ruler of Chalcis...took his [Alexander II’s] brethren to him [after Caesar took Rome, Pompey fled, Pompey supporters killed Aristobulus II, and Scipio on Pompey’s orders beheaded Alexander II].” Ptolemy of Chalcis “sent his son Philippion to Askelon to Aristobulus’ [II’s] wife, and desired her to send back with him her son Antigonus [II] and her daughters; the one of which, whose name was Alexandra [III], Philippion fell in love with, and married her, though afterward his father Ptolemy slew him, and married Alexandra [III]....”

Antigonus II, “son of Aristobulus II, ”promised payment to the king of Parthia for a mercenary army.” “Herod [the Great] with the aid of the Romans took him prisoner, and he was put to death by Antony.” (Priorly, Antigonus II had “cut off the ears of John Hyrcanus [I] to make him unfit for the priesthood [4B, I, at fn. 50].” L 1826 ed.

Antigonus II has been found once referred to as “Hyrcanus’ nephew,” “Antigonus Mattathais.” (Asimov, vol. 2, p. 123; source not given.)

A captured Antigonus II was slain by Antony at Herod the Great’s behest.

A brother [Aristobulus III] of “one of Herod the Great’s wives [Miriam I] was grandson of Aristobulus [II] by his father [Alexander II] and grandson of Hyrcanus [II] by his mother [Alexandra II].” AJ XIV.XIV.5.

Aristobulus III has been found once referred to as “Jonathan.” (Williamson, page 87, fn. 6, source not given.)

At the time of the battle of Actium (31 b.c.), Hyrcanus II was “above fourscore years old.” AJ XV.VI.3.

Miriam I, “the daughter of [Alexandra II and] Alexander [II], the son of Aristobulus [II], and the granddaughter of Hyrcanus [II].”

“[T]he daughter of Hyrcanus [II, Alexandra II] [who] he [Herod the Great] had espoused, was his monitor, etc.” “Alexandra [II], the shrewdest woman in the world, Hyrcanus’s daughter, begged of him, etc.”

Herod the Great had “espoused [and then married, Miriam I,] a descendant of Hyrcanus [II], by which wife he [later] became the father of three male and two female children”--continued in Appendix 4B, Attachment 2.