

Appendix 4B, Attachment 3

**CHARTED EXPLORATION OF
DESCENDANCIES/FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS
SELEUCID-SYRIAN**

Resumed from Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 5.

Demetrius II <i>Nicanor</i>			Antiochus VII <i>Sidetes</i>		
/+ ? Seleucus V	/+ Cleopatra III [m. #2] ¹ / /	/+ Rhodogyne ?	/+ Cleopatra III [m. #3] / /		
[– <i>Grypus</i> ?–] /+ ?	Antiochus VIII <i>Grypus</i> /+ ? /+ Selene [A] ³		<i>Cleopatra-Selene</i> [A] /+ ?	Antiochus IX <i>Cyzenicus</i> [+ Selene [A]] ² /+ ? /+ ?	
Antiochus XII <i>Dionysius</i>	/ Seleucus VI	/ [m. #2 or 3] /	/ /	/ Antiochus X	/ /
	Demetrius III <i>Eucerus</i> -----“brothers”-----		Philip/ <i>Philippus</i> -----“brothers”-----		Antoni us / <i>Pius</i> + Selene [A] [m. 4 or 5]
				Antiochus XI <i>Eusebes</i> /-+ Selene [A, m. 3 or 4]-/ / /	
				Antiochus XIII <i>Asiaticus</i> ⁴	Seleucus <i>Cybiosactes</i> + Bernice C [4B,Att.4(4)]

“[Demetrius II] Nicanor, son of Demetrius [I] Soter,” initially “was driven from his dominions by Alexander [Bala] and his [Bala’s] father-in-law, Ptolemy [VI] Philometor.,” “B.C. 146.” L 1826 Ed.; L 32.

Alexander [Bala] was driven from his dominions by [Demetrius II] Nicanor, son of Demetrius [I] Soter, and his father-in-law, Ptolemy Philometor, “b.c. 146.” L 1826 Ed.; L 32. (“Bala, a merchant [who “reigned over Asia five years”] conquered Nicanor by means of Ptolemy [VIII] Physcon;” Appendix 4B, Attachment 3.)

“Demetrius the Second, surnamed *Nicanor* or *Conqueror*...married Cleopatra [III] daughter of Ptolemy [VI and Cleopatra II], who was, before, the wife of the expelled monarch [Alexander Bala].” L 197.

At the time Alexander Bala had seized part of Syria, “Demetrius [II], to oppose his antagonist, made an alliance with the Jews and marched into the east, where he was taken by the Parthians, and accepted Rhodogyne, daughter of Parthia’s king Phraates, in marriage.” “Cleopatra [III] was “so incensed” when Demetrius II received Rhodogyne that “she gave herself up to Antiochus [VII] Sidetes, her brother-in-law, and married him.” L 197. (Demetrius II and Antiochus VII were half-brothers.)

Demetrius II regained possession of his kingdom; but his subjects appealed to Ptolemy [VIII] Physcon [then-] king of Egypt, to replace him with a king from the house of the Seleucids. L 1826 Ed.

Cleopatra [III] at Ptolemais, which then was in her hands, denied refuge to the besieged Demetrius II,” who fled to Tyre. There, he “was killed by order of its governor.” L 1826 Ed.

¹ After Alexander Bala, Appendix 3A.VI, Attachment 5 (3).

² Marriage number three or four, depending on sources?

³ After first marriage to Lathryus (Appendix 4B, Attachment 4, (1); but uncertain if another marriage intervened. (Regarding historical references to Selene [A] as “Cleopatra-Selene,” see Appendix 4B, Attachment 4, fn. 4.)

⁴ Referred to also as “Commagenus” according to *Josephus* eds. note at *Wars* I.IV.7.

“Seleucus the Fifth succeeded his father Demetrius [II]...in the 20th year of his age. He was put to death in the first year of his reign by Cleopatra [III].” (“Seleucus the Fifth is not reckoned by many historians in the number of Syrian monarchs.”) L 555; L 1826 Ed.

Cleopatra [III] sent to “Antiochus [VII], the [apparently half-] brother of Demetrius [I]...and invited him to marry her and to take the kingdom.” Cleopatra III feared “that some of the people of Seleucia [Antioch’s seaport] should deliver up the city to [Diodotus Tryphon] Trypho.” AJ XIII.VII.1.

Antiochus VII was Cleopatra III’s “brother-in-law” by her marriage to Demetrius II.

Antiochus VII, afraid of Tryphon, at first “concealed himself; but he soon obtained the means of destroying his enemy.” L 1826 Ed.

Antiochus VII “made war against...Parthia and fell in a battle about 130 years before the christian era.” L 54. “Antiochus the Seventh, surnamed *Sidetes*...reigned nine years.” L 1826 Edition.

Antiochus VIII *Grypus* was the “[half-] brother [on his maternal side] of Antiochus [IX] Cyzenicus.”

“Antiochus the Eighth, surnamed *Grypus*...was the son of Demetrius [II] Nicator [*sic/Nicanor*] by Cleopatra [III]. His [half?-] brother Seleucus [V] was destroyed by Cleopatra [III] and so would he have been, had he not discovered the plot and compelled her to drink the poison prepared for him.”

Bala was “killed by Antiochus [VIII],” who also “killed Alexander Zebenna/[Zebina], whom Ptolemy [VIII Physcon] had set up opposite him on the throne of Syria.” L 54; L 1826 Ed.

“Antiochus the Ninth...was son of Antiochus [VII] Sidetes, by Cleopatra [III]. He disputed the kingdom with his [half-] brother, [Antiochus VIII] Grypus, who ceded Coele-Syria to him.”

“When Antiochus [VIII *Grypus*] took the kingdom he was afraid to make war against Judaea, because he heard that his brother by the same mother, also called Antiochus [IX *Cyzenicus*], was raising an army out of Cyzenicum.” “[H]is [Antiochus VIII’s] “brother, who was called Cyzenicus ...was the son of Antiochus [VII]...called [Sidetes/Soter, who died in Parthia.” AJ XIII.X.1.

Antiochus VIII was “assassinated b.c. 112 after a reign of 11 years.” L 54.

“Cleopatra Selene [A]...was the daughter of [Cleopatra III and Ptolemy VIII] Physcon [4B, Attachment 4, (1)], king of Egypt, and had first married her [half-] brother Latherus/[Lathryus]...and afterwards, by desire of her mother [Cleopatra III], her other [half-] brother [Antiochus VIII] Grypus.”

“Cleopatra Selene [A] expelled Armenian king Tigranes from Syria and for a while ruled.”

After Antiochus VIII’s assassination, Selene [A] had married Antiochus [XI] surnamed Eusebes, the son of Antiochus Cyzenicus, by whom she had two sons, Antiochus Asiaticus and Seleucus Cybiosactes. [A]ccording to Appian, she first married his [Antiochus XI’s] father [Antiochus IX], and after his death, his son [Antiochus X] and, ultimately, Antiochus [XI].” L 554; 1826 Ed.

Antiochus Ninth Cyzenicus [and Selene A] “expelled Seleucus [VI], the son of Gryphus, from Syria.”

“Seleucus VI...son of Antiochus [VIII] Grypus...killed his uncle Antiochus [IX] Cyzenicus, who wished to obtain the crown of Syria.” Seleucus VI “was some time after banished from his kingdom by Antiochus [X] Pius, son of Cyzenicus, and fled to Cilicia, where he was burnt in a palace...b.c. 93. *Appian. --Joseph.*” L 555; L 1826 Ed.

“Philippus, a son of Antiochus [VIII] Grypus, king of part of Syria.” *Joseph. 13.c.21.*” L 1826 Ed.⁵

“Demetrius the Third, surnamed *Eucerus*, was son of Antiochus [VIII] Grypus.” “After

⁵ *Lempriere* lists also a “Philippus, a Phrygian, made governor of Jerusalem by [an undesignated] Antiochus [VIII?].” L 1826 Ed; uncited.

the example of his [half-] brother Philip[/Philippus], who had seized [part of] Syria, he made himself master of Damascus, b.c. 93. It was not long before he obtained a victory over his [half-] brother. He was taken in a battle against the Parthians, and died in captivity.” L 1826 Ed.

“Antiochus the Tenth was the son of Antiochus the Ninth.”

Antiochus X was “brother” of Philip.

Antiochus X “married Selena, [Selene A, formerly] wife of his father [Antiochus IX] and of his [maternal] uncle [Antiochus VIII].” He was killed in a battle with the Parthians, which he fought in the cause of the Galatians. L 54; L 1826 Ed.

For some time after the death of Antiochus X, “the kingdom of Syria was torn...by factions of the royal family, and of usurpers, [who] established themselves for a little time as sovereigns either of Syria or Damascus or other dependent provinces.” L 1826 Ed.

Antiochus [XII] Dionysius was “[half?-] brother of Demetrius [III] *Eucerus*,” and is reported as “last of the race of the Seleucidae.”

“Antiochus [XIII], the son of Antiochus the Ninth, surnamed *Asiaticus*.” L 54.

“Antiochus Asiaticus eventually was “restored to his paternal throne by the influence of Lucullus, the Roman general, on the expulsion of Tigranes, king of Armenia, from Syrian dominions;” but four years later, he was deposed by Pompey, “b.c. 65,” from which time Syria was a Roman province. L 1826 Ed.

Seleucus, a prince of Syria, to whom the Egyptians offered the crown of which they had robbed [Ptolemy XIII] Auletes. Seleucus accepted...soon disgusted his subjects... received the surname of *Cybiosactes*, or Scullion. He was at last murdered by [Cleopatra V⁶ or by] Berenice[/Bernice C], whom he had married.” *Lempriere*; uncited.

⁶ According to *Strabo*--as quoted in Appendix 4B, Attachment 4, at (4).