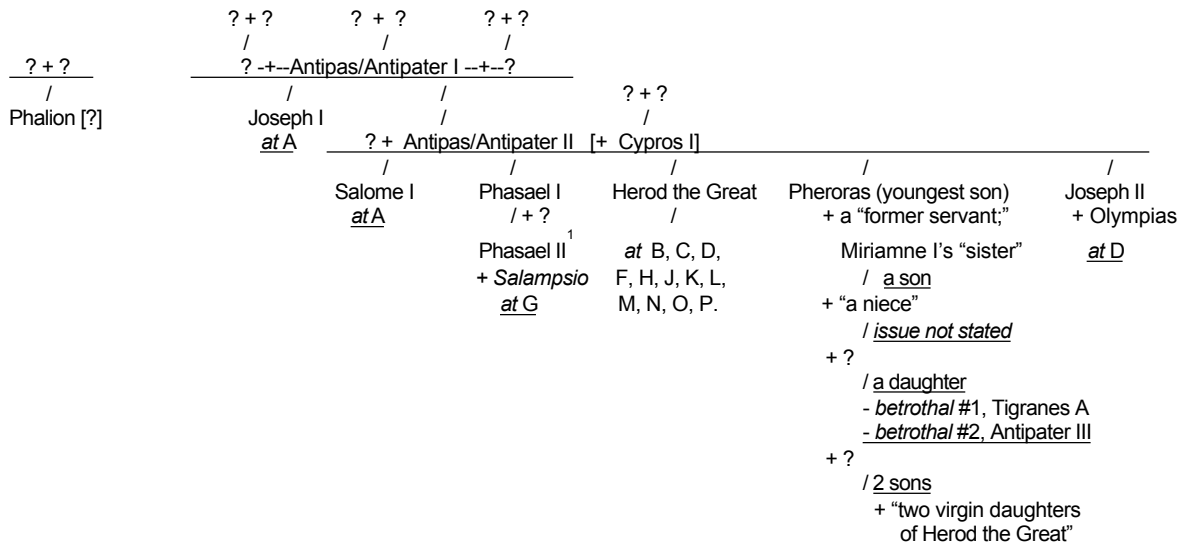


Appendix 4B, Attachment 2

**Charted Exploration of Descendancies/Familial Relationships,
Through the Herodians**

Notes: Sources of data are source-quoted narratives in Appendices 4B, I-III and particularly 4B, II, Detail A. Roman numerals that distinguish same-named individuals correspond with those assigned throughout this work and may differ with other sources. The order of siblings on a line does not indicate order of births. Parenthical m. # designates order of marriages. "Betrothals" most often were made when individuals were of a young age, but frequently they were not consummated by marriage (several betrothals initially directed by Herod the Great later were changed by him, as reported in the narratives and detail). The use of "espousal" is unclear (especially, for example, in the case of Herod the Great "espousing" queen-mother Alexandra II as part of his total takeover).

Introductory Chart



Nicolaus of Damascus claimed Antipater I was of the stock of the principal "Jews" who came out of Babylon; *Josephus* says, not so (*AJ* XIV.I.3); both could be correct if Nicolaus meant maternally.

Joseph I, the Great's "uncle" (son of a sister of Cyros I?). Herod left "his uncle, Joseph, procurator for his government, and for the public affairs," and directed him to kill Miriam I if Antony killed Herod. *AJ* XV.III.5ff. Herod "committed his wife to Joseph, his sister Salome's husband," "with the secret injunction that if Antony slayed him Joseph was to slay her." *BJ* I.XXII.4. Joseph, "administering the public affairs of the kingdom," betrayed his "private charge" to Miriam I; Herod later "gave order to slay Joseph." *AJ* XV.III.9.

Phalion, Antipater II's "brother." *Wars* I.VI.3.

Antipater II "married a relation of the king of Arabia," of an eminent Arabian family--presumably Cyros I.

"Antipater [II], a powerful prince, the father of Herod [the Great] assisted the Romans in the Alexandrine war and was appointed governor of Judaea." *Lempriere* 1826 ed., citing *Josephus*.

Antipater II first was called *Antipas*, his father's name other name, also.

While *AJ* XIV.VII.3 would make Salome a full sister of Herod the Great, *Wars* I.VIII.9 reads, "Antipater [II] married...Cyros, and had four sons born to him by her, Phasaelus[Phasael I] and Herod...Joseph [II] and Pheroras; and he [Antipater II] had a daughter whose name was Salome."

¹ Vague text leaves an impression that Phasael II may have been son of Pheroras.

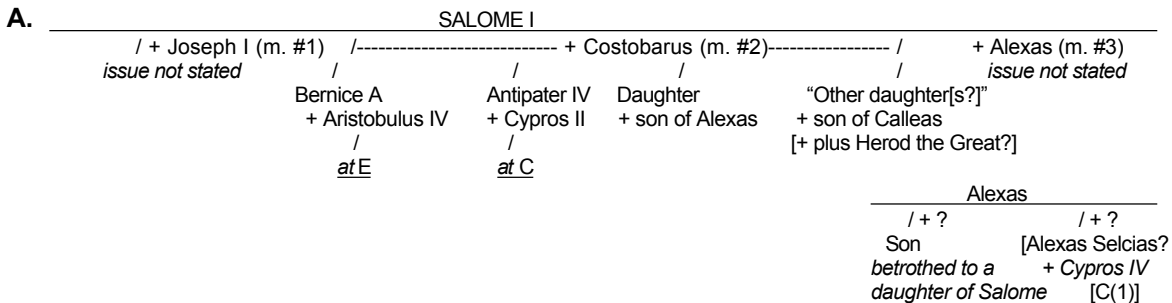
Joseph II, the Great's "brother" (this Joseph was killed by Antigonus II).

Herod the Great and one Joseph were "cousins-german [first cousins];" (*refer to D, Joseph III, concerning confusion as to a possible fourth Joseph.*)

Pheroras' espousal by the Great to the Great's "own eldest daughter" was unconsummated.

Pheroras' wife most beloved by him, "who had been but a servant," never is identified; however, the Herod the Great had made Pheroras the husband of "one of the royal family, who was no other than his [Herod the Great's] own wife's [Miriam I's] sister."

After the Great's death, Caesar Augustus married off two unidentified "virgin daughters" of the Great to [unnamed] sons of Pheroras (AJ XVII.XI.5).



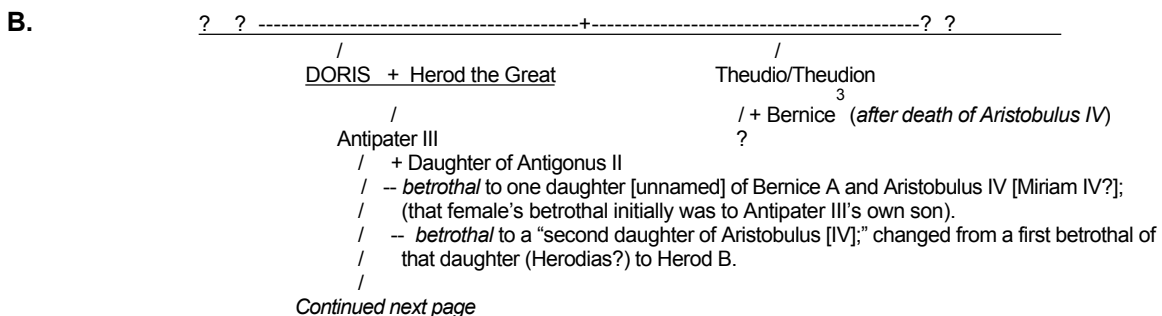
"Upon slaughter of Joseph [I], who had...government ["of Idumea and Gaza before"]," Herod the Great gave Salome to Costobarus, "an Idumaeen by birth," descended from a priest of "Koze."²

"Bernice [A] was the daughter of Costobarus and of Salome, Herod's sister."

The number of Salome daughters is uncertain. Bernice [A] is identified as Costobarus' daughter. Also reported are (a) "Salome's *other daughter by that husband*" (referring back in the paragraph to "Salome, the king's sister...had married one of Herod's chief friends," as Costobarus elsewhere is identified; AJ XVII.I.1); (b) Salome's "*other daughter by that husband* was married to the son of Calleas" (AJ XVII.I.1); and (c) the Great decreed at the time he caused Salome I to marry Alexas "that one of Salome's daughters should be married to Alexas's son" (Wars I.XXVIII.6); while a [another?] Salome daughter is reported as one of the Great's wives.

Costobarus as Antipater IV's father is drawn from AJ XVI.VII.6 (Salome I wished "her son by Costobarus" to be betrothed to the "damsel" refused by Pheroras.)

"Alexas, of Laodicea, was recommended to M. Antony...[and] was the cause that Antony repudiated Octavia to marry Cleopatra [the Great]. [Caesar] Augustus punished him severely after the defeat of Antony." *Lempriere* 33.



² This single use resembles "Coz," also rendered as "Koz," first appearing in the Hezronic period (*refer to Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, fn. 23*) and not reappearing until the *Ezra/Nehemiah* reformation, when priests of *Koz* were excommunicated for lacking proof of genealogy (Appendix 3B, II, sub-part IV, A, (4), "sons of Koz").

³ *BJI*.XXVII.1-2 refers to a Bernice who was given to Theudion as "Aristobulus' daughter," whereas other data evidences that it was Bernice A, Aristobulus IV's widowed wife, who was given to Theudion after Aristobulus' IV's death (they may have shared a relationship, however, like Abraham and Sarah).

Antipater III	
/ + ?	/ + ?
A daughter	A son
– betrothed to Herod A	– betrothal to one daughter [unnamed] of Bernice A and Aristobulus IV
<u>at E</u>	[Miriam IV?]-that female's betrothal subsequently was changed to
/	Antipater III.
?	– betrothal to a daughter of Pheroras
	/
	?

Antipater III's "wife was the daughter of Antigonus [II] , who was king of the Jews before Herod [the Great]" and conquered by him.

Antipater III secured a change by Herod the Great of the betrothal of the "second" daughter of Bernice A and Aristobulus IV (*at E*), from the Great's "son, Herod [B; *at H*]," so that "Antipater himself should marry Aristobulus's [said] daughter" (which marriage may have been prevented by Antipater III's death).

Based on a comparison process of elimination it appears that Miriam IV [*at E*] was betrothed to Antipater III, apparently (?) when a child; she subsequently is not identifiable.

Before the Great died he betrothed Antipater III's unnamed daughter to Herod A and an unnamed son of Antipater III to one of Bernice A's and Aristobulus IV's daughters (*at E*). Antipater III also had contrived to change the betrothal of a daughter of Pheroras from "[Tigranes] the elder of Alexander's [III's and Glaphyra's] sons," so that "Antipater's son should marry Pheroras' daughter."

C(1).

MIRIAMNE/MIRIAM I + Herod the Great				
/	/	/	/	/
Salampsio	Alexander III	Aristobulus IV	Cypros II	a third son
(<i>unconsummated</i>	+ Glaphyra [B] (m. #1)	+ Bernice A	/ + Antipater IV	"died at Rome;"
<i>espousal to</i>	/	/	Cypros IV	date unknown.
Pheroras)	Tigranes [A]	Alexander V	/ + Alexas Selcias	
+ Phasael II	/ - betrothal to a	/ + ?	Cypros V	
/	/ daughter of	Tigranes [B]		
<u>at G</u>	/ Pheroras ⁴	/ + ?		
	/	Alexander VI ⁵		
	/	+ Jotape III		
	"But as for Alexander's [III's] posterity, they reigned in Armenia."			
	[T]hese descendants of Alexander [III] went over to the Greeks." (Refer to part P below.)			

The Great gave "his elder daughters by Miriam [I]...one, [Cypros II] in marriage to Antipater IV...and the other, [Salampsio] to Phasaelus, his [unnamed] brother's son."

The youngest son of Miriam I and Herod the Great "died at Rome" (no additional detail).

Glaphyra B was the virgin daughter of "Archelaus, king of Cappadocia."⁶ She claimed descent by her mother's side from Darius, the son of Hystaspes (*refer to book three of this work*). Also see part P, below, concerning her family tree.

Glaphyra B was a virgin when she married Alexander III. After Alexander III's death she returned to her father and later became the wife of Juba, king of Lybia.

Glaphyra B, widowed a second time, became wife to Archelaus, son of Malthace and Herod the Great (*at D*, below), when he became ethnarch.

"[T]he daughter of Antipater [IV] by Cypros [II] was Cypros [IV], whom Alexas Selcias, the son of Alexas, married; they had a daughter, Cypros [V]." (Roman numeral III is assigned to Cypros, the daughter of Salampsio and Phaesel II--*at G*.)

Jotape III, daughter of King Antiochus of Commagena.

⁴ This is an example of betrothals where details following the Great's death are not recorded.

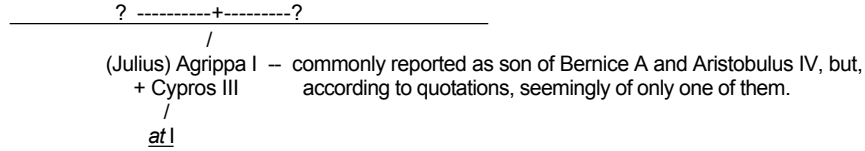
⁵ Emperor Vespasian, Roman emperor c. 70 a.d., would make Alexander VI king of an island in Cilicia.

⁶ Refer to part P, below, concerning the name, Archelaus.

Tigranes [A] is referred to as “king of Armenia” who “was accused at Rome, and died childless;” see Appendix 4B, Attachment 2, Detail A, at AJ XVIII.V.4 and refer also to part P, below.

One Tigranes, “king of Armenia,” had as a wife a Cleopatra who was a “sister of [a] Mithridates.” L 1826 Ed., citing *Justin*. 38, v. 3.

C(2).



Aristobulus IV is referred to as “father” of Agrippa I, referenced also as the “third brother” of Aristobulus IV,

Agrippa I, “a [step?-] son of Aristobulus [IV], grandson of Herod [the Great and Miriam I].” *Lempriere* 25.

“Julius Agrippa I, wrongly called Herod Agrippa, a grandson of Herod the Great.” *Ency.* 105.

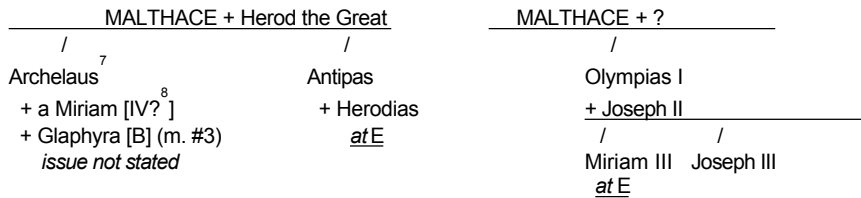
Agrippa I “was brought up with his other brethren, Herod [A] and Aristobulus [V], for these were also the sons of [Aristobulus IV] the son of Herod the Great, by Bernice.” (The comma here is applied.)

“Agrippa [I]...his [step?-]mother...[was] Bernice.” *AJ XVIII.VI.1.*

“Herodes Agrippa [I], [?] son of [Bernice A and] Aristobulus IV, tutored [Roman] emperor Tiberius’ grandchild [Caligula, but soon after] was imprisoned” by Tiberius.

Agrippa I quotations *continued at* part I, below; Bernice A and Aristobulus IV descendency at part E.

D.



Olympias, daughter of the Great’s wife “of the Samaritan nation.”

Olympias, wife of Joseph [II], one of the Great’s brothers.

Joseph III was “first cousin of Archelaus [son of Malthace and Herod the Great].”

Herod the Great and one Joseph [III?} were “cousins-german [first cousins].”⁹

Antipas made arrangements with Herodias to marry her; he then divorced his first wife, the daughter of Arabian/Nabataean king Aretas, with which wife he had “lived...a great while.”

Antipas is referred to as “Her [Herodias’] husband’s [Herod B’s] brother by the father’s side [Herod B being the son of Miriam II (*at H*) and Herod the Great].”

Herod the Great altered his will, designating Antipas, “to whom he had before left the kingdom,” as tetrarch, instead, of Galilee and Perea, “and granting the kingdom to Archelaus. He [Herod] also gave Gaulonitis, and Trachonitis, and Paneas to Philip, who was his son, but *own* brother to Archelaus.” *AJ XVII.VIII.1.* *Josephus* editors note that, if the Greek was translated correctly here, and “own” brother “indeed was written, it must be some mistake, because the text

⁷ See the quotation below (*AJ XVII.VIII.1*), which would indicate (erroneously?) that Archelaus was full brother to Philip--at part F. Refer to part P concerning bearers of the name, Archelaus.

⁸ After death of Antipater III?

⁹ That “first cousin” Joseph would be Joseph III, if a sibling of Malthace was Cypros I, Herod the Great’s mother. *Josephus* editors note a distinction per Dean Aldrich of four Josephs; however, ambiguity attaches to the suggested fourth, described as “questor/treasurer”--i.e. whether one, only, or two different Josephs were involved in improper interaction with Miriam I (references are *AJ XV.III.5* and *9, XV.VI.4*, and *Wars I.XXII.4*).

elsewhere reports different mothers for Archelaus and Philip.”

Archelaus initially was husband of an [undesigned] Miriamne/Miriam [IV?--at E], whom he divorced to marry Glaphyra [B].

“Archelaus, a king of the Jews, surnamed Herod. He [eventually] married Glaphyra [B], daughter of Archelaus, king of Cappadocia,..and widow of his [Archelaus’ half-] brother, Alexander [III].” Glaphyra [B] was left widow a second time, by king Juba of Lybia, before marrying Archelaus.

Archelaus, when he lost his ethnarchy, was banished by Caesar Octavian/Augustus c. 6 a.d. and died at Vienna. *Lempriere* 67.

E.

BERNICE A				
/-----+ Aristobulus IV-----/		/ + ?		/ + ?
Herod “A” + Miriam III	(d. c. 7 b.c.e.)	Aristobulus V + Jotape I	Herodias ¹⁰ + Herod “B” (m. #1)	Miriam IV / + ?Archelaus, son of Malthace and Herod Great (m. #2)
/		/	/	
Aristobulus VI (+ Salome II; <u>at</u> H)		Jotape II	Salome II (<u>at</u> H)	
+ Bernice “B”				
/		/		
Bernicianus		Hyrcanus III		

See also C(2) above regarding Aristobulus IV and/or Bernice A step-parentage of Agrippa I.

“To Aristobulus [IV] he [the Great] gave for a wife Bernice [A], Salome’s [and Costobarus’] daughter.”

“Aristobulus [IV] had three sons [when Agrippa I is included--see C(2)] by Bernice [A]. Salome’s [I’s] daughter [by Costobarus], and two daughters.”

Herodias is referred to as “sister of [by Bernice A’s adoption of?] Agrippa [I] the Great.”

“[H]er [Herodias] daughter Salome [II] was married to Philip, the son of Herod [the Great and Cleopatra of Jerusalem] and tetrarch of Trachonitis [et al].” *AJ* XVIII.V.4.

After Aristobulus IV’s murder, Antipater III contrived to have the Great give the widowed Bernice A to Antipater III’s uncle Theudion, his mother’s (Doris’) brother (--Bernice A’s “uncle by the mother’s side;” at B); it is not stated whether she bore any children of his. (“Antipater’s uncle by the mother’s side was married to her [Salome I’s] daughter [Bernice A]...while she had before been married to Aristobulus [IV].”

Antipater III had a daughter betrothed by Herod the Great to Herod [A], “Aristobulus’s [IV’s] eldest son.”

The Great’s original betrothal of the “second” daughter of Bernice A and Aristobulus IV was to the Great’s “son, Herod [B; at H]...whose grandfather, by the mother’s side, was high priest”--“Herod [B], a son of his [the Great’s] own, who was born to him by the high priest’s daughter.” Antipater III subsequently had contrived to change it so that “Antipater himself should marry Aristobulus’s [said] daughter,” which marriage may have been prevented by Antipater III’s death.

Herod A, “Aristobulus’ [IV’s] eldest son.”

Herod [A] “married Mariamne [Miriam III], the daughter of Olympias...and of Joseph [II], the son of Joseph [I] who was brother to Herod the king.”

Herod A was made king of Chalcis by Caesar Claudius (*AJ* XX.V.2, *Wars* II.XII.6).

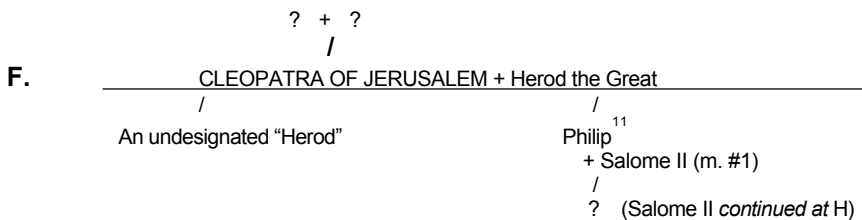
Herod “A” died in the 8th year of Claudius Caesar (c. 49 a.d.)

Aristobulus V was “a very private person” (a term *Josephus* employs to define someone who remained out of public and political affairs).

Jotape I was daughter of King Sampsigeramus of Emesa.

“Aristobulus [VI] the son of Herod [A], king of Chalcis.” (Emperor Nero would give him “the government of Lesser Armenia.”) *AJ* XX.VIII.4.

¹⁰ There is some evidence that Herodias originally was betrothed to Antipater III.



Herod the Great "had also to wife Cleopatra of Jerusalem, and by her he had his sons Herod and Philip." Philip "was brought up at Rome." *AJ* XVII.1.3; *BJ* I.XXVIII.4.

"[H]er [Herodias'] daughter Salome was married to Philip, the son of [Cleopatra of Jerusalem and] Herod [the Great] and tetrarch of Trachonitis [etc.]" It is not said whether any child or children were conceived and born of that marriage; but it is reported that "Philip died childless." Subsequently, she would become wife of Aristobulus VI, son of Herod [A], by whom she would have three sons--*below at H*.

Herod the Great altered his will, designating Antipas, "to whom he had before left the kingdom," as tetrarch, instead, of Galilee and Perea, "and granting the kingdom to Archelaus. He also gave Gaulonitis, and Trachonitis, and Paneas to Philip." Philip was "his [Herod' the Great's] son, but *own* brother to Archelaus." *AJ* XVII.VIII.1. (As *Josephus* editors note, the term "own" is inexplicable in that different mothers appear as reported for Archelaus and Philip.

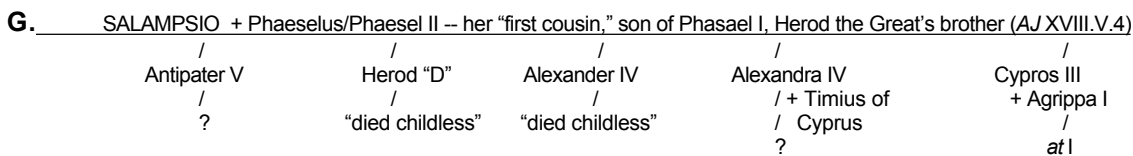
"Philippus, a son of Herod the Great, in the reign of Augustus was governor of Gaulonitis, Ituraea, and Trachonitis. He died without issue, and Tiberius added these provinces to Syria." *Lempriere* 1826 ed.

"Philippus, the father-in-law of the emperor Augustus [no citations]." *Loc. cit.*

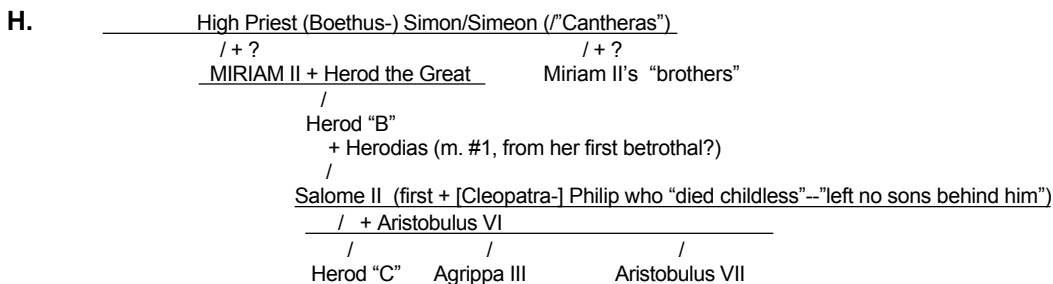
Philip "departed this life, in the 20th year of the reign of [Caesar] Tiberius, after being tetrarch...37 years" (*AJ* XVIII.IV.6)--*refer to Appendix 4A, Note in text at/and fn. 121, concerning dating of Philip's tenure.*

Claudius, at the end of the "12th year of his reign" bestowed upon Agrippa [II] the tetrarchy of Philip, "and Batanea, and...Trachonitis, with Abila." *AJ* XX.VII.1.)

When Philip died, "His principality Tiberius took, (for he left no sons behind him), and added it to the province of Syria." *AJ* XVIII.IV.6.¹²



Of Alexandra IV it only is said that "Timius had by her no children;" *AJ* XVIII.V.4.



¹¹ Philip and Herod "B" (son of Miriam II and the Great, and father of Herodias' daughter, Salome II) have been subject to confusion--see quotations at H, *AJ* XVIII.V.1, etc.

¹² The parentheses in this sentence appear in the text.

“One Simon, a citizen of Jerusalem, the son of one Boethus, a citizen of Alexandria, and a priest of great note there,” made high priest by the Great in place of Jesus, son of Phabet, upon the Great’s marrying Mariamne II. *AJ* XV.VIII.3.

High priest Simon Cantheras, “a citizen of Jerusalem,” was made high priest by the Great in place of Jesus, son of Phabet. (Simon Cantheras subsequently was replaced by Matthias, son of Theophilus.)

Miriam II “was esteemed the most beautiful woman of that time.”

Herod Antipas once stayed with “Herod...who was his brother...but not by the same mother, for this Herod [B] was the son of the high priest Simon’s daughter.”

Herod B was “married to Herodias...the daughter of Aristobulus [IV]...and the [adoptive] sister of Agrippa the Great.”

A second daughter of Bernice A and Aristobulus IV was betrothed by the Great “to my son, Herod [B]...whose grandfather, by the mother’s side, was high priest.”

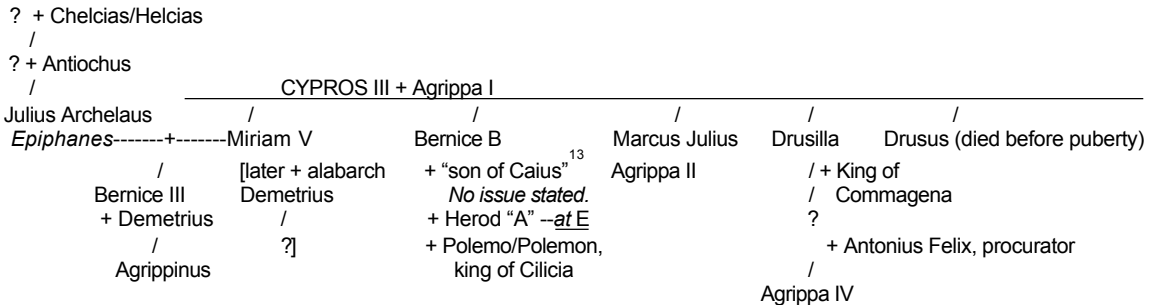
The (erroneous?) taking of Herod “B” and “Herod/”Philip (at F) as the same person involves several references: (a) *AJ* XVIII.V.1 states, the “Herod” from whom Antipas took Herodias was “his brother, indeed, but not by the same mother; for this Herod was the son of the high priest Simon’s daughter;” (b) the Great caused Aristobulus’ other daughter [Herodias] to be betrothed against [the time she] should come of age...to Herod, a son of his own, who was born to him by the high priest’s daughter [Miriam II] ; for it is the ancient practice among us to have many wives at the same time;” and (c) the Great said, “My son, Herod, shall have her [--he] whose grandfather by the mother’s side was high priest.” (The seemingly erroneous assumption is perpetuated at *Matthew* 14:1-13 and *Mark* 6:17-29: “Herodias the woman of Philip [instead of--correctly?--Herod B], the [half-] brother” of Herod Antipas.)

“Herodias...was married to Herod [B; *Josephus* editors add (wrongly?) Philip], the son of Herod the Great, who was born of Miriamne, the daughter of Simon the high priest, who had a daughter, Salome [II]; after whose birth Herodias...divorced herself from her husband, etc.” *AJ* XVIII.V.4.

“[H]er [Herodias’] daughter Salome [II] was married to Philip, the son of [Cleopatra of Jerusalem and] Herod [the Great] and tetrarch of Trachonitis; and as he died childless, Aristobulus [VI], the son of Herod [A], the [half-?] brother of Agrippa [I], married her; they had three sons, Herod, Agrippa, and Aristobulus.” (Claudius, at the end of the “12th year of his reign” bestowed upon Agrippa the tetrarchy of Philip, “and Batanea, and...Trachonitis, with Abila.” *AJ* XX.VII.1.)

The “very brothers” of Miriam II denounced her as knowing of a plot to kill Herod. (Appendix 4B, II, last paragraph.)

I.



“Agrippa had by Cypros [III] two sons and three daughters, which daughters were named Bernice, Miriamne, and Drusilla;...the sons were Agrippa [II] and Drusus, of which Drusus died before he came to the years of puberty.”

Agrippa I “had a son of the same name [Herodes] Agrippa II,” who became “the last king [over Judaea].”

¹³ ?son of Alexander Lysimachus?--see quotation *AJ* XIX.V.1 (Alexander Lysimachus’ son also being found as “*Caius Marcus*.”)

At death, King Agrippa [I] left "...Agrippa [II; 17 years old] and three daughters, one of which, Bernice [B], was married to Herod [A], his father's brother, and was 16 years old; the other two, Mariamne and Drusilla,...still virgins, [were] ten years old and six."

Miriam V first was betrothed by her father when she was 10 to Archelaus, son of Helcias "the Great, the keeper of the sacred treasury."¹⁴ *AJ* XX.VIII.11. Her brother, Agrippa II, delivered her accordingly when she was a virgin of marriageable age. However, during the time of procurator Felix (*J* 551)--at the same time that her sister, Bernice II, married Polemo/Polemon (quoted below)--Miriam V put away Archelaus and married "alabarch Demetrius" of the Alexandrian Jews.

"Julius Archelaus Epiphanes, the son of Antiochus, the son of Helcias." *AJ* XIX.IX.1.

Caesar Claudius freed the son of Alexander Lysimachus, "the alabarch," who had been imprisoned by Caesar Caius Caligula. Lysimachus' son [*Josephus* editors add, "Marcus"] married Bernice [B], the daughter of Agrippa [I]. But when "Marcus, Alexander's son, was dead, who had married her when she was a virgin, Agrippa [I] gave her in marriage to his brother Herod [A] and begged for him of Claudius the kingdom of Chalcis." *AJ* XIX.V.1.

Drusilla was six years old when first betrothed by her father Agrippa I to Epiphanes, son of Antiochus--see *quote* below, *AJ* XIX.IX.1. It is reported Julius Archelaus Epiphanes later refused to be circumcised as he had promised Agrippa I; so her brother, Agrippa II, gave her (while still a virgin) to King Azizus of Emessa (Commagena), which latter marriage or espousal was dissolved, in that Drusilla "succumbed" to Roman procurator Antonius Felix and had a son by him named Agrippa [IV].

"Felix, M. Antonius, a freedman of Claudius Caesar, made governor/[procurator] of Judaea, Samaria, and Palestine. He was called by Suetonius the husband of three queens, as he married the two Drusillae, one granddaughter of Antony and Cleopatra [*refer to* Appendix 4B, Attachment 4, at part (4)], and the other a Jewish princess [Drusilla in chart above], sister of Agrippa [I]. The name of his third wife [queen] is unknown. *Suet. in Cl.* 18--*Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 14." L 239.

"Claudius Caesar [Caius *Caligula's* successor] decreed to Alexandria "and to all the habitable earth,...what [high] opinion he had of the Jews [and] sent Agrippa [II] to take [that] kingdom...and sent letters to...the provinces that they should treat him kindly." Agrippa II hung the great gold chain, a gift from Claudius, "within the limits of the temple, over the treasury." Agrippa removed Theophilus and bestowed the high priesthood on Simon, the son of Boethus, whose name was also Cantheras, whose daughter Herod [the Great had] married.

"Caius'...son [*eds. add, Marcus*] married Bernice [B], the daughter of Agrippa. But when Marcus, [undesigned?] Alexander's son, was dead, who had married her when she was a virgin, Agrippa gave her in marriage to his brother, Herod [A]." *AJ* XIX.V.1.

[?Son of Alexander Lysimachus (during time of Caius Caesar); also referred to as Caius-Marcus (*Josephus* eds. at *AJ* XIX.V.1 add "[Marcus]"), he married Bernice B "when she was a virgin." When Caius-Marcus "was dead," Agrippa I gave her to "his [half-] brother, Herod ["A"] and begged [and received of Rome] for him the kingdom of Chalcis." (*J* 578, 594

Bernice B, "a daughter of Agrippa [I], who married her uncle Herod [A], and afterwards Polemon king of Cilicia. She was accused by Juvenal of committing incest with her brother, Agrippa [II]. It is said that she was passionately loved by Titus, who would have made her empress, but for fear of the people." *Lempriere* 105. (Agrippa II was with the later, Titus-led siege of Jerusalem; he eventually was forced by Claudius to "exchange" his kingdom "for other provinces.")

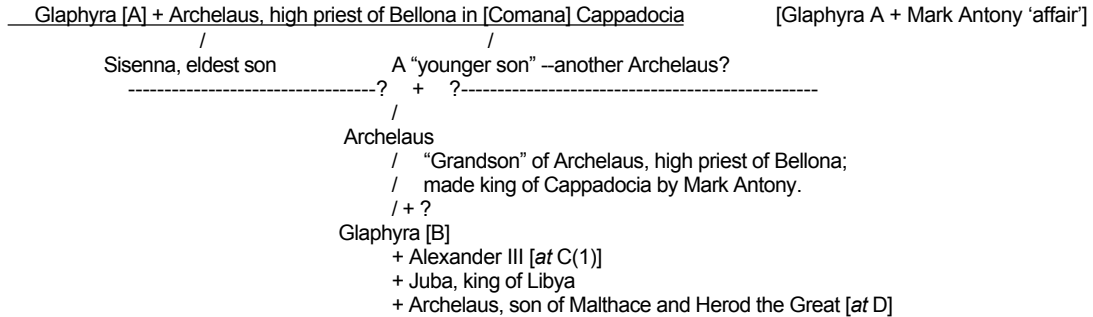
"Bernice [B]...lived a widow a long while after the death of Herod [A], who was both her husband and her [paternal] uncle" (her father and Herod A both being sons of Aristobulus IV). *AJ* XX.VII.3.

"It was before him [Agrippa II] that Paul of the *New Testament* period made mention of his [Agrippa II's] incestuous commerce with his sister Berenice." *Lempriere* 105 and 25; 1826 Ed.

Emperor Caesar Caius *Caligula* (37-41 a.d.) "established many client kings, including Julius Agrippa I, wrongly called Herod Agrippa, a grandson of Herod the Great." *Ency.* 105. (Caius upon his ascent released Agrippa I and made him king over Judaea, where he was "popular" with

¹⁴ A *Helcias* is referred to as "master of horse" of Herod [A], king of Chalcis. *AJ* XIX.VIII.3.

The following exploratory chart has been drawn from the quotations beneath it, together with the two individuals named Archelaus in the foregoing list--one, the king of Cappadocia and father of Glaphyra [B], the other, the son of Herod the Great reported of Malthace,



"A person of the name of Archelaus married Berenice [C] and made himself king of Egypt, a dignity he enjoyed only six months, as he was killed by the soldiers of Gabinius B.C. 56. He had been made priest of Comana by Pompey." L 67. The marriage of this Archelaus to Berenice/Bernice [C] appears in Appendix 4B, Attachment 4, at item (4). The following quotation appears to relate to the same Archelaus : "Archelaus, son of Archelaus, who "pretended he was the son of Mithridates Eupator," when "a husband of royal family" was being sought for Bernice [C], "the elder sister of Cleopatra [the Great]," while Bernice C "was in possession of the Egyptian kingdom after...Ptolemais [Ptolemy XIII] was banished. This Archelaus reigned only six months and "was slain by Gabinius in a pitched battle, when the latter was restoring Ptolemais to his kingdom." "But his son [unnamed] succeeded to the priesthood." *Strabo*, vol. V, p. 437.

"Archelaus, grandfather of the "last man to reign over Cappadocia in our time. *Strabo*, vol. VIII, pp. 43-47.

Archelaus, "son of Archelaus who carried on the war with Sulla[Sylla]." *Loc. cit.*

"Archelaus, a name common to some kings of Cappadocia. One of them was conquered by Sylla for assisting Mithridates." L 67. *Refer to Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 5, Detail A, concerning Mithridates and Sylla/Sulla.*

Archelaus, "grandson" of Archelaus, "was made king of Cappadocia by Antony, whom he assisted at Actium, and he maintained an independence of [Caesar] Augustus [Octavian] till [Caesar] Tiberius perfidiously destroyed him." L 67.

"Glaphyre/Glaphyra [A], a daughter of Archelaus, high priest of Bellona in Cappadocia, celebrated for her beauty.... She ultimately [retained by way of] Mark Antony, the kingdom of Cappadocia for [one of] her two [contending] sons...by defiling the bed of her husband [with Mark Antony]. This amour of Antony and Glaphyra [A] highly displeased his wife, Fulvia, who [then] wished [Caesar] Augustus/[Octavian] to...receive from her, the same favours which Glaphyra [A] received from Antony." L 250.

Sisenna, eldest son of Glaphyra [A], whose father was "Archelaus, priest of Comana." L 250.

The title of Ariarathes X to Cappadocia (*refer to Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 5, Detail A*) was disputed by Sisenna, the eldest son of Glaphyra [A] by Archelaus priest of Comana. M. Antony decided in favor of Sisenna; "and although Ariarathes recovered it for a while...he soon after was obliged to yield in favor of Archelaus, the second son of Glaphyra [A], B.C. 36."

"Her [Glaphyra A's] granddaughter bore the same name [Glaphyra B]. She was a daughter of Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, and married Alexander [III], a son of [Miriam I and] Herod the Great, by whom she had two sons [Tigranes A and Alexander V]," while a son of Alexander V also was named Tigranes [B]--see C(1) above.

An "other Archelaus, that was sent to Judea by Caesar [Octavian/Augustus]" to summon king Archelaus (chart D; first successor of his father, Herod the Great) to a hearing of charges against him, etc.

(2) Concerning individuals named "Tigranes".

Artanes, "a king of the southern parts of Armenia." L 82.

"Tigranes I, a descendant of [one] Artaxias, deposed Artanes, the last king of Armenia Minor," and united the two countries under his rule." He made himself master of Assyria and Cappadocia; and he "was the most powerful king in Asia from 83 to 69 b.c., ruling over northern Mesopotamia, Syria, and parts of Asia Minor." *Ency.* 38-39. "He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Mithridates, and by the advice of his father-in-law, declared war against the Romans." L 616. "Defeated by Lucullus in 69 b.c., he was stripped of his conquests, but was allowed by Pompey to rule Armenia as a vassal of Rome." *Ency.* 39. He "ruled over the kingdom of the Seleucids, 82-69 b.c.," also acquiring considerable territory from Parthia. *Ency.* 33, 83.

74 - 64 b.c., "the third Mithridatic War. Mithridates [VII], encouraged by Rome's troubles at home, supported his son-in-law, Tigranes of Armenia, in the annexation of Cappadocia and Syria." *Ency.* 95.

Tigranes, "second son" of the foregoing Tigranes, "revolted against his father and attempted to dethrone him with the assistance of the king of Parthia, whose daughter he had married. This did not succeed and [on] recourse to the Romans...he was put in possession of Sophena, while the father remained quiet on the throne of Armenia." This Tigranes "was afterwards sent in chains to Rome, for his insolence to Pompey." L 616.

"Antony subdued Armenia, and sent [one] Artabazes the son of Tigranes, in bonds, with his children and procurators, to Egypt, and made a present of them, and all of the royal ornaments which he had taken out of that kingdom, to Cleopatra [the Great]. And Artaxias, the eldest of his [Tigranes] sons, who had escaped at the time, took the kingdom of Armenia." *AJ* XV.IV.3.

"Artaxes, the eldest of Artabazes' sons...was ejected by Archelaus [undesigned] and Nero Caesar when they restored Tigranes, his younger brother, to that kingdom; but this happened a good while afterward." *AJ* XV.IV.3.

A Tigranes "of the royal family of the Cappadocians was chosen by [Caesar] Tiberius [who commenced his reign 14 a.d.] to ascend the throne of Armenia." L 616.

A Tigranes, who became king of Armenia and later was "accused at Rome", "*died* childless."